



The commitment of the Italian National Research Council in the adoption and diffusion of the Internet in Italy

Dr. Domenico Laforenza

Director of the Institute for Informatics and Telematics (IIT)
Italian National Research Council (CNR)

Italian Delegate in the
“Future Internet Forum of the European Member States”



Outline

- Internet: A worldwide Phenomenon
 - ❖ A recognised economical necessity & opportunity
- CNR & Internet
 - ❖ The Past
- European Strategies towards the Future of the Internet
- CNR & Internet
 - ❖ The Present and the Future
- The CNR support to the Internet Governance in Italy

The Internet's Fathers

26 maggio 2006 - Laurea Honoris Causa a V. G. CERF e R. E. KAHN,
Manifestazione organizzata dall'Università di Pisa



Picture from *Vint Cerf
Mathematics and
Telecommunications*

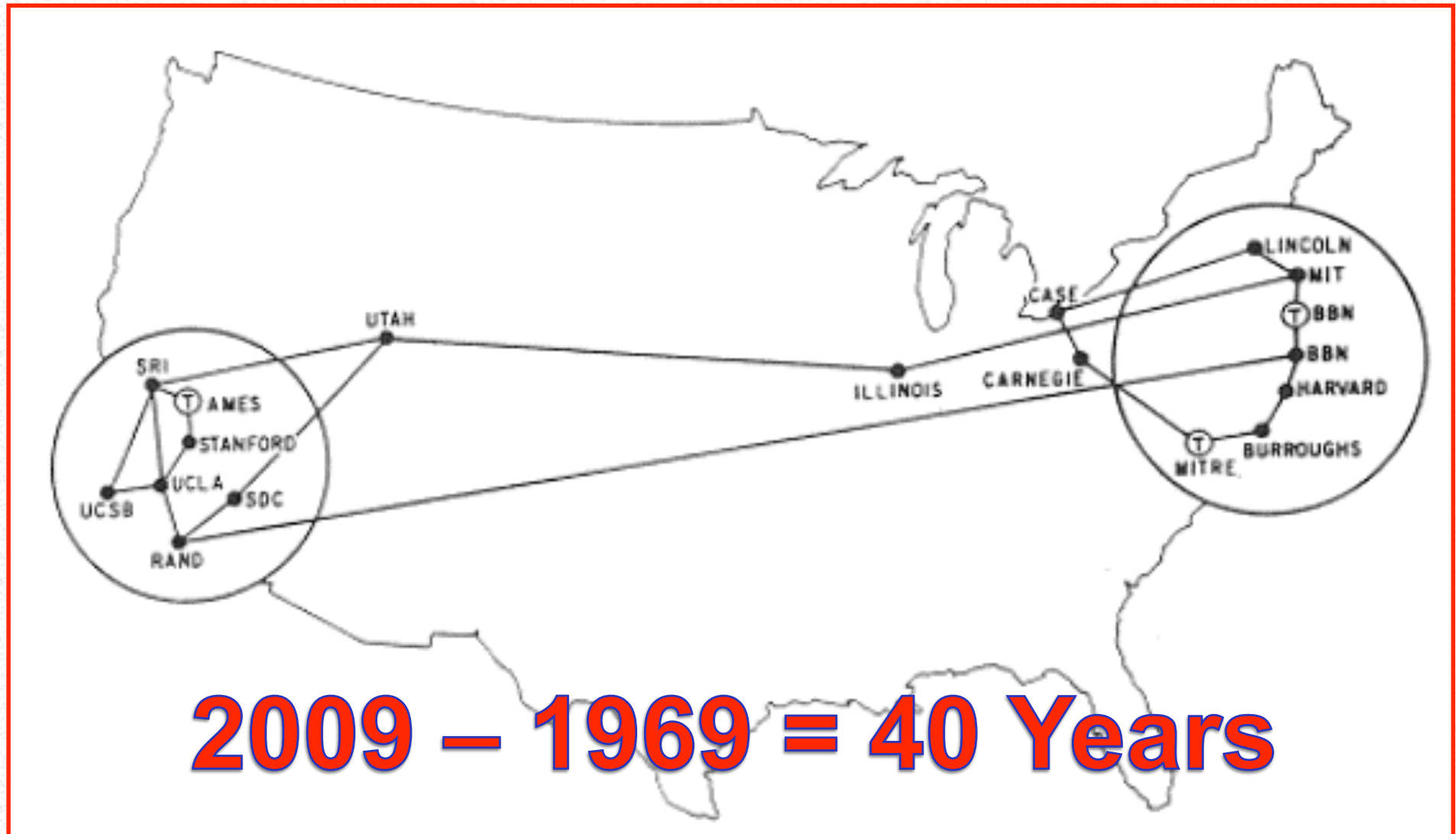
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ARPANET Map (1971)

1969 -- Birth of Internet ARPANET commissioned by DoD for research into networking



Internet Today



<http://matthewgress.com/galleries/www/Internet%20Graph%201069646562.LGL.2D.4096x4096.png>

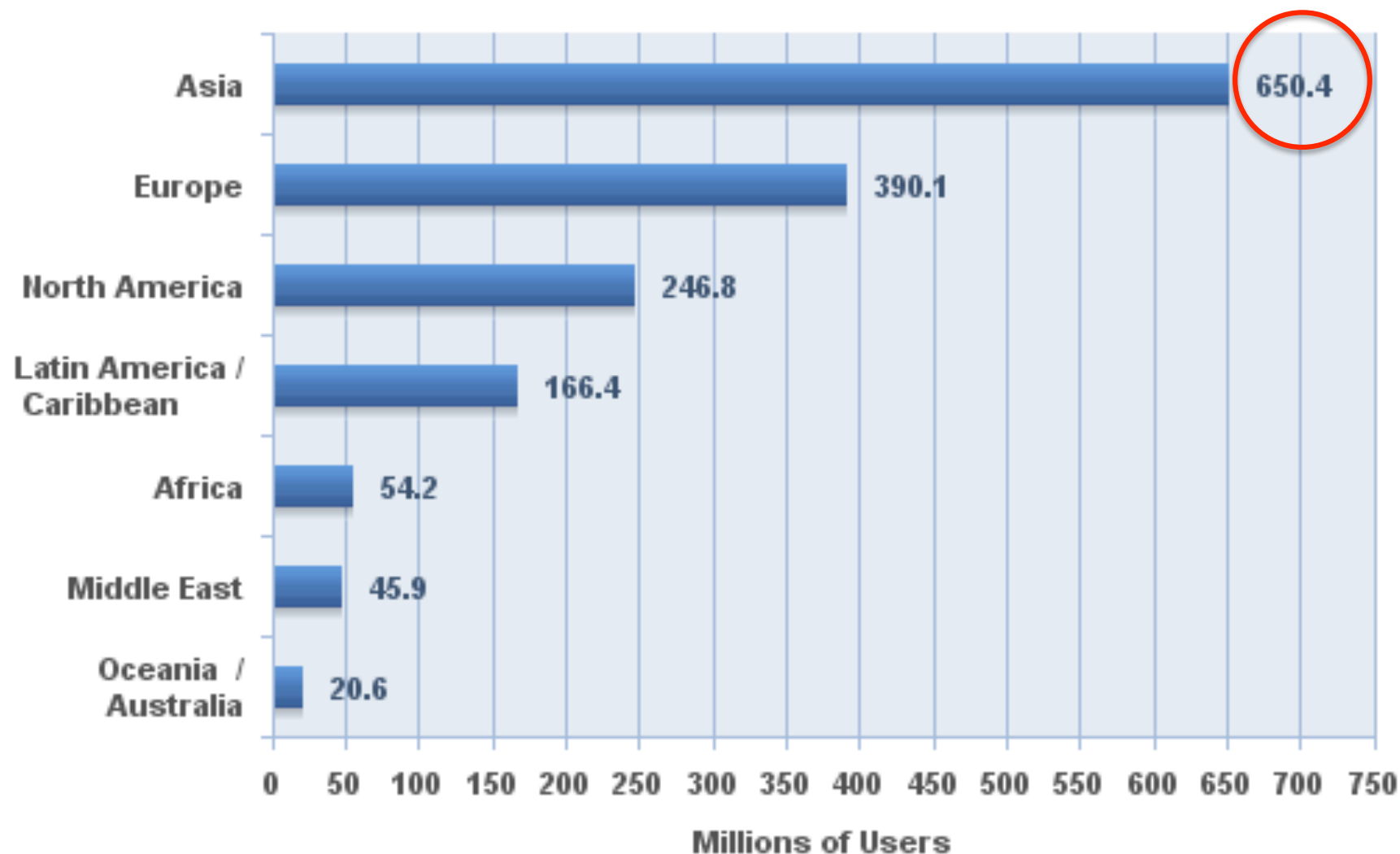


<http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm>

WORLD INTERNET USAGE AND POPULATION STATISTICS						
World Regions	Population (2008 Est.)	Internet Users Dec. 31, 2000	Internet Users Latest Data	Penetration (% Population)	Users Growth 2000-2008	Users % of Table
Africa	975,330,899	4,514,400	54,171,500	5.6 %	1,100.0 %	3.4 %
Asia	3,780,819,792	114,304,000	650,361,843	17.2 %	469.0 %	41.3 %
Europe	803,903,540	105,096,093	390,141,073	48.5 %	271.2 %	24.8 %
Middle East	196,767,614	3,284,800	45,861,346	23.3 %	1,296.2 %	2.9 %
North America	337,572,949	108,096,800	246,822,936	73.1 %	128.3 %	15.7 %
Latin America/Caribbean	581,249,892	18,068,919	166,360,735	28.6 %	820.7 %	10.6 %
Oceania / Australia	34,384,384	7,620,480	20,593,751	59.9 %	170.2 %	1.3 %
WORLD TOTAL	6,710,029,070	360,985,492	1,574,313,184	23.5 %	336.1 %	100.0 %

NOTES: (1) Internet Usage and World Population Statistics are for December 31, 2008. (2) CLICK on each world region name for detailed regional usage information. (3) Demographic (Population) numbers are based on data from the [US Census Bureau](#). (4) Internet usage information comes from data published by [Nielsen Online](#), by the [International Telecommunications Union](#), by [GfK](#), local Regulators and other reliable sources. (5) For definitions, disclaimer, and navigation help, please refer to the [Site Surfing Guide](#). (6) Information in this site may be cited, giving the due credit to www.internetworldstats.com. Copyright © 2001 - 2009, Miniwatts Marketing Group. All rights reserved worldwide.

