

<p>The information solicited through this questionnaire will only be used in aggregate form, unless otherwise authorised by the respondent. Do you authorise us to cite/share your views individually?</p>	<p>Please enter your contact details:</p>	<p>4. What are the relevant international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet?</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ian Peter, Internet Governance Caucus member, Australia ian.peter@ianpeter.com</p>	<p>meaningful global co-operation on governance protocols and agreements to address transboundary data issues protocols and agreements to address major issues such as security</p>

Yes	<p>Nnenna Nwakanma  NNNENA.ORG/ACISIS/Africa IGF  Rue des Jardins  22 BP 1764 ABJ 22  Abidjan  Côte d'Ivoire</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Broadband connectivity</li> <li>2. Internet infrastructure</li> <li>3. International Telecommunications Regulations</li> <li>4. Security, especially in its "online transactions", banking, and cybercrime spheres</li> <li>5. Terrorism.</li> <li>6. Electricity and energy</li> <li>7. Universal Access to education</li> <li>8. Millennium Development Goals</li> </ol>
Yes	<p>Country: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</p> <p>Organization: CENTRE AFRICAINE D'ECHANGE CULTUREL</p> <p>Address: CAMPUS NUMERIQUE FRANCOPHONE DE KINSHASA.44, AVENUE DE L'HOPITAL</p> <p>email:  cafec3m@yahoo.fr/b.schombe@gmail.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Convention on Cybercrime</li> <li>-the protection of personal data and privacy</li> <li>-the protection of copyright</li> <li>-the protection of children against pedophilia</li> <li>-protection against spam</li> </ul>

Yes	Russia, Coordination Center for Russian Top-Level Domains, 8, Zoologicheskaya Str., Moscow, 123242, Russia; info@cctld.ru	<p>4. It needs to be admitted that the Tunis Agenda for Information Society has fallen short of clearly identifying an exhaustive list of relevant international public policy issues, thereby having left an ample room for interpretation and speculations. That said, the past decade has made it possible to visualize a number of the issues in question which command nation-state governments' attention, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and harmonization of cybersecurity policies</li> <li>• Joint efforts to counter cybercrime</li> <li>• Tackling the problem of jurisdictions in the cyberspace</li> <li>• Privacy protection</li> <li>• Net neutrality</li> <li>• IPR issues</li> <li>• IPV6 and DNSSEC deployment</li> <li>• Human capacity building</li> <li>• Narrowing digital divide by means of broadband expansion and its increasing availability, and affordability of basic services, - to name a few.</li> </ul> <p>That said, the Tunis Agenda (para. 69) wisely warns against micromanagement on the part of the Governments, which must be made aware that they should not intervene in "the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues".</p>
-----	--	---

Yes	Sweden, Netnod, Franzégatan 5, 112 51 Stockholm, info@netnod.se	<p>We still do believe the existing processes for decision making related to the Internet is functioning, and that the policy issues to take care of is managed well.</p> <p>What we do believe should be enhanced is the participation in those processes, and information about the existence of those processes. Many decisions are based on criteria dominated by single stakeholder groups and exchange of information can be made much earlier in many processes in many stakeholder groups. Specifically the ones where norms change and/or are different in different cultures. Internet bring globalization and globalization do lead towards harmonization.</p> <p>Concrete examples of processes that we do believe require better cooperation include but is not limited to: Issues related to innovation, incident management and network neutrality.</p>
Yes	Bangladesh The Forum for Development, Journalism and Communication Studies (FOCUS) focus_bangladesh@yahoo.com	Yes, international public policy will be a guidelines for countries across the globe.

Yes	<p>Russia  Russian Association for Electronic Communications  Presnenskaya embankment, 12,  Federation Tower West, floor 46,  Moscow, 123100  <a href="http://www.raec.ru">www.raec.ru</a>  <a href="mailto:info@raec.ru">info@raec.ru</a></p>	<p>The international public policy issues include “governance of the Internet” (technical and infrastructure standards and policies) and “governance on the Internet” (the whole range of content policies). To guarantee the relevant treatment of different technical and content issues the public policy should comply with fundamental principles of freedom of information and other human rights and use collaborative and inclusive mechanisms to keep the Internet as the unique environment for innovation, competition and investment.</p>
Yes	<p>Country: United States  Organization: Internet Governance Project  Address: Syracuse University School of Information Studies Syracuse, NY 13244 USA  E-mail: <a href="mailto:press@internetgovernance.org">press@internetgovernance.org</a></p>	<p>The public policy issues related to the Internet are not “international” they are transnational. The virtual space created by the Internet is not a concatenation of separate national spaces, but an integrated global space made up of thousands of independently managed autonomous systems, most of which are in the private sector. Most of the important policy issues that arise from the internetworking of these systems are independent of national borders and boundaries. Keeping that in mind, one can identify a host of policy issues depending on the level of granularity. Here we choose fairly broad categories. In order of priority they are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The role of national governments vs. the bottom up, self-governing Internet institutions in setting policy and operationalizing governance</li> <li>2. Content regulation; censorship; freedom of expression</li> <li>3. Cybersecurity initiatives at the technical standards level (e.g., RPKI, DANE, DNSSEC, new WHOIS)</li> <li>4. The actions of competing states to engage in surveillance, espionage and cyberwarfare and their impact on individual rights to privacy and security</li> <li>5. Issues related to trade in information services and ecommerce</li> <li>6. The allocation of IP number blocks</li> <li>7. Issues related to copyright and trademark protection online</li> <li>8. Expansion of the domain name space (including multilingual domains)</li> <li>9. The legal status of ICANN and the IANA contract, and ICANN's lack of true accountability to registrants and end users</li> </ol>