Internet Users in the World by Geographic Regions

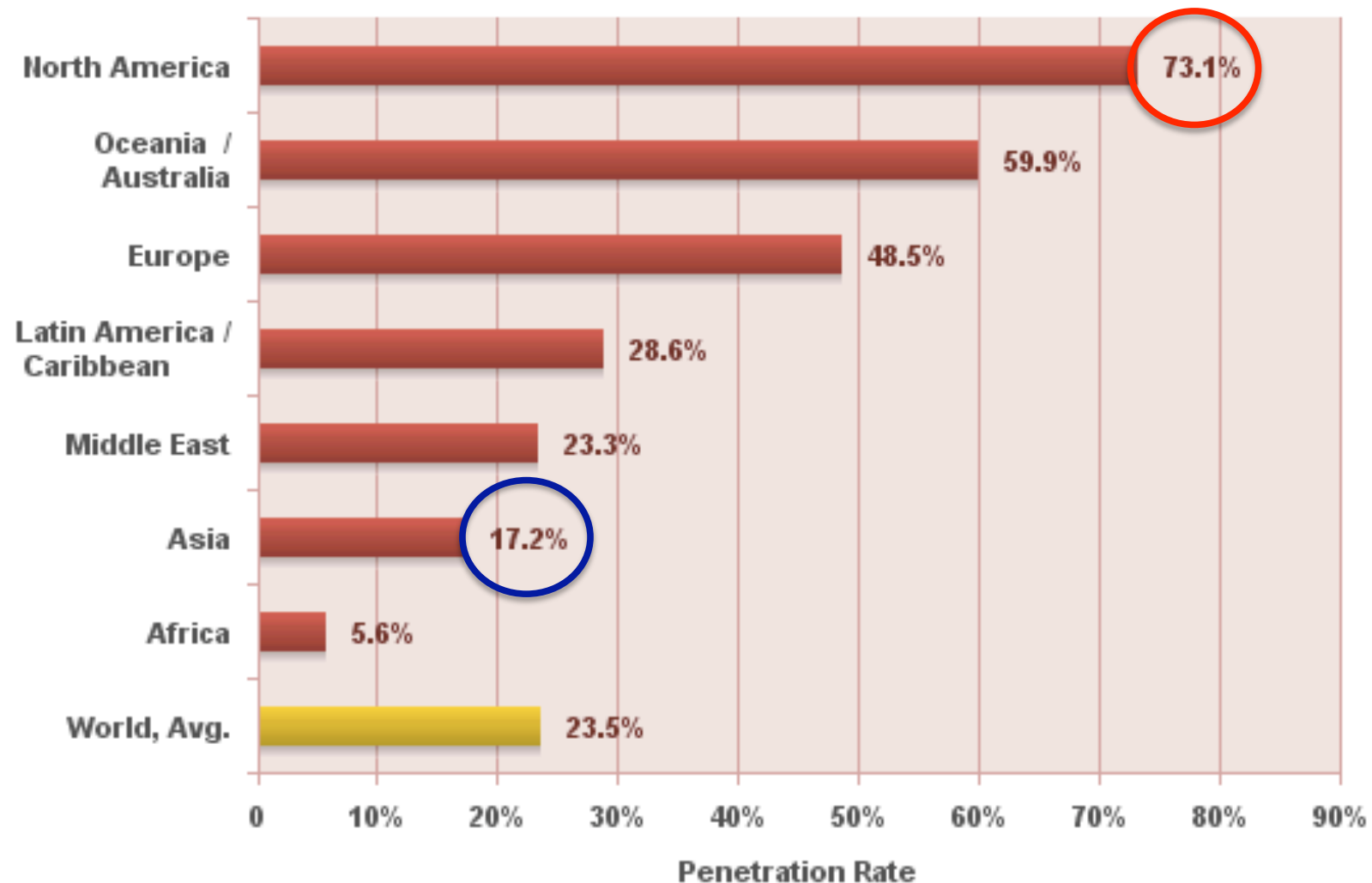


Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm

Estimated Internet users is 1,574,313,184 for year 2008

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World Internet Penetration Rates by Geographic Regions



Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
Penetration Rates are based on a world population of 6,710,029,070
for full year 2008 and 1,574,313,184 estimated Internet users.
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Internet as Main Engine of the 21st Century Economy



Information and Communication Technologies

Information and Communication Technologies

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- > Information and Communications Policy
- > Infrastructure to 2030
- > Measuring the Information Economy

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The growth and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has led to their wide diffusion and application, thus increasing their economic and social impact. The OECD undertakes a wide range of activities aimed at improving our understanding of how ICTs contribute to sustainable economic growth and social well-being and their role in the shift toward knowledge-based societies.

What's new

Developments in fibre technologies and investment

04-Apr-2008

Users' bandwidth demands continue to increase over time and this is leading Internet service providers and telecommunication operators to find ways to meet these growing network capacity requirements. Operators have spent the previous 20 years extending fibre backbones out to local main distribution frames but now many are working on pushing fibre ever closer to end-users in order to improve capacity. This paper provides an overview of developments in optical fibre communication technology and investment.

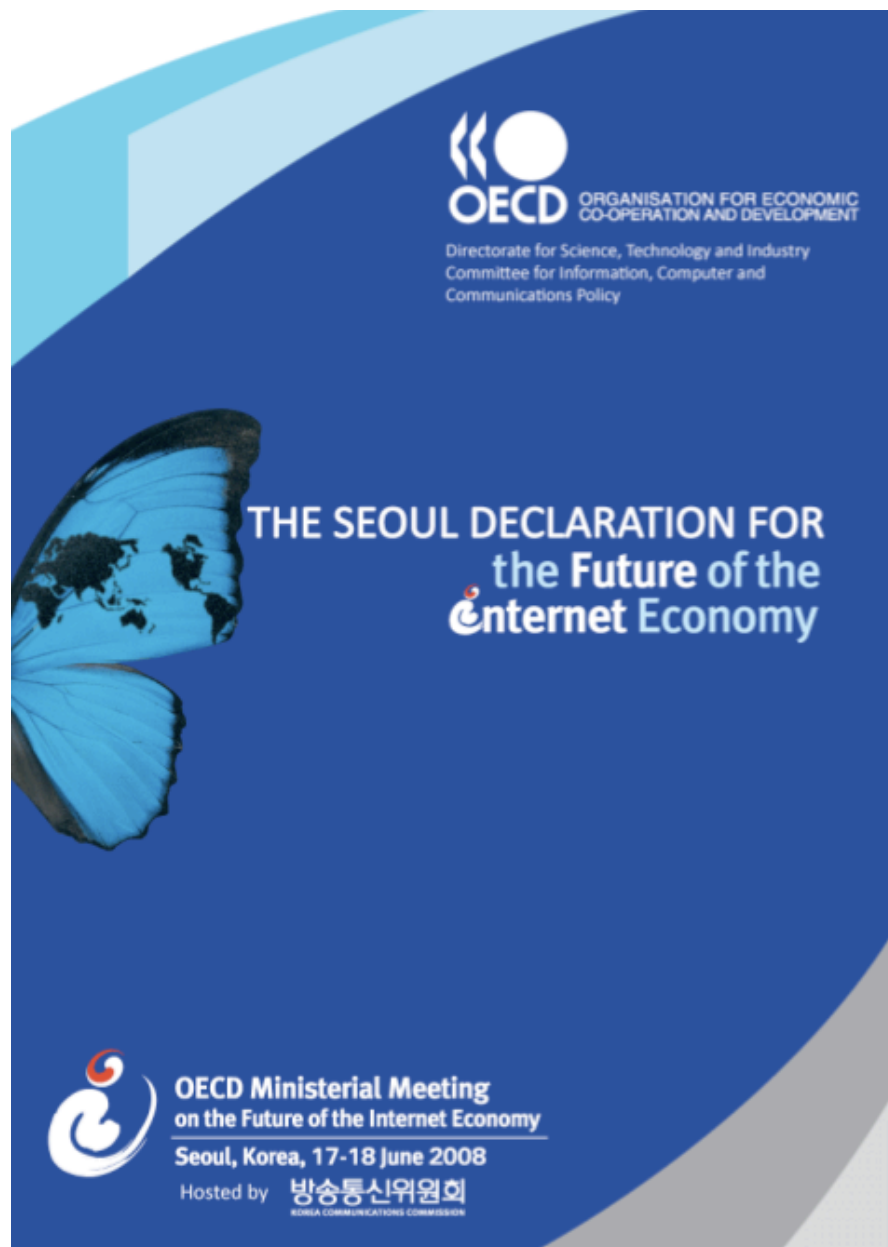
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Ministerial meeting

 17-18 June 2008
Seoul, Korea

**The Future of the
» Internet
Economy**



THE SEOUL DECLARATION FOR THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNET ECONOMY

WE, the Ministers and representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the European Community, assembled in Seoul, Korea, on 17 and 18 June 2008 to discuss the future of the Internet Economy.

WE STATE our common desire to promote the Internet Economy and stimulate sustainable economic growth and prosperity by means of policy and regulatory environments that support innovation, investment, and competition in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. We will work with the private sector, civil society and the Internet community to secure the ICT networks that underpin the Internet Economy as well as to take measures to protect the users of the Internet Economy, including the necessary cross-border co-operation.

WE ARE DETERMINED to work together to promote ubiquitous access to ICT networks and services enabling widespread participation in the Internet Economy. The further expansion of the Internet Economy will bolster the free flow of information, freedom of expression, and protection of individual liberties, as critical components of a democratic society and cultural diversity. We will also work to use the tools of the Internet Economy to address global challenges, such as climate change. In moving forward, we recognise the significant foundation that the 1998 *OECD Ministerial Conference on electronic commerce* provided to the nascent Internet Economy and take note of the outcomes of the 2003 and 2005 *World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)*.

WE SHARE a vision that the Internet Economy, which covers the full range of our economic, social and cultural activities supported by the Internet and related information and communications technologies

CNR & Internet: The Past



Networking al CNR

- ❑ 1976 - Presentazione del prototipo RPCNET
- ❑ 1978 - Inizio del servizio RPCNET tra diversi centri del CNR
- ❑ 1982 - Inizio del progetto OSIRIDE (Open Systems Interconnection su Rete Italiana Dati Eterogenea)
- ❑ 1984 - Il CNUCE diventa un nodo di EARN (European Academic Reserch Network)
- ❑ 1985 - IBM SNA sostituisce RPCNET
- ❑ 1986 - Il CNUCE diventa il primo nodo ARPAnet italiano

RPCNET: STATUS AND TRENDS

F.Caneschi- E.Ferro- L.Lenzini- C.Menchi
M.Martelli- M.Sommani- F.Tarini

Nota Interna C79-8

A cura di: Fausto Caneschi, Erina Ferro, Luciano Lenzini,
Maurizio Martelli, Claudio Menchi, Marco Sommani e
Fabio Tarini.

Copyright Giugno 1979

by CNUCE - Pisa

Istituto del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

1. INTRODUCTION

REEL (REte di ELaboratori), a project to investigate concepts and experimental solutions for distributed processing problems, was formally established in June 1974 (Lenzi [1], Caneschi [2]), as a collaboration among the following Italian institutions:

- CNEN, Division for the Management of Information Systems, Bologna.
- CNR, CNUCE Institute, Pisa.
- CSATA, Center of Studies for Advanced Technological Applications, Bari.
- IBM, Scientific Center, Pisa.
- University of Padua, Computing Center.
- University of Turin, Computing Center.

TOOLS AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES FOR RPCNET MANAGEMENT.

P. CANESCHI, G. CRESCI, D. LARI,
L. LENZINI, C. MENCHI, F. NALDI.

Rapporto interno C80-11

1.0 ABSTRACT

The main aim of this paper is to describe the organisation which has been established in order to maintain, develop and handle RPCNET, a computer network. The organisational structure of the network is described in detail, and an example is given of how a community of users became a network node. In particular, the interaction between users and system engineers in the RPCNET Nodes is stressed.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

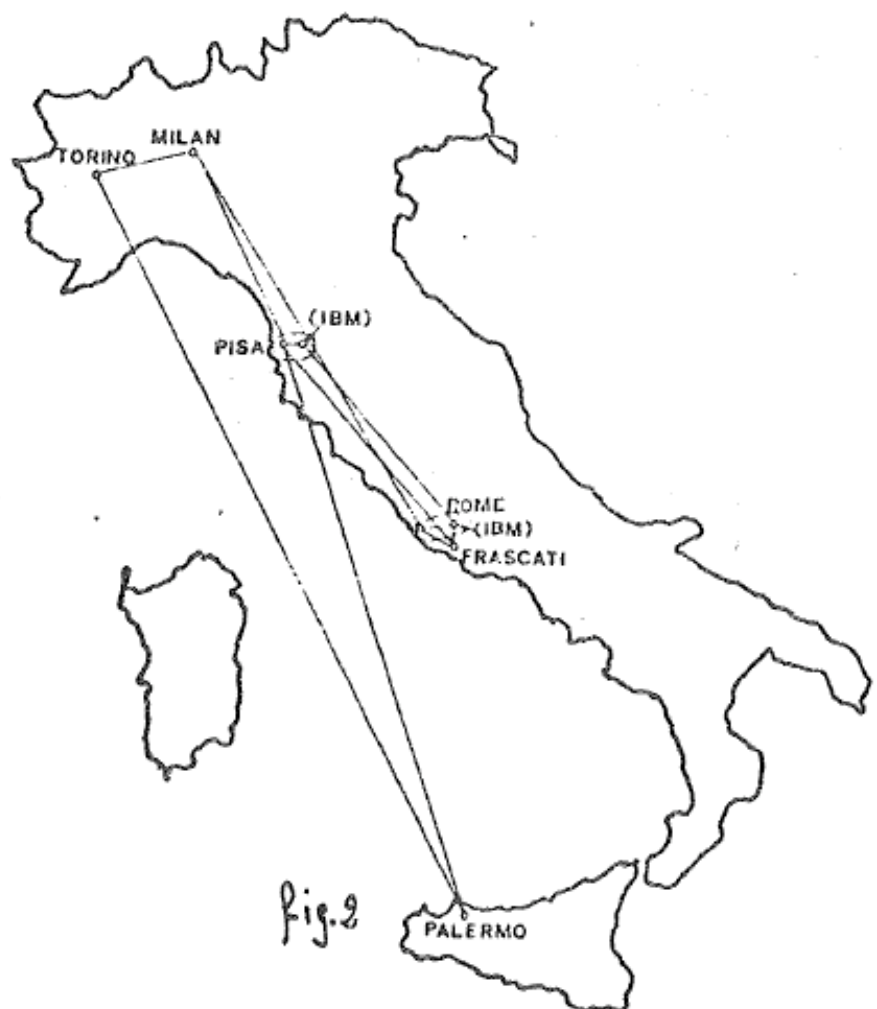
The REEL project, formally initiated in June 1974 was completed in June 1978. The main objective of the Italian National Research Council (CNR) with this network was to turn the RPCNET (REEL Project Computer NETWORK) prototype implementation into an operational network of CNR Research Institutes which could possibly also be used for the benefit of other scientific organizations.

The development of RPCNET has been the result of a joint collaboration between several important Italian Universities and Research Institutions. RPCNET has been implemented almost on schedule and in accordance with its initial design (Lenzini /1/). The objectives and requirements formulated by the project partners have largely been met. In fact, RPCNET mainly offers a service bureau type of operation for unsophisticated users who want to use RPCNET services as a tool in their research work. On the other hand, system programmers can use tools (such as PNAS, see below) in developing their own network services.

The initial operational network, which was set up in June 1978, consisted of two CNR Nodes, located in Pisa and Milan, and two IBM Scientific Centre Nodes, located in Pisa and Venice. Later on, an additional CNR Node in Rome joined



Line a
2400-4800
bps



The central processors are connected by leased telephone lines with a link speed of 2400 or 4800 bps. The System/370



Un ottimo esempio di sinergia tra Enti di Ricerca italiani

sei in: [La Rete](#) > [la rete GARR](#) > storia

STORIA

La Rete Italiana per la Ricerca nasce nel 1977 con le sperimentazioni effettuate da CNR e INFN, ma bisogna aspettare la prima metà degli anni '80 per vedere le prime realizzazioni su larga scala: nascono in questo periodo INFNet, CNRnet e le reti degli enti di ricerca e dei grandi centri di calcolo consortili.

In questa prima fase non esiste un unico network, ma una ragnatela di reti diverse, con duplicazioni di infrastrutture e protocolli di comunicazione solo parzialmente compatibili tra loro.

Alla fine degli anni '80 viene costituito il **GARR (Gruppo per l'Armonizzazione delle Reti della Ricerca)** il cui compito sarà proprio quello di razionalizzare ed armonizzare le strutture di reti esistenti e viene alla luce la prima Rete Unitaria dell'Università e della Ricerca che, con i suoi collegamenti nazionali ed internazionali a 2 milioni di bit/sec, diviene una delle più veloci reti della Ricerca in Europa e nel mondo.