Yes	<p>Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers  Los Angeles, CA, USA  12025 Waterfront Drive, Suite 300  Los Angeles, CA 90094-2536  USA  Phone: +1 310 301 5800  FAX: +1 310 823 8649  baher.esmat@icann.org</p>	<p>There has been enormous work done by a number of groups and organizations to identify the relevant international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. This obviously is an ongoing effort, as the Internet continues to evolve.</p> <p>In considering an answer to this important question it is instructive to look once again at the Report of the Working Group on Internet Governance issued in 2005 [2], as it listed a number of issues and summarized them around four key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues relating to infrastructure and the management of critical Internet resources, including administration of DNS and IP addresses, administration of the root server system, technical standards, peering and interconnection, telecommunications infrastructure, including innovative and convergent technologies, as well as multi linguism.</li> <li>• Issues relating to the use of the Internet, including spam, network security and cybercrime.</li> <li>• Issues that are relevant to the Internet but have an impact much wider than the Internet and for which existing organizations are responsible, such as intellectual property rights (IPRs) or international trade.</li> <li>• Issues relating to the developmental aspects of Internet governance, in particular capacity-building in developing countries.</li> </ul> <p>Today, for ICANN, there are issues in each one of these four areas that has relevance to ICANN.</p> <p>On the first; that relating to the DNS, ICANN is of course heavily involved in the expansion of the DNS through the new gTLD Programme, that also includes a potential increase in multilingualism. We also continue to promote within and beyond the ICANN community specific security measures to enhance the robustness of the DNS; such as Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC).</p> <p>On issues relating to the use and the relevance of the Internet (second and third bullets) ICANN will take an interest, related to its overall mandate, in measures that might compromise the openness, singularity or security of the Internet. Thus we follow, with considerable interest debates relating to the protection of personal data and privacy; those relating to the protection of intellectual property rights and measures proposed on cybersecurity.</p> <p>Finally, in relation to capacity building; ICANN – within its mandate – is both concerned and involved in issues that might make it easier for developing countries to take advantage of the economic and social benefits of the Internet. Through our development and implementation of Regional Strategies in Africa, in Latin America and the Middle East we are directly working on</p>
-----	---	---

		<p>issues such as DNSSEC and IDNs as well promoting the take up of IPv6.</p> <p>[2]: WGIG report <a href="http://www.wgig.org/docs/WGIGREPORT.pdf">http://www.wgig.org/docs/WGIGREPORT.pdf</a> and background paper <a href="http://www.wgig.org/docs/Background-Report.htm">http://www.wgig.org/docs/Background-Report.htm</a>.</p>
Yes	<p>South-South Opportunity jrtnchekoua@gmail.com B.P 33 Yaoundé Cameroon"</p>	<p>Despite favorable policies for the development of Internet, the digital divide is widening in Africa. Already, the absolute necessity of denying that the gap between those of our citizens who master these new tools the rest of the population increase. The laws relating to the fight against the digital divide is adopted. It aims to ensure that the entire population has access to high speed at a reasonable price through the creation of digital development Fund territories and territorial directors schema definition unique digital development in the same area established at the initiative of local authorities.</p>

Yes	<p>USA</p> <p>American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) 3635 Concorde Parkway, Suite 200 Chantilly, Virginia, 20151</p> <p>chandley@arin.net</p>	<p>As a Regional Internet Registry, ARIN recognizes relevant public policy issues in the area of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security, while at the same time respecting the fundamental architecture of the Internet</li> <li>• Maintaining the community-based policy development process and ensuring all interested stakeholders are included in the development process</li> <li>• Understanding the impact of any regulatory decisions and how they relate to the architectural tenets of the Internet</li> </ul>
Yes	<p>Country: JAPAN Organization: Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC) Address: 4F Urbannet Kanda bldg. 3-6-2 Uchi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 101-0047 JAPAN Email: secretariat@nic.ad.jp</p>	(Left intentionally blank)
Yes	<p>Country:Japan Organization:KEIDANREN Address:1-3-2,OTEMACHI CHIYODA-KU,TOKYO 100-8188 E-mail:joho@keidanren.or.jp</p>	<p>Because the Internet is expected to be a new source for economic growth, it is necessary to develop globally harmonized appropriate rules. These would cover, for example, ensuring the freedom of expression and free flow of data, protecting personal information, and improving cyber security.</p>