RPCNET

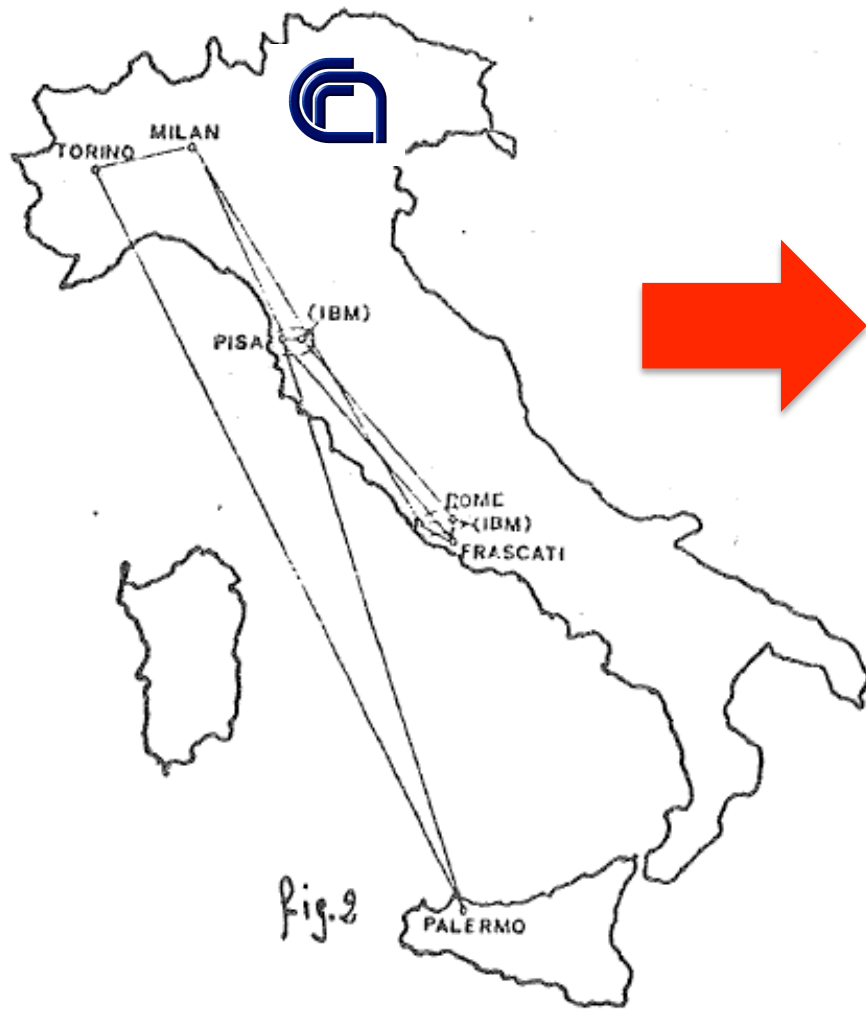
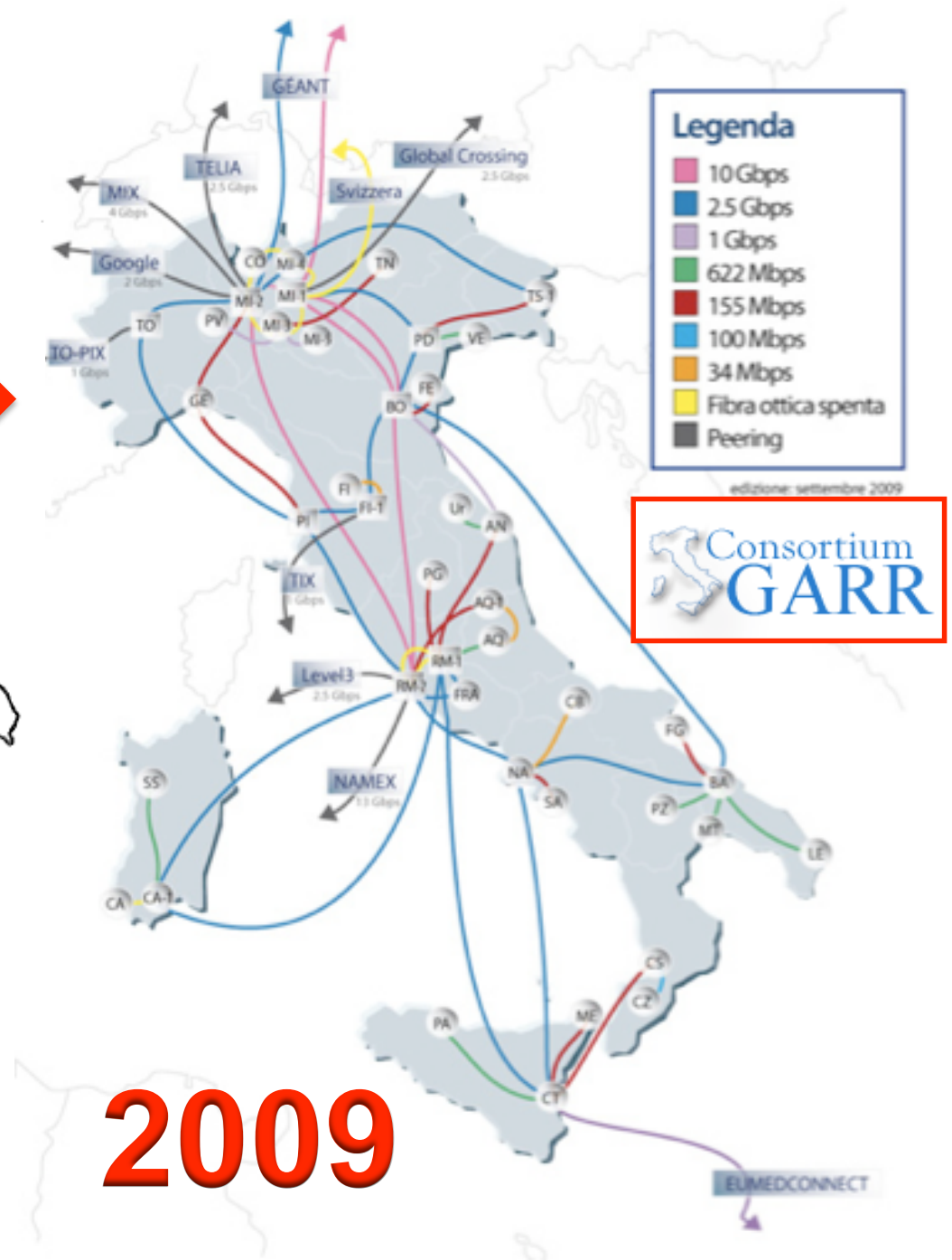


Fig. 2

1978

Topologia di backbone di GARR-G



2009

Lancio Progetto "OSIRIDE" - Istituto CNUCE/CNR, 1982



Prof. Ernesto
Quagliariello

Prof. Giuseppe
Biorci

Ing. Carlo
Debenedetti

Dr. Carlo
Santacroce

Ing. Stefano
Trumpy

Dr. Luciano
Lenzini

Lancio Progetto "OSIRIDE" - Istituto CNUCE/CNR, 1982

Prof. Giuseppe Biorci

Ing. Carlo Debenedetti

Prof. Ernesto Quagliariello

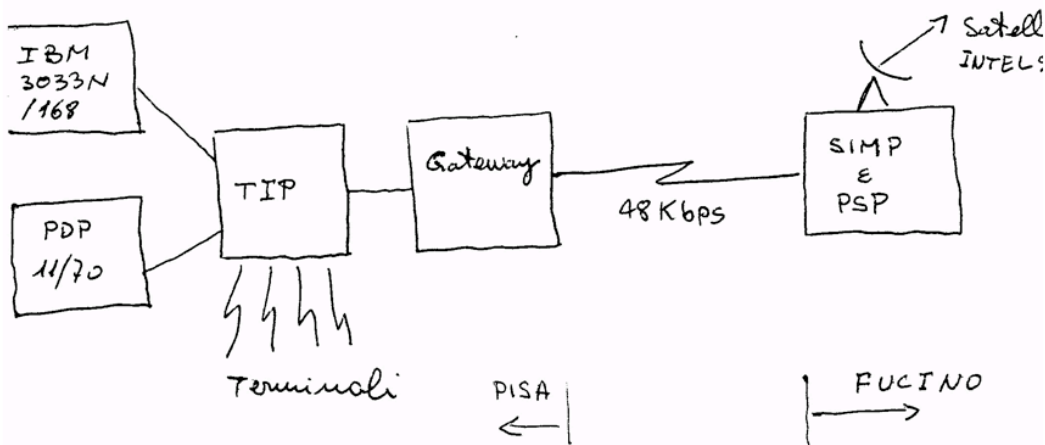
Dr. Carlo Santacroce

Ing. Stefano Trumpy

Dr. Luciano Lenzini



Lo schema proposto è quello riportato in figura



- I costi dell'apparato sperimentale sono:

a) SIMP & PSP	350 ML			
b) GATEWAY & Port expander	180 ML			
c) TIP	100 ML			
d) Linea di terra satellite	20 ML	per	ogni	anno
e) Manutenzione SIMP	30 ML	"	"	"
" PSP	15 ML	"	"	"
" Gateway	30 ML	"	"	"
f) Personale di esercizio	30 ML	"	"	"

- Nel quadro della collaborazione CNR - TELESPAZIO - ITALCABLE il gnerà i 100 ML (voce A) nell'acquisizione del TIP. Il relativo c può essere inoltrato ai competenti uffici del CNR entro il mese

- Per attivare l'apparato riportato in figura, il CNR dovrà impegn 1982 150 ML in voce B per far fronte alle spese di manutenzione delle altre apparecchiature.

Dr. Luciano Lenzini

ARPANET al CNR

- ◆ 1973-74: Dr. Luciano Lenzini lavora allo IBM Scientific Center di Cambridge, Massachusetts (USA)
- ◆ 1980: Prof. Gianfranco Capriz incontra Bob Kahn ad Arlington (VA, USA)
- ◆ 1978-81: Luciano Lenzini collabora con Kahn e Cerf per identificare la configurazione e pianificare l'installazione di un nodo della rete ARPANET presso l'Istituto CNUCE/ CNR
- ◆ Luglio 1981: Proposta di finanziamento al CNR.....
- ◆ 1986: Installazione del primo nodo ARPANET italiano (terzo nodo europeo dopo quelli dell'University College of London e dell'NTE2 Norvegese)



23 anni dal primo nodo Arpanet italiano

2009 and beyond.....

Devices, Devices, Devices: Anytime, Anywhere,...



2009 and beyond.....

Sensors, Sensors, Sensors: Anytime, Anywhere,...

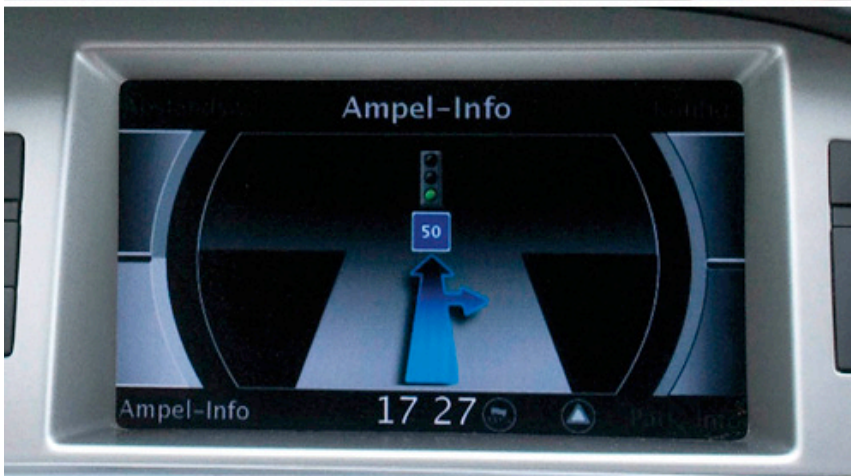


RFID DIAGNOSTIC
SKIN PATCH



2009 and beyond.....

Data, Devices, Sensors: Anytime, Anywhere,...



Internet: Some Figures

- ❑ Google indexing:
 - ❖ 26 Million pages (1998) - 1 Trillion pages (Today)
- ❑ Currently 210 billion emails per day (73% spam)
- ❑ October 2008 (US alone)
 - ❖ 12.6 total billion searches
 - ❖ 13.5 billion videos viewed
- ❑ Facebook and MySpace each have over 100 million users (3 out of 4 teenagers)
- ❑ 2.3 Trillion SMS messages in 2008 - \$60 Billion
- ❑ 3.7 Million pictures uploaded every day in Flickr

Growth in societal use and dependence on the Internet:

creates pressure to constrain what can happen at end-points or to track behavior, potentially from within the network.

Current architecture is wide open to security breaches, privacy invasion and identity theft

Current approaches give rise to increasing opportunities for “Lock-ins”

“Generative” properties of the net are resisted by the “establishment”. Innovation risks being stifled.

We witness the emergence of parallel, heterogeneous architectures, whose interoperability is difficult if not impossible to ensure, operate or maintain.

Will the current infrastructures be able to handle: scalability, mobility and bandwidth demands?

Will the infrastructure be able to handle the expected service provisioning demands?

Dr. Joao da Silva, Fol Meeting in Rome at MIUR, February 20, 2009



Why a European Initiative on Future of the Internet ?

- ❑ The topic of Future Internet is equally the subject of intensive debate at major world conferences (e.g. Future Internet Economy – OECD Ministerial conference)
- ❑ Numerous initiatives have been launched at Member State level aiming at conducting research and promoting opportunities in the context of the Future Internet
- ❑ Elsewhere in the world (US, Japan, China, etc), ambitious R&D activities are on-going

EU Frameworks as Waves



The Future of the Internet



The Future of the Internet

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ICT event 2008
Conference Session Report on
The Future of the Internet



European Commission
Information Society and Media



Preface



Viviane Reding
Member of the European Commission
responsible for Information Society and Media

The Future of the Internet has become a very fashionable subject, with workshops and conferences all over the world looking for the right approach to the Future Internet. ICT 2008 was no exception – the EU has always made sure that stakeholders think of the road ahead.

This book compiles the high-level contributions by thought leaders from business and academia, who debated key aspects of the Future Internet at ICT 2008 in Lyon.

Meanwhile, in the EU more than 80 recently-launched ICT projects deal with aspects directly related to the Future Internet, such as network and service architecture or security. Their support of the *Bled* declaration on a European approach to the future of the Internet is a sign of the need for an integrated approach to the complex and multi-disciplinary challenges ahead, as is their formation of the European Future Internet Assembly. I believe this assembly will play a big role in giving Europe a prominent role in the global debate.

While I clearly welcome the broadening and deepening of the Future Internet debate, it is time to focus on the next phase: concrete action.

Several Member States, including Sweden, Finland, Germany, Ireland, France and Spain have set-up national initiatives in tune with the *Bled* Declaration. I am confident that others will follow: Europe must build up momentum by pushing for shared approaches to developing the technologies and applications that will shape the future internet.

This momentum must not be lost in debate but transformed into products and services making up the Future Internet. We need to move from the planning phase into practical experimentation and testing of concepts in real-life conditions and, eventually, on the marketplace.

There are more than 3.5 billion mobile phone users who are moving online at a rapid pace, multiplying the one-billion-strong internet community today to more than 4 billion tomorrow.

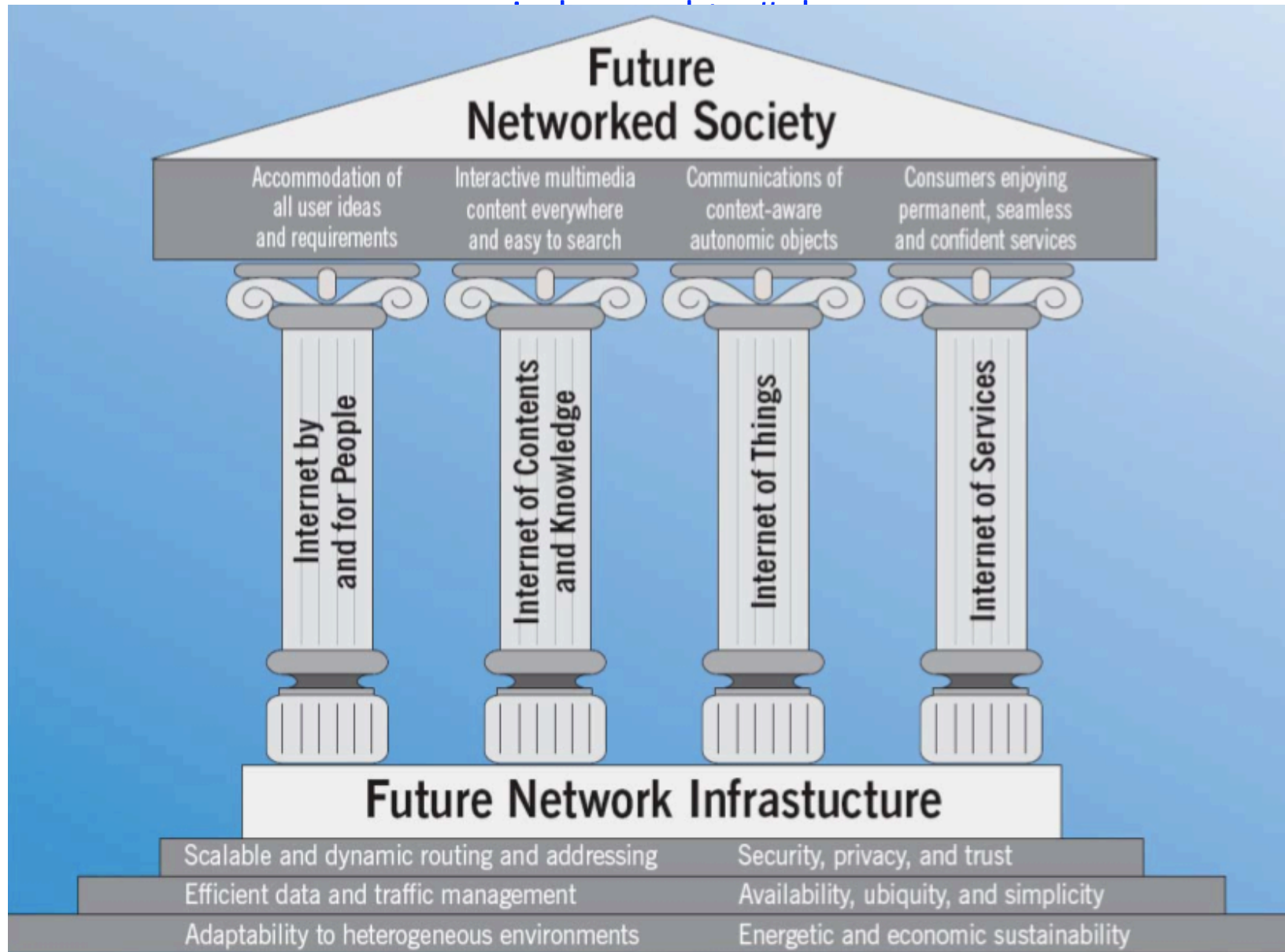
The Future Internet remains at the heart of the 7th Framework Programme, from which it receives more than € 300 million of the ICT budget. The work programme for the next two years offers an opportunity to launch the next wave of projects.

Europe has all the assets to be a leader on the development of the Future Internet. Not only was the web invented in Europe, but many European companies are winning recognition as best international internet start-ups. Europe is also home to the highest Internet penetration, with 49% of EU citizens having internet access according to the latest survey. It is also a tremendous pool of scientific talents and creativity.

We invite you to join us in ensuring that Europe takes the most of the opportunities ahead of us.

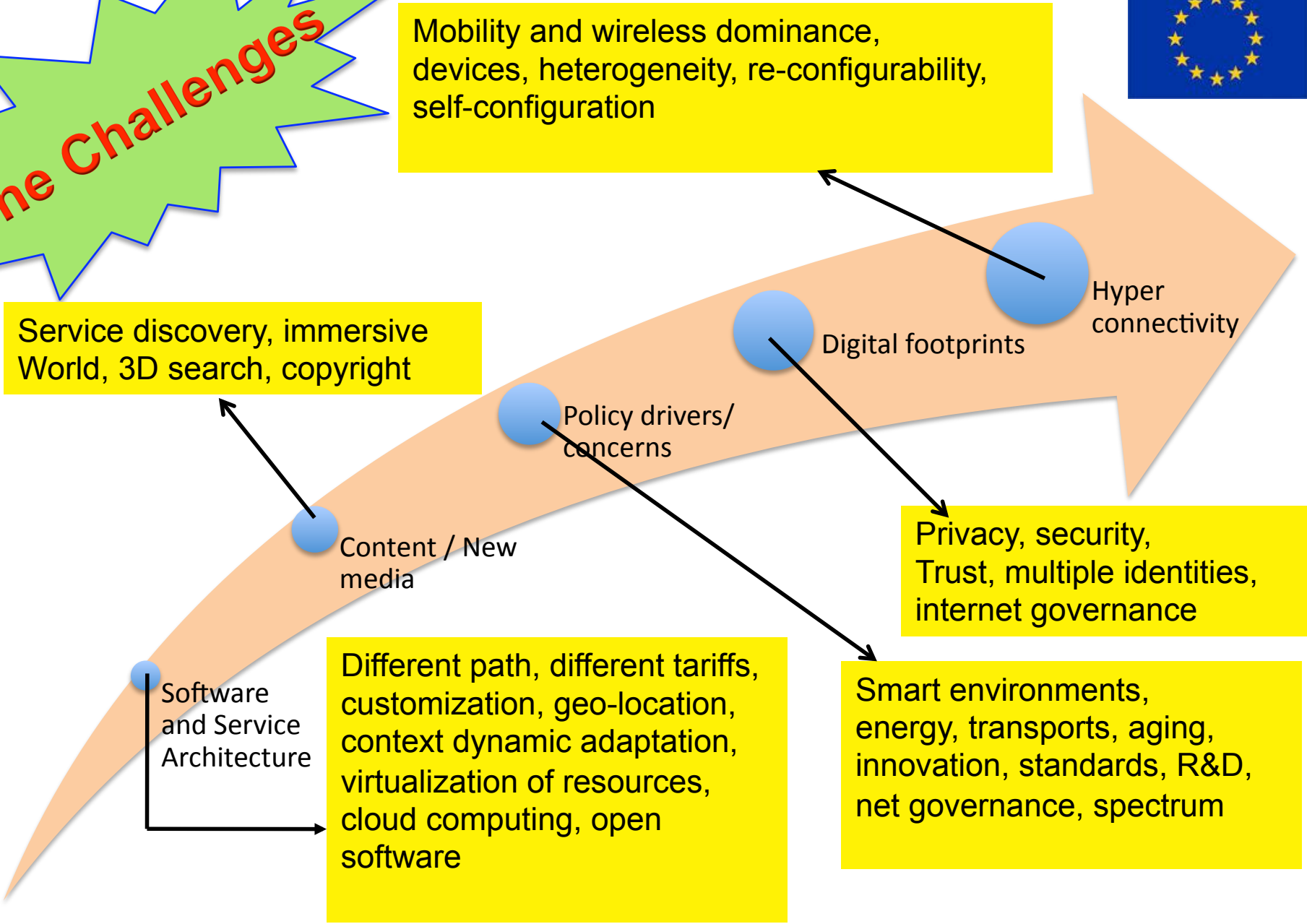
Fol: An Architectural View

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/foi/library/





The Challenges



The Future of the Internet

<http://www.fi-bled.eu/>



The BLED Declaration:

Towards a European approach to the Future Internet

Current Internet: Success & Challenges

With over a billion users world-wide, the current Internet is a great success – a global integrated communications infrastructure and service platform underpinning the fabric of the European economy and European society in general. However, today's Internet was designed in the 1970s for purposes that bear little resemblance to current and foreseen usage scenarios. Mismatches between original design goals and current utilisation are now beginning to hamper the Internet's potential. A large number of challenges in the realms of technology, business, society and governance have to be overcome if the future development of the Internet is to sustain the networked society of tomorrow.