Yes	Country: Japan Organization: Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. Address: CFB East 13F, 3-8-1 Nishi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0065 JAPAN E-mail: hotta@jprs.co.jp	The essential issue is the promotion of active participation of various stakeholders in relevant international public policy setting scenes pertaining to the Internet. Other important issues are to design seamless policies for both international and domestic matters giving deliberation on the borderlessness of the Internet and to cooperate globally to implement such policies.
Yes	Government Offices of Sweden Ministry for Foreign Affairs Department for International Law, Human Rights and Treaty Law Carl Fredrik Wettermark SE-103 39 Stockholm Sweden carl-fredrik.wettermark@gov.se	<p>Sweden wants to stress the importance of refraining from delineating internet related issues into rigid structures. It is our view that any set definition of international public policy issues will necessarily be disconnected from the fast-shifting realities of technological innovation.</p> <p>On a more general level, however, we see a need for increased continuous debate among all stakeholders on a range of issues, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the safeguarding of the open character of the internet;</li> <li>• promoting net neutrality and limitations of intermediary liabilities;</li> <li>• protecting and promoting human rights online;</li> <li>• sharing policies and best practices on improving accessibility and affordability in ICTs, network resilience and reliability;</li> <li>• protecting privacy and the free flow of information;</li> <li>• promoting an open and enabling online business and trading environment.</li> </ul>

Yes	<p>United States, Imagining the Internet, CB 2850, Elon University, 27244, andersj@elon.edu</p>	<p>Lack of trust between people. Fear-mongering to achieve goals of control. Corporate dominance over government decision-making.</p>
Yes	<p>Igor Milashevskiy, i.milashevskiy@minsvyaz.ru Alexander Grishchenko, a.grichenko@minsvyaz.ru</p> <p>Russian Federation Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications (Mincomsvyaz of Russia) 7, Tverskaya str., Moscow, 125375, Russian Federation Email: office@minsvy</p>	<p>The international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet governance have been intensively studied, and, in particular, most of recommendations of the Working Group on the Internet governance were included into the Tunis Agenda. Relevant international public policy issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Internet Governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- enabling governments, on an equal footing, to participate in the Internet governance process;</li> <li>- sovereign right of the governments to establish and implement public policy in their national segments of Internet</li> <li>- non-discriminative access to the Internet</li> <li>- increase of ITU role in Internet governance</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Security and integrity of the Internet, reliable operation and management of critical Internet infrastructure elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- administrative management of the domain name system and Internet protocol addresses (IP addresses);</li> <li>- administration of the root server system;</li> <li>- technical standards;</li> <li>- telecommunication infrastructure.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Uses of Internet, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- privacy and protection of personal data;</li> <li>- crimes in the use of ICTs, information security and countering spam;</li> <li>- children online protection.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Internet-related issues beyond Internet frameworks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- international trading over Internet;</li> <li>- intellectual property.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Internet capacity building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- broadband development;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ICT infrastructure development;</li><li>- fostering innovations, ICT entrepreneurship and software development at the national and regional levels;</li><li>- e-learning and investment in education.</li></ul> |
|--|--|---|

Yes	<p>RIPE NCC Singel 258 1016AB Amsterdam The Netherlands</p> <p>Email: externalrelations@ripe.net</p>	<p>As the Internet has penetrated ever further into the lives of billions, the range of public policy questions that it raises has grown dramatically. Enhanced cooperation can be seen as a strategy to scale policy-making efforts to address this rapidly expanding range of issues.</p> <p>From the perspective of a Regional Internet Registry, the most pressing public policy issues relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understanding the impact of different regulatory approaches on the Internet's underlying architecture and administration</li> <li>- Ensuring equal opportunity for all stakeholders to participate in and contribute to the bottom-up development of policies relating to Internet governance</li> <li>- Addressing the legitimate security concerns of all Internet stakeholders while maintaining the open and interoperable nature of the Internet itself</li> <li>- Developing and improving public-private sector cooperation to ensure the continued growth and stability of the Internet</li> </ul>
Yes	<p>Ellen Blackler Vice President, Global Public Policy The Walt Disney Company 425 Third Street, Suite 1100 Washington DC 20024 United States</p>	<p>There is hardly a public policy issue that is not touched by the Internet either as an opportunity for new solutions, a disruptive force to historical solutions, or, as is often the case, both. One of the main benefits of greater cooperation among parties in the ecosystem is the ability to work together to create a deeper understanding of the impacts and potential of the Internet on issues of interest. Enhanced cooperation can also help the Internet community prioritize issues that need attention and identify trends early so that any problems can be addressed.</p>

Yes	<p>Mark Carvell  Head, Global Internet Governance  Policy  Creative Economy, Internet and  International  Department for Culture, Media &amp; Sport  100 Parliament Street  London SW1A 2BQ  United Kingdom  mark.carvell@culture.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>In broad summary, the UK highlights the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Creating opportunities for building and strengthening the knowledge-based economy in developing countries and small island states;</li> <li>ii. maintaining the security, resilience and stability of the Internet's critical infrastructure and combatting threats and cybercrime;</li> <li>iv. online child protection;</li> <li>v. privacy and data protection;</li> <li>vi. protection of intellectual property rights;</li> <li>vi. freedom of expression and safety of online media activists.</li> </ul>
-----	--	---