Future Internet: Vital to continued economic Growth in Europe

In the future, even more users, objects, services and critical information infrastructures will be networked through the Future Internet which will underpin an ever larger share of our modern and global economies. It is therefore time to strengthen and focus European activities on the Future Internet to maintain Europe's competitiveness in the global marketplace.

FUTURE INTERNET ASSEMBLY

Madrid, Spain, 9th – 10th December 2008

MEETING REPORT

December 2008

DG Information Society and Media - Directorate for Converged Networks and Services

"The Internet People"

Future of the Internet Conference

Prague, May 2009

- home
- video recordings
- general info
- programme
- venue, logistics
- sponsors
- contact
- accommodation
- registration

Welcome

A Czech EU Presidency Conference on the Perspectives emerging from R&D in Europe, Prague 11–13 May 2009

The Future of the Internet Conference aims to review the strategic orientations and trends governing the future societal and economic developments of on-line Internet and Mobile societies and to present interesting ideas and projects in this area. See the detailed description in its [announcement](#).



News

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Future Internet Forum of European Member States

(Kick-off Meeting, Prague on 12 May 2009)

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/foi/lead/fif/index_en.htm



Attività Nazionali su Future Internet

- Belgio - www.ibbt.be
- Finlandia - www.futureinternet.fi
- Francia - www.telecom.gouv.fr/fonds_documentaire/.../09/09annexesif.pdf
- Germania - www.german-lab.de
- Irlanda - www.futureinternet.ie
- Lussemburgo - www.ipv6council.lu
- Olanda - www.futureinternet.ez.nl
- Spagna - www.internetdelfuturo.es
- Svezia - www.vinnova.se/upload/EPiStorePDF/AmbientSweden.pdf
- UK - [www.internetcentre.imperial.ac.uk/about us](http://www.internetcentre.imperial.ac.uk/about_us)

Future Internet Assembly in Stockholm

Kista Science City – A World Leading ICT Cluster

November 23–24, 2009



Coming
soon..

ABOUT FUTURE INTERNET ASSEMBLY

The **Future Internet Assembly - FIA** groups 96 projects who subscribed to the [Bled Declaration](#). They agreed to coordinate their R&D activities to foster a strong European footprint on Future Internet. More than Euro 600 million are invested by the participants and by the European Commission to make this happen. FIA mobilises a community of some 300 experts active in shaping the European Future Internet vision.

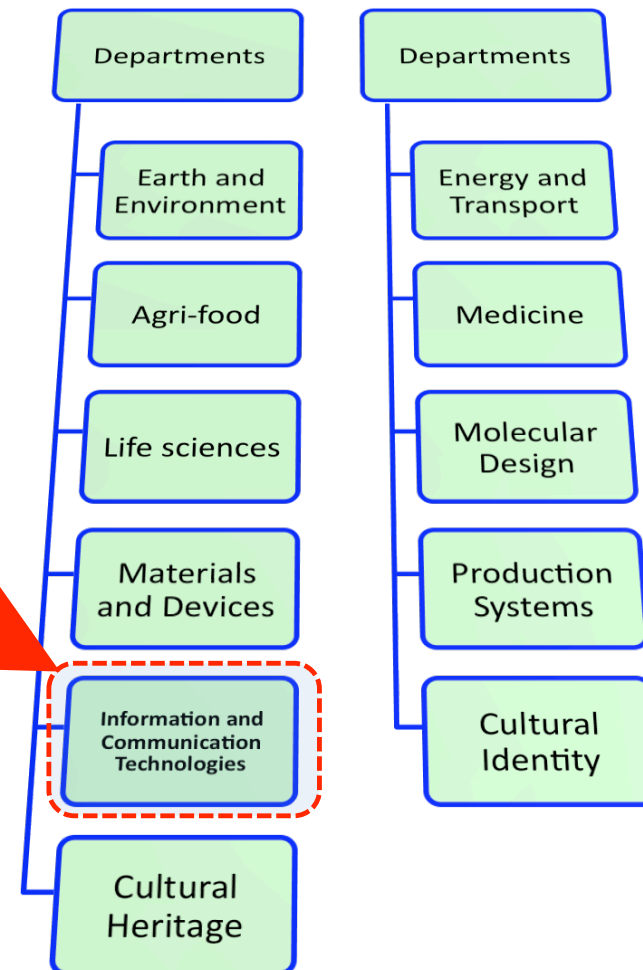
We are glad and proud to support them in this ambitious goal!

The 2nd Meeting of the **Future Internet Forum of EU Member Countries** will take place on Monday 23 November from 14:00 – 18:00 – collocated with the FIA'09 Workshop in Kista Science City. Attendance to this meeting is limited to nominated EU Member countries representatives.

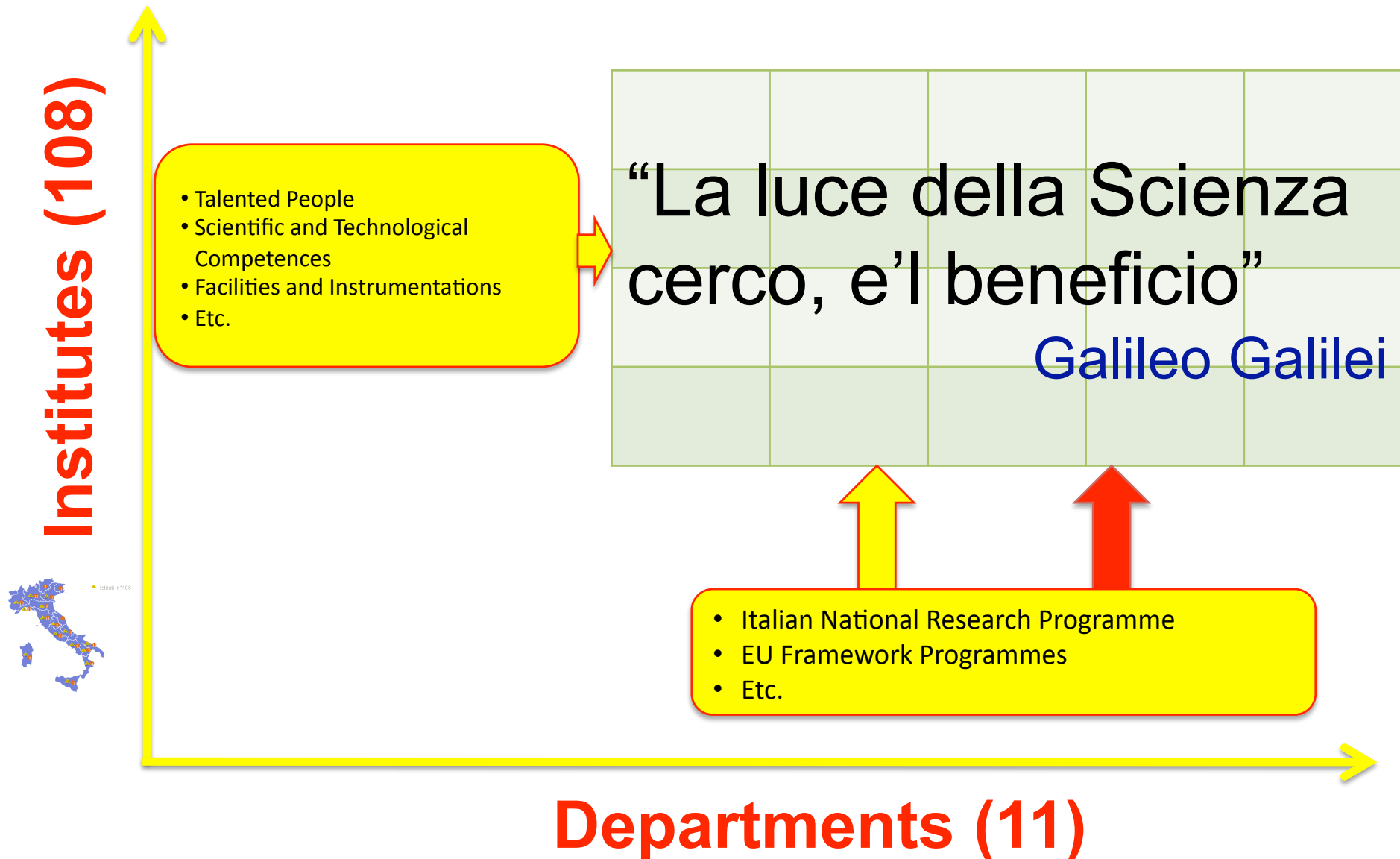
CNR & Internet: The Present and the Future



The CNR Scientific Organisational Structure



The Matrix Structure of the CNR



The Strategic Lines of the CNR ICT Department



Future Internet



ICT for the Marine-Maritime Sector

Bioinformatics



Institute for
Informatics &
Teleinformatics

Future of the Internet
Prague, May 2009 **Conference**



CNR Information
and Communication
Technology Department

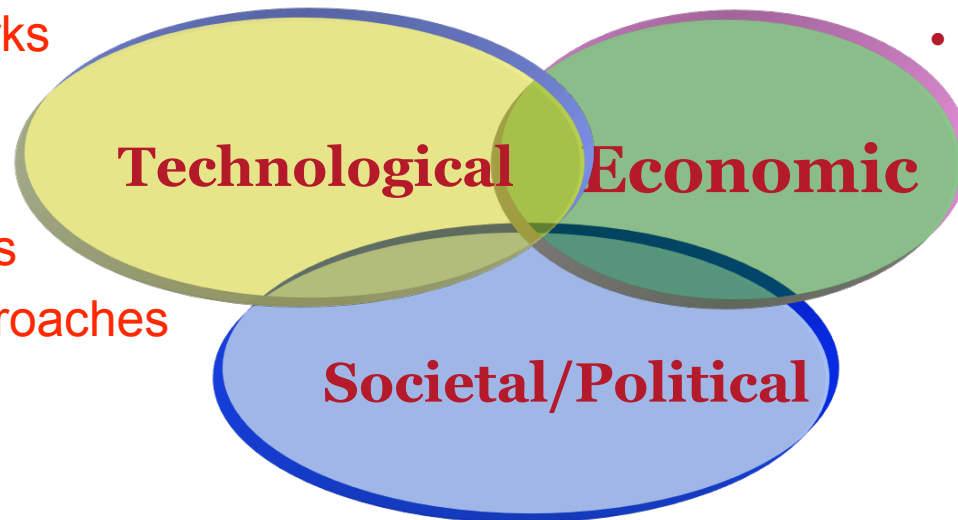
CNR ICT DEPARTMENT



The CNR ICT Department Team with Mario Campolargo
(Director, EU INFSO Directorate F: Emerging Technologies and Infrastructures)