Yes	<p>ORGANISATIONAL ENDORSEMENTS:</p> <p>Association for Progressive Communications (APC) Global Valeria Betancourt &lt;valeriab@apc.org&gt;</p> <p>Bytes for All, Pakistan Pakistan Shahzad Ahmad &lt;shahzad@bytesforall.pk&gt;</p> <p>Centre for Community Informatics Research. Development an</p>	<p>The list of International public policy issues that pertain to the Internet is not closed, since these change over time as social conditions change. However, much work has already been done to elaborate some of the most relevant such issues. This work includes the WGIG report, the background report that accompanied it, and ITU Resolution 1305 with regard to “scope of work of ITU on international Internet-related public policy matters”. Drawing together and grouping some of the issues identified in these reports and elsewhere, we present a partial list, roughly categorised into groups (though many issues do cut across categories):</p> <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Freedom of Expression</li> <li>* Data protection and privacy rights</li> <li>* Consumer rights</li> <li>* Multilingualism</li> <li>* Access to knowledge and free information flows, deepening the public domain on the Internet</li> <li>* Internet intermediary companies as private agents for extra-territorial law enforcement (problems with)</li> <li>* Protection of vulnerable sections, like children, women, traditional communities etc</li> <li>* Net neutrality (that all data is given equal priority on networks)</li> <li>* Search neutrality (that global search engines give neutral results)</li> </ul> <p>Access and accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Multilingualization of the Internet including Internationalized (multilingual) Domain Names</li> <li>* International Internet Connectivity</li> <li>* Cultural diversity</li> </ul>
-----	--	--

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Accessibility policies for the disabled</li><li>* Affordable and universal access</li><li>* Reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world</li><li>* Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries</li><li>* Developmental aspects of the Internet</li></ul> <p>Critical Internet resources management and oversight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Administration of the root zone files and system</li><li>* Interconnection costs (especially global interconnection)</li><li>* Allocation of domain names</li><li>* IP addressing</li><li>* Convergence and next generation networks</li><li>* Technical standards, and technology choices</li><li>* Continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet</li><li>* Genuine internationalization of Internet oversight</li></ul> <p>Security and law enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Internet stability and security</li><li>* Combatting cybercrime</li><li>* Other issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet</li></ul> |
|--|--|

- \* Dealing effectively with spam
- \* Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation
- \* Cryptography
- \* Cross border coordination
- \* Jurisdiction over an Internet exchange

#### Trade and commerce

- \* e-commerce
- \* copyright
- \* patents
- \* trademarks
- \* Cross border Internet flows
- \* Internet service providers (ISPs) and third party liabilities
- \* National policies and regulations (harmonization of)
- \* Competition policy, liberalization, privatization and regulations
- \* Applicable jurisdiction
- \* Tax allocation among different jurisdictions with regard to global e-commerce
- \* Development of, and protection to, local content, local application, local e-services, and local/ domestic Internet businesses



\* Internet and health systems, education systems, governance systems and so on.

\* Cloud computing (global issues involved)

\* Economics of personal data (who owns, who makes money from, and so on)

\* Media convergence – Internet and traditional media (Internet companies versus newspapers, radio, cable and TV, book publishing industry etc)

\* Regulation of global Internet businesses (in terms of adherence to competition policies, consumer rights, law enforcement etc)

Yes	<p>Malaysia  Consumers International  Lot 5-1 Wisma WIM, Jalan Wan Kadir 3,  Taman Tun Dr Ismail, WP 60000,  Malaysia  jeremy@ciproap.org</p>	<p>We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 below.</p>
Yes	<p>Country: Switzerland  Organization: Digitale Gesellschaft  Schweiz  Address: Digitale Gesellschaft, c/o  Swiss Privacy Foundation, CH-5620  Bremgarten AG  E-mail: office (at) digitale-gesellschaft.ch</p>	<p>Right now, privacy protection on the Internet in regard to transborder threats to privacy is the most important issue.</p>

Yes	<p>(a young international NGO with seat in Switzerland)</p> <p>Organization: GodlyGlobal.org</p> <p>Address: GodlyGlobal.org c/o Norbert Bollow, Weidlistrasse 18, CH-8624 Grüt</p> <p>Email: nb@GodlyGlobal.org</p>	<p>Here are some of the most urgent and important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Protection of communications privacy.</li> <li>* Moving the oversight over key Internet governance processes from being subject to a legal system that has only very weak if any protection for the human rights of people who are neither citizens nor residents of a specific country, to some kind of framework in which the human rights of all people are treated as being of paramount importance.</li> <li>* Legal standards to ensure the right to use Free Software on computers and all other kinds of communication devices, and to ensure the absence of any incompatibilities or other unreasonable obstacles to the use Free Software.</li> <li>* Legal standards and incentives for website accessibility for persons with disabilities.</li> <li>* Regulation of accessibility requirements for ICT devices that are produced for the global market.</li> </ul> <p>For example the current situation is unacceptable where reasonably priced “ebook” electronic book content is made available only for specific proprietary ebook reader devices, which are not accessible to persons with visual disabilities.</p> <p>Also all the issues identified by the Working Group on Internet Governance are still pertinent. Furthermore, for just about every public policy issue that is pertinent at a regional, national or international level, it is nowadays becoming important to consider the information society implications related to that public policy issue. All such considerations are in fact relevant international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.</p>
-----	--	---