Dimensions of the Internet of the Future

- Terabyte networks
- Complexity
- Mobility
- Internet of things
- Clean slate approaches



- Support investments: backward compatibility
- Need for (open) standards
- Security for commercial services and applications

- European competitiveness on future Internet (act where market forces fail)
- Consumer protection / empowerment
- Social responsibility: preserve neutrality, openness, fairness, social role
- Balance the need for security/accountability and the right to privacy

Three Governance Functions

- Technical Standardization



- Decisions about networking protocols, data formats (e.g. IPv4, IPv6)

- Resource Allocation and Assignment



- Domain names and IP address numbers



- Public Policy

- Policy formulation, policy enforcement and dispute resolution

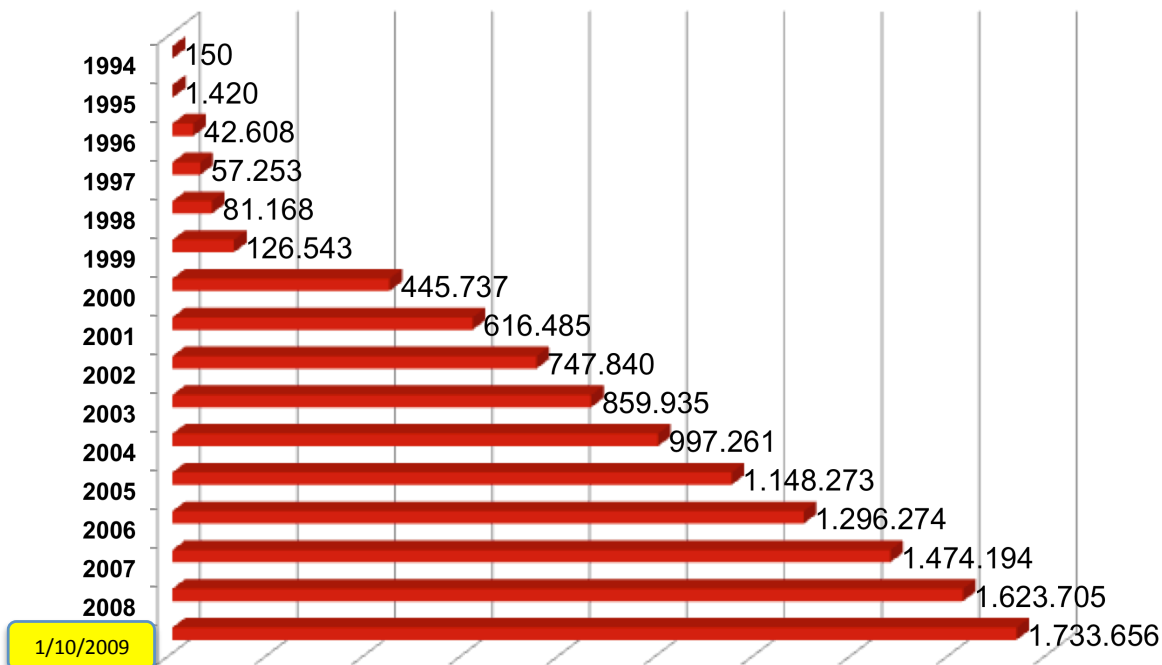


H-LGIG



Registrot

- Delegated to CNR on December 23rd, 1987
- Involves about 70 FTE (Full Time Equivalent)
- More than 2,400 Registrars
- Open to EU juridical and natural persons
- More than 1.700.000 Registered Domain Names



TOP CCTLD REGISTRIES BY DOMAIN NAME BASE, FOURTH QUARTER 2008

1.	.cn	(China)
2.	.de	(Germany)
3.	.uk	(United Kingdom)
4.	.nl	(Netherlands)
5.	.eu	(European Union)
6.	.ar	(Argentina)
7.	.it	(Italy)
8.	.br	(Brazil)
9.	.us	(United States)
10.	.au	(Australia)

Source: Zooknic, January 2009.

You are here: Home

SYNCHRONOUS: COUNTDOWN

September, 28th, 2009 at 11:00: the .it Registry allows domain names registrations through the new synchronous system. Thanks to this new system, based on the EPP Standard Protocol, the final user can register domain names without sending any paper documentations to the Registry.

In order to register a new .it domain name with the synchronous system, the final users must simply refer and address to an accredited Registrar: the Registrars list is available at the section "[Find a Registrar](#)".

For two years the synchronous system will work alongside the current asynchronous system. In this last case, the final users could refer to the Maintainers: the Maintainers list is available at the section "[Find a Maintainer](#)".



CREATE YOUR DOMAIN



ADVANTAGES OF .IT DOMAINS



FIND A MAINTAINER OR A REGISTRAR



FAQ

FOCUS

Campagna stampa



.IT REGISTERED DOMAINS

Oct 04, 2009 08:10 AM

1.735.217

NEWS

RSS



Please notice the letters of the so-called "Registro Italiano in Internet per le Imprese" »

New Registrar contract »

PRESS ROOM



“Asynchronous” vs. “Synchronous”



Asynchronous

Average Registration Time: **2 Days**



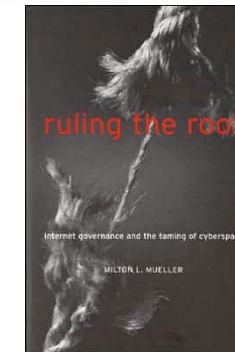
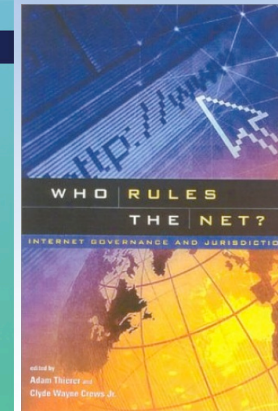
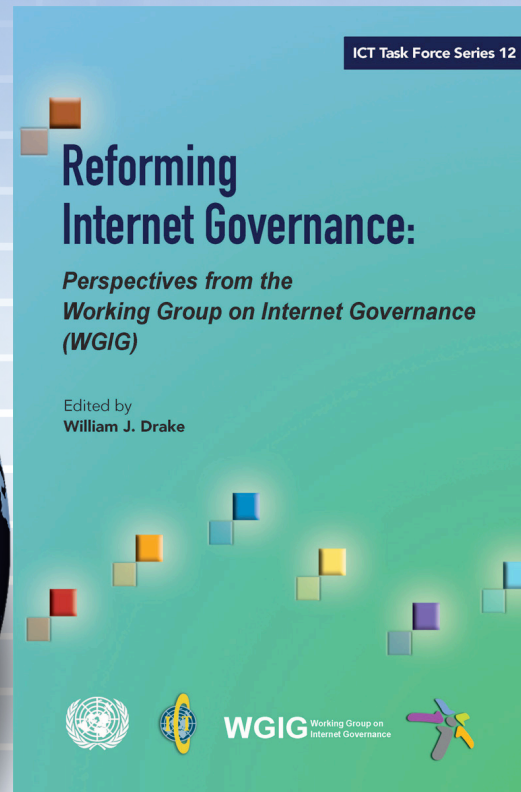
Synchronous



Average Registration Time:

2 Hours

Internet Governance



Internet governance is the development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

Governo italiano: impegno sul tema della IG

- L'interesse del Governo italiano ai temi del funzionamento e e sviluppo di Internet è iniziato durante la XIII Leg. quando fu istituito il COESIN con DPCM 27.12.1999 (Presidente D'Alema).
- Una importante occasione istituzionale di dialogo multi-stakeholder è stato il Tavolo di consultazione con la Società Civile sulle tematiche del World Summit on Information Society istituito dal Ministro Stanca (XIV Leg.)
- Durante la XV Leg. ha operato il Comitato Consultivo sulla Governance di Internet, con il compito di fornire il supporto al Ministro Nicolais nella definizione delle linee di azione italiane sui temi relativi alla governance di Internet.



Nella attuale XVI Leg. il Ministro Brunetta conferma il forte impegno sul tema della governance di Internet, e promuove azioni nazionali per dare nuovo impulso alla discussione in corso sul sistema Internet.



«.... Proprio per questa estrema rilevanza e pervasività di Internet, è fondamentale occuparsi della sua governance. Non per imbrigliare la Rete ma per preservarne la pluralità e permettere a tutti i portatori di interesse di trarne vantaggio....»

[Indirizzo di saluto del Ministro Renato Brunetta in occasione dell'IGF Italia 2008, Cagliari 22 ottobre 2008]

Il piano di e-government 2012

Il Piano di e-government 2012 realizzato dal Ministro per la Pubblica Amministrazione e l'Innovazione **Renato Brunetta** definisce un insieme di progetti di innovazione digitale che, nel loro complesso, si propongono di modernizzare, rendere più efficiente e trasparente la Pubblica Amministrazione, migliorare la qualità dei servizi erogati a cittadini e imprese e diminuirne i costi per la collettività, contribuendo a fare della Pubblica Amministrazione un volano di sviluppo dell'economia del Paese.