Yes	<p>Anja Kovacs, Project Director Internet Democracy Project C14E Munirka DDA Flats New Delhi 110067 India</p> <p>anja@internetdemocracy.in</p>	<p>There is a long list of issues that are relevant to international Internet-related public policy. They include the protection and promotion of freedom of expression, the growing privatisation of censorship, access, access to information, the free flow of information, multilingualism, net neutrality, privacy, unchecked surveillance, cyber crime and cyber security, cross-border cooperation and jurisdiction issues and the continuation of the Internet as a global network, intermediary liability, regulation of global Internet businesses and the internationalisation of Internet oversight.</p> <p>While all these issues are relevant to international Internet-related public policy, it deserves to be pointed out, however, that they do not all depend in equal measure on policy making at the global level for their resolution or implementation oversight. In light of the mechanism we propose under questions 6, 8 and 9, we therefore suggest that as a preliminary exercise, the exact aspect(s) of each issue that requires global policy making or oversight over implementation is/are isolated and defined in more detail. This will also help to determine whether existing bodies could provide an adequate venue for doing so, or whether new processes and institutions are indeed needed.</p>
-----	--	--

Yes	<p>Country: India  Organization: SFLC.IN  Address: 2nd Floor, K-9, Birbal Road,  Jangpura Extension, New Delhi -110  014, India.  E-mail : mishi@softwarefreedom.org</p>	<p>The relevant international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet are as follows:</p> <p>a) Protection of Human Rights on the Internet: It is essential to evolve mechanisms to ensure the protection of Human rights as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights like Freedom of Expression and Privacy. Recent issues related to surveillance have shown how human rights are often violated in the name of security. There have also been umpteen instances of violation of Freedom of Expression of people on the Internet in the name of religion, politics and various other reasons.</p> <p>b) Governance of Critical Internet Resources: The recent events of Internet surveillance could lead to a call from various countries for servers and other infrastructure to be set up in their countries and this could change the Internet as we know for ever. Hence it is important for the world community to discuss the issue and to regain the confidence of users as well as Governments in the governance of Critical Internet Resources and infrastructure.</p> <p>c) Access and capacity building: With various parts of the world being in various stages of economic development it is essential to have a concerted effort in improving access and to build capacity. All stakeholders from private sector to civil society to Governements have a role to play in this.</p> <p>d) Law-making: If e-commerce and transactions over the Internet have to grow it is essential to have legal certainty for entities operating on the Internet. It will be ideal to work towards a common minimum standard in areas like Intermediary liability and cyber crimes amongst countries.</p>
-----	--	---

Yes	<p>LACNIC</p> <p>Latin American and Caribbean Regional Addresses Registry</p> <p>Rambla República de México 6215, Montevideo, Uruguay.</p> <p>comunicaciones@lacnic.net</p>	<p>Since the Tunis Agenda, there was a dramatic growth of public policy issues</p> <p>From our perspective, some of them should be highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting broadband universal access. How to reduce the costs for the final user. How to promote more dynamism local digital content industries.</li> <li>- Understanding the impact of regulatory approaches on the Internet's underlying architecture and administration.</li> <li>- The balance between lack of Jurisdiction and risks for balkanization.</li> <li>- Ensuring equal opportunity for all stakeholders, including Governments, to participate in and contribute to the bottom-up development of policies relating to Internet governance.</li> <li>- Increasing the ability of all stakeholders, to participate in the Internet Governance Process thought Capacity Building initiatives.</li> <li>- Addressing the legitimate security concerns of all Internet stakeholders while maintaining the open and interoperable nature of the Internet itself</li> <li>- Developing and improving public-private sector cooperation to ensure the continued growth and stability of the Internet.</li> <li>- Promoting a wise approach on cyber-security (CSIRTs) and robustness of the Internet infrastructure.</li> <li>- Enabling Internet to continue the growth preserving human rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o How to guarantee Freedom of expression. Importance of net neutrality</li> <li>o Privacy. Challenges related to Internet Surveillance and to avoid the false dichotomy with Security.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
-----	---	---

Yes	United States Center for Democracy & Technology 1634 I Street NW #1100 Washington, DC 20006 mshears@cdt.org	This is a very broad question – the potential list is undoubtedly long and probably will vary considerably across the diversity of actors involved in Internet governance. As Article 60 suggests, there are international Internet-related public policy issues that require attention and may not be adequately addressed. Rather than ask what the relevant issues are, the question should ask which relevant issues require enhanced cooperation. In order to identify which issues these may be CDT encourages the mapping of international Internet-related public policy issues to better understand where and how they are being addressed. Only then will it be possible to assess whether or not there are issues that should be considered candidates for further enhanced cooperation.
-----	---	---