Il Piano definisce
Ognuno dei pro
intermedi che p
La attuazione d

Gli obiettivi

Obiettivi sett

Obiettivo 1: Sc

Obiettivo 2: Un

Obiettivo 3: Gi

Obiettivo 4: Sa

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Obiettivo 8: An

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Obiettivo 13: Infrastr

Obiettivo 14: Agricoltura

Obiettivi internazionali

Obiettivo 25: e-government per lo sviluppo

Obiettivo 26: Governance di Internet

Obiettivo 27: Raccordo con Ue e OCSE

Progetti speciali

Expo Shanghai 2010

Arsenale - Sistema integrato ambientale

Arsenale - Centro per il Restauro dell'Arte Contemporanea

Guida virtuale multimediale

Link utili

- Ministero per la pubblica amministrazione e l'innovazione
- Reti Amiche
- Linea Amica

Governance di Internet

A partire dai due Vertici delle Nazioni Unite sulla società dell'informazione, tenutisi a Ginevra nel 2003 e a Tunisi nel 2005, il Governo Italiano ha partecipato e continuerà attivamente a partecipare al dialogo internazionale sullo sviluppo della società dell'informazione ed in particolare a quello sulla governance di Internet che si è sviluppato nell'ambito dell'Internet Governance Forum (IGF) che si è finora annualmente riunito ad Atene (2006), Rio de Janeiro (2007) e Hyderabad (2008).

In questo contesto, facendo seguito a due iniziative internazionali promosse dall'Italia nel 2007 e 2008 per promuovere il dialogo politico sulla questione della definizione di "principi fondamentali" condivisi per lo sviluppo della Rete, il Ministro per la pubblica amministrazione e l'innovazione, ha annunciato la disponibilità del Governo ad ospitare a Roma, nel quadro della Presidenza italiana del G8, un Forum internazionale per dare nuovo impulso alla discussione sui principi fondamentali di Internet.

L'incontro, che verrà organizzato all'inizio dell'estate 2009, riunirà le varie "Coalizioni dinamiche" costituitesi nell'ambito dell'IGF per discutere la questione dei diritti di Internet che ad Hyderabad hanno avviato un processo di convergenza. Le coalizioni dinamiche sono aggregazioni spontanee che riuniscono tutti gli stakeholders - governi, organizzazioni, società civile e settore privato - interessati ai vari temi relativi alla governance di Internet.

Referente per l'obiettivo: Benedetti, Consigliere diplomatico Ministro (DIT) - Maizza (DIT)

Referente per il progetto: Benedetti, Consigliere diplomatico Ministro (DIT)



Governo italiano

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri



MINISTERO DELLO
SVILUPPO ECONOMICO
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE COMUNICAZIONI



Governo italiano

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

Ministero per la pubblica amministrazione e l'innovazione

Dipartimento
Digitalizzazione e innovazione tecnologica

Ministeri coinvolti nelle problematiche dell'Internet Governance

Attribuzioni e Competenze a confronto



Dipartimento
Digitalizzazione e
innovazione tecnologica

• XVI Leg. Dipartimento per le Comunicazioni del Ministero per lo Sviluppo Economico

- Art. 15 del codice delle Comunicazioni in vigore dal luglio 2003 “Numerazione, assegnazione dei nomi a dominio e indirizzamento”
- *Comma 1.* Il Ministero controlla l’assegnazione di tutte le risorse nazionali di numerazione e la gestione del piano nazionale di numerazione, garantendo che a tutti i servizi di comunicazione elettronica accessibili al pubblico siano assegnati numeri e blocchi di numeri adeguati. Il Ministero, altresì, vigila sull’assegnazione dei nomi a dominio e indirizzamento.
- *Comma 6.* Il Ministero e l’Autorità, al fine di assicurare interoperabilità completa e globale dei servizi, operano in coordinamento con le organizzazioni internazionali che assumono decisioni in tema di numerazione, assegnazione di nomi a dominio e indirizzamento delle reti e dei servizi di comunicazione elettronica.

• XVI Leg. Competenze del Ministro per la Pubblica Amministrazione e l’Innovazione

- È delegato a presiedere il Comitato dei Ministri per la Società dell’Informazione
- Cura le attività di confronto e rappresentanza internazionali, ivi compresa la cura dei rapporti con l’Unione europea, l’OCSE e le altre istituzioni internazionali che svolgono attività riguardanti le pubbliche amministrazioni.
- Cura la definizione di indirizzi strategici del Governo, per la diffusione e l’impiego delle tecnologie dell’informazione e della comunicazione, nei diversi settori economici, sociali e culturali del Paese, a supporto dello sviluppo economico e con particolare riferimento alla diffusione dei contenuti e dei servizi attraverso connettività in larga banda, alla filiera ricerca, innovazione, nascita e sviluppo di imprese.

Sinergismo



CNR and the Internet Governance



CNR contributes for the definition of an Italian position inside ICANN, WSIS, and IGF



1999: CNR hosts and coordinate the Italian W3C Office



1992: CNR is one of the founders of the Internet Society



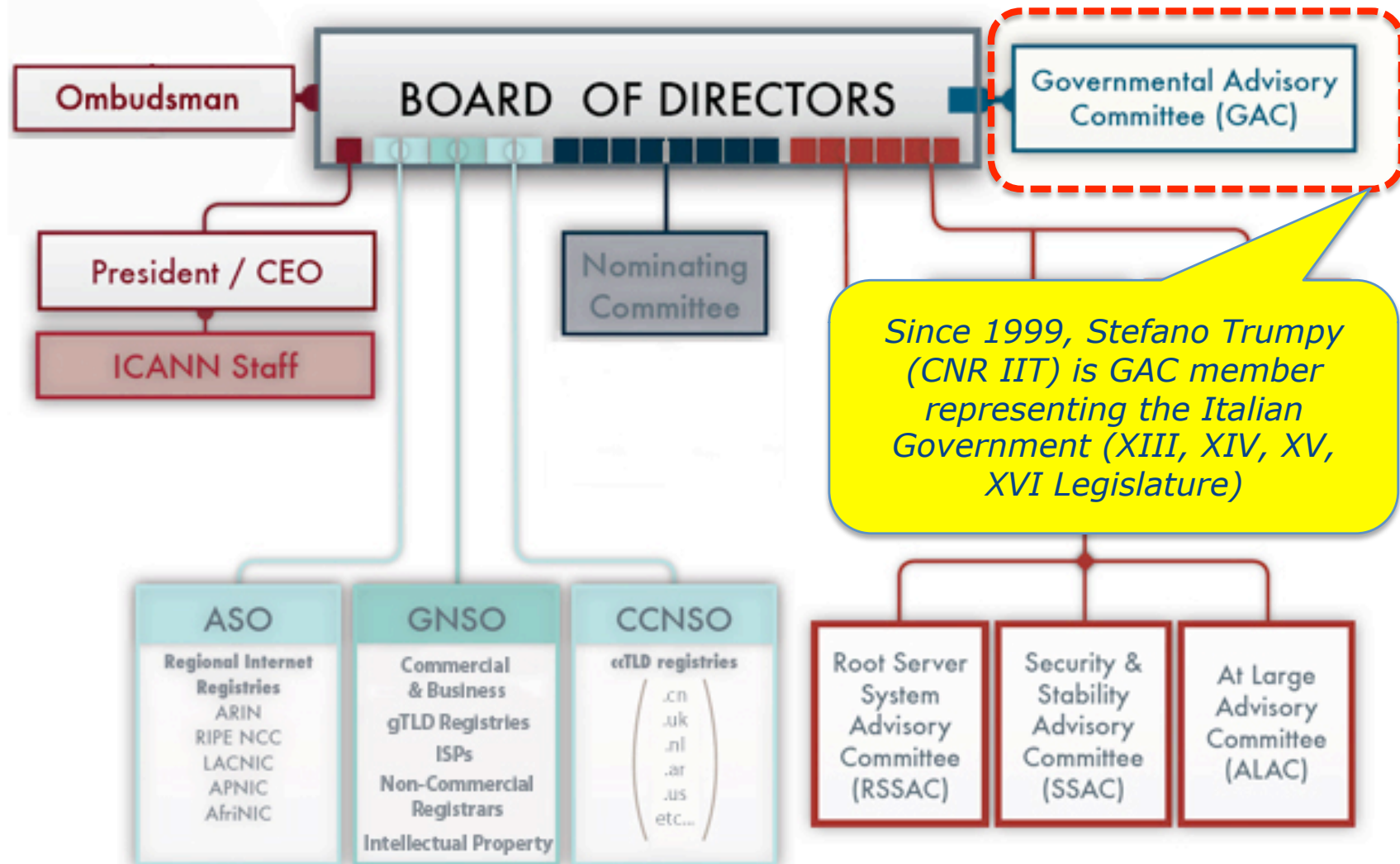
1987: IANA Delegated CNUCE-CNR for the management of the "country code ".it"



1986: First Italian ARPANET node (Istituto CNUCE-CNR)- Start-up of R&D, diffusion and promotion of Internet Culture and Technologies



Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers



Internet Governance Forum Italia 2009



IGF Italia 2009 - Comunicato stampa

 Mercoledì 02 Settembre 2009 12:55



"Costruiamo insieme il futuro della Rete!"



**Messaggio del
Presidente della
Repubblica sulla
Internet governance**
Cagliari 24 ottobre
2008

“Crescita economica, partecipazione sociale, diritti e doveri degli utenti della rete attraverso Internet passa lo sviluppo delle società future. Per questa ragione fondamentale impegnarsi nella governance della Rete italiana, per individuare soluzioni più opportune ai numerosi e urgenti problemi che pone, in sintonia con iniziative delle Nazioni Unite e le azioni dell'Unione Europea”.

Governi e Governance dell'Internet

- l'interesse dei governi del mondo per l'Internet è andato crescendo fin dalla seconda metà degli anni '90;
- l'attenzione verso i temi della governance nasce nel '98 con la istituzione da parte del governo USA di ICANN



—● ICANN Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

*il CNR
contribuisce in ICANN, IGF e HLIG
su delega del governo italiano*

ed emerge durante il WSIS



—● UN Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

—● EU High Level Internet Governance (HLIG)

Il CNR ha sempre assicurato la copertura sui temi della Internet Governance, rafforzando la presenza e la visibilità dell'Italia

Future Internet Target

Effectiveness and Efficiency of the Italian
Public Administration

GREAT SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT



Questions ?

Thank You for Your Attention

Grazie per l'attenzione

Acknowledgments

5 Luglio 1965 - L'Università di Pisa fonda il C.N.U.C.E. (Centro Nazionale Universitario di Calcolo Elettronico)



Prof. Guido Torrigiani

Prof. Alessandro Faedo

Acknowledgments

Prof. Franco Denoth



Acknowledgments

Prof. Gianfranco Capriz (Pisa, Dicembre 2008)