Yes		<p>Recognizing that much work has been done to identify international public policy issues pertaining to the internet, in particular in the context of the Working Group on Internet Governance, and that a static list of issues cannot be created as with the emergence of new technologies comes new opportunities and challenges, we list below a set of issues that is most relevant to us.</p> <p>Freedom of expression  Privacy  Data protection  Freedom of association  Anonymity  Network security  Cybersecurity  Digital security (users' rights secure online)  Meaningful participation in global policy development  Network discrimination  Intermediary liability  Legal jurisdictional issues and cross-border information flows  Standards for domain name registries  Due process  Remedy for abuses of users' rights at the intermediary and governmental levels  Standards/best practices for domain name servers  Secure communication  Authentication and trusted communication  Access to root zone files to all gTLDs and ccTLDs</p>
-----	--	--



Yes	<p data-bbox="383 240 450 268">Brazil</p> <p data-bbox="383 304 824 424">Center for Technology and Society of Fundação Getulio Vargas Praia de Botafogo, 190, 13 andar Rio de Janeiro - RJ</p> <p data-bbox="383 459 640 517">joana.varon@fgv.br marilia.maciel@fgv.br</p>	<p data-bbox="896 240 2011 300">We would like to endorse the answer submitted by Best Bits network to this particular question, which we quote:</p> <p data-bbox="896 331 2042 549">“The list of International public policy issues that pertain to the Internet is not closed, since these change over time as social conditions change. However, much work has already been done to elaborate some of the most relevant such issues. This work includes the WGIG report, the background report that accompanied it, and ITU Resolution 1305 with regard to “scope of work of ITU on international Internet-related public policy matters”. Drawing together and grouping some of the issues identified in these reports and elsewhere, we present a partial list, roughly categorised into groups (though many issues do cut across categories):</p> <p data-bbox="896 580 1055 608">Human rights</p> <ul data-bbox="896 612 2042 922" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Freedom of Expression</li> <li>- Data protection and privacy rights</li> <li>- Consumer rights</li> <li>- Multilingualism</li> <li>- Access to knowledge and free information flows, deepening the public domain on the Internet</li> <li>- Internet intermediary companies as private agents for extra-territorial law enforcement (problems with)</li> <li>- Protection of vulnerable sections, like children, women, traditional communities etc</li> <li>- Net neutrality (that all data is given equal priority on networks)</li> <li>- Search neutrality (that global search engines give neutral results)</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="896 954 1182 981">Access and accessibility</p> <ul data-bbox="896 986 1957 1345" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multilingualization of the Internet including Internationalized (multilingual) Domain Names</li> <li>- International Internet Connectivity</li> <li>- Cultural diversity</li> <li>- Accessibility policies for the disabled</li> <li>- Affordable and universal access</li> <li>- Reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world</li> <li>- Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries</li> <li>- Developmental aspects of the Internet</li> <li>- Critical Internet resources management and oversight</li> <li>- Administration of the root zone files and system</li> <li>- Interconnection costs (especially global interconnection)</li> <li>- Allocation of domain names</li> </ul>
-----	--	---

- IP addressing
- Convergence and next generation networks
- Technical standards, and technology choices
- Continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet
- Genuine internationalization of Internet oversight

#### Security and law enforcement

- Internet stability and security
- Combatting cybercrime
- Other issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet
- Dealing effectively with spam
- Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation
- Cryptography
- Cross border coordination
- Jurisdiction over an Internet exchange

#### Trade and commerce

- e-commerce
- copyright
- patents
- trademarks
- Cross border Internet flows
- Internet service providers (ISPs) and third party liabilities
- National policies and regulations (harmonization of)
- Competition policy, liberalization, privatization and regulations
- Applicable jurisdiction
- Tax allocation among different jurisdictions with regard to global e-commerce
- Development of, and protection to, local content, local application, local e-services, and local/ domestic Internet businesses
- Internet and health systems, education systems, governance systems and so on.
- Cloud computing (global issues involved)
- Economics of personal data (who owns, who makes money from, and so on)
- Media convergence – Internet and traditional media (Internet companies versus newspapers, radio, cable and TV, book publishing industry etc)
- Regulation of global Internet businesses (in terms of adherence to competition policies,

		consumer rights, law enforcement etc)”	
--	--	--	--

Yes	Japan, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Kasumigaseki 2-1-2, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8926, JAPAN m3.ichikawa@soumu.go.jp	<p>(1) To ensure access to the Internet by developing ICT infrastructure and providing ICT services at affordable prices.</p> <p>(2) To promote the utilization and application of ICT for the development and solution of issues.</p> <p>(3) To facilitate the participation of governments and all other stakeholders in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.</p> <p>(4) To implement international cooperation to achieve the above (1) to (3), such as capacity building, technical cooperation, best-practice sharing, and cooperation towards literacy improvement and awareness-raising activities.</p>
Yes	Cote d'Ivoire, DIGILEXIS – SPR, 28 BP 1485 Abidjan 28 kichango@gmail.com	<p>Relevant international public policy issues pertaining to the internet may not be identified once for all, as this is one of the most rapidly evolving technologies with socio-political implications lagging behind every innovation. So far however, much work has been done pointing out some of the most relevant such issues. This work includes the WGIG report, the background report that accompanied it, and ITU Resolution 1305 with regard to “scope of work of ITU on international Internet-related public policy matters”. Drawing on those and other sources as well as on our own experience, we propose the following non-comprehensive list.</p> <p>1. Multilingualism: not only in terms of internet infrastructure naming systems and promoting multilingual Web content but also, and most decisively as an international public policy matter, in terms of making all the relevant working resources available in the (top) five official languages of the United Nations. Every meaningful player in the IG institutional field must thrive to make their materials and proceedings instantaneously accessible in all those languages. Interpretation and translation should be provided not only on site but also through remote participation channels. While one language or another may be adopted as the source language for the purposes of resolving conflicts of interpretation. Organizations such as ICANN must become truly international and get rid of requirements such as one has to be fluent in English to be eligible to positions at executive levels of the organization (even for voluntary positions.) Even IETF wouldn't be the first technical standard setting entity that would have to work in several languages; other organizations have done it before so we know it is possible. We often hear about the phrase “that's the cost of doing business” often referring to incidental, non-productive expenses from the standpoint of the normal operation of the particular business at hand. We also need to realize that there is a cost for running a global mechanism or gaining relevance and legitimacy in the eye of a global audience and constituency. Effective and integral multilingualism is definitely a fundamental</p>

	<p>portion of that cost.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Data protection, transborder data flows and privacy rights</li> <li>3. Human rights, particularly Freedom of Expression and Assembly, with an emphasis on the protection of vulnerable groups such as children, women, traditional communities, etc.</li> <li>4. The problem of Internet intermediary operators as private agents for extra-territorial law enforcement, Internet service providers (ISPs) and third party liabilities</li> <li>5. Interconnection costs (especially global interconnection) and international Internet connectivity with the promotion of and support to the implementation of IXPs wherever they are lacking and as a result, connectivity cost remains notably high.</li> <li>6. Affordable and universal access</li> <li>7. Accessibility policies for the disabled</li> <li>8. Access to knowledge and free information flows, deepening the public domain on the Internet</li> <li>9. Net neutrality (that all data is given equal priority on networks)</li> <li>10. Search neutrality (that global search engines give neutral results)</li> <li>11. Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries</li> <li>12. Developmental aspects of the Internet accompanied with a sustained research effort to evidence and rigorously document the socio-economic developmental impact of the internet</li> <li>13. Critical Internet resources management and oversight, along with the administration of the root zone files and system</li> <li>14. New generic Top Level Domain application process (to provide equal opportunity to economic players from around the world, including from developing regions)</li> <li>15. IPv6 transition and implementation</li> <li>16. Jurisdiction over an Internet exchange</li> <li>17. Vetting the social dimensions of technology design and choices as well as specifications of technical standards</li> <li>18. Cryptography, cybercrime and privacy as a security component</li> <li>19. Promotion and protection of e-commerce</li> <li>20. Tax allocation among different jurisdictions with regard to global e-commerce</li> <li>21. Intellectual Property Rights: copyright, patents and trademarks</li> <li>22. Competition policy, liberalization, privatization and regulations</li> <li>23. Cloud computing and protection of digital assets across borders/jurisdictions</li> <li>24. Internet and viable e-health systems and e-education systems</li> <li>25. Regulation of global Internet businesses (in terms of adherence to competition policies, consumer rights, law enforcement etc.)</li> <li>26. Development and protection of local contents, applications, e-services, and local/ domestic Internet businesses</li> </ol>
--	--

Yes	France, INTLNET, 120 chemin des Crouzettes, Saint-Vincent de Barbeyrargues, France 34730, info@intlnet.org	<p>There are no specific issues. This is like asking what are the relevant international public policy issues pertaining to Ford cars? Or to Paraguayan railways. I mean by this that dealing with the "Internet" (moreover with an upper case "I") is a local, corporate, ministry, or national circumstantial issue.</p> <p>The WSIS concerns are wider. They concern the "information society" and the "digisphere" (i.e. the societal reality of the networked computer assisted human brainware world), not only the internet. IGF is a misnomer.</p> <p>I am not playing with words here. The reason why enhanced cooperation cannot develop is due to the wish to use a probably correct theory (enhanced cooperation, dynamic coalitions, IGF, multistakeholderism, etc.) in perpetrating a layer violation. The internet architecture, as every other networking architecture, taught us that layer violations lead to immediate failures.</p> <p>The internet is only a tool. The layer violation results from a confusion between uncoupled concepts such as the "internet", the "web" and the "information society". They belong to different layers. For example: managing the Internet DNS, and influencing the ICANN market monopoly on its ICANN/NTIA CLASS "IN" is not the IGF's business. The IGF is to host and encourage discussions on digital naming within the information society in order to foster concerted innovations of every nature in that area.</p>
-----	--	--

Yes	<p>Saudi Arabia, Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC)  PO Box 75606, Riyadh 11588, Saudi Arabia  MAJED ALMAZYED,  mmazyed@citc.gov.sa</p>	<p>(WGIG) and many of their recommendations were reflected in the Tunis Agenda. A good summary was provided in ITU Council Resolution 1305 (reflected below). Since that time, transition to IPv6 has emerged as another major issue. It is difficult to prioritize individual issues on a global basis but they can be placed into tiers of roughly comparable priority.</p> <p>Tier 1 (the nature of global cooperation is not well-defined):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet (including the future internet, which may be an evolutionary or clean slate approach to the development of the Internet).</li> <li>• Combating cybercrime.</li> <li>• Dealing effectively with spam.</li> <li>• Issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet.</li> <li>• Respect for privacy and protection of personal information and data.</li> <li>• Protecting children and vulnerable people from abuse and exploitation.</li> </ul> <p>Tier 2 (require an international perspective):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilingualization of the Internet (including email, search engines and native capability).</li> <li>• International Internet connectivity.</li> <li>• Management of Internet addresses including domain names and root servers.</li> <li>• IPv6 transition.</li> </ul> <p>Tier 3 (capacity building and development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries.</li> <li>• Developmental aspects of the Internet.</li> </ul>
-----	--	--

Yes	United States of America	The most important international public policy issue pertaining to the Internet is to ensure its future as an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable cyberspace.
Yes	United States, Intel, 12 Poet Drive, Matawan NJ, 07747, Mike.s.chartier@intel.com	<p>The set of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet are constantly evolving and responding to innovation and changes in technology. These policies include ones that impact the free flow of information and services across borders; and ones that maintain and foster innovation in the network, devices, and services.</p> <p>With regard to the former, the world has witnessed the enormous value in the flow of ideas and the sharing of knowledge across the globe enabled by the Internet. Moreover the past decade has witnessed the transformation, as well as the creation of entire industries as individuals and companies now have access to markets that could not have been touched just a generation ago. Accordingly those public policy issues which are most relevant are those that remove barriers to international flows of information, products and services and those policies which encourage removing barriers such as "localization" mandates that require the domestic location of a server as a pre-condition for allowing information to flow among jurisdictions.</p> <p>With regard to the latter, it is important to realize that the billions of connected devices represent millions of different technologies, all evolving and improving by innovations tested and proven by the market. This innovation can best be fostered by those policies promoting investment in broadband and other capacity building; they must address international dynamics and not create preferences for companies, products, or jurisdictions. We echo the Tunis agenda that day-to-day technical and operational matters require the vibrant responsiveness of the private sector and support a standard-setting process that is global, consensus based, transparent, and industry-led.</p>



Yes	<p>Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet)  <a href="http://www.kictanet.or.ke">www.kictanet.or.ke</a>, and the Internet Society (ISOC) Kenya Chapter  <a href="http://isoc.or.ke/">http://isoc.or.ke/</a></p> <p>Contacts:  Mwenda Kivuva  (Kivuva@transworldafrica.com)  Meshack Emakunat  (memakunat@yahoo.com)  Grace Githaiga (ggithaiga@hotmail.com)  (M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Privacy</li> <li>• Rights of access</li> <li>• Net neutrality</li> <li>• Bridging the digital divide</li> <li>• Digital rights</li> <li>• Privacy policies-the disparity and conflict of interest between privacy and national security, issues concerning cloud computing and the privacy of data.</li> <li>• Cybersecurity which is now cyber-warfare and cyber-weapons</li> <li>• Industrial policy and regulation- this concerns the protection of the IPRs which are the very difficult thing in the internet.</li> <li>• Issues concerning surveillance of the internet users.</li> <li>• User centric policy-concerning especially child protection and aims at blocking illegal child abuse and images and limiting exposure.</li> <li>• E -agricultural policies and trade policies</li> <li>• E –commerce.</li> </ul>
Yes	<p>Switzerland, Federal Office of Communications OFCOM, 44 rue de l'Avenir, CH-2501 Biel/Bienne, Switzerland  ir@bakom.admin.ch</p>	<p>No issue should be excluded from discussions a priori. The relevance of the individual issues should be defined by all stakeholders jointly in an open and inclusive process. The IGF as a platform open to all interested stakeholder to freely discuss public policy issues related to the internet is an ideal forum for such a process.</p>

Yes	<p>Finland, Government and other parties include the multi-stakeholder WSIS working group which acts also as steering committee for the Finnish Internet Forum</p> <p>Mervi.Kultamaa@FORMIN.FI</p>	<p>WGIG established four key public policy areas: 1) issues relating to infrastructure and critical Internet resources, 2) issues related to the use of the Internet, 3) issues relevant to the Internet but with an impact much wider than the Internet and 4) issues relating to development aspects of Internet Governance.</p> <p>The WGIG framework is still valid today, but it would be useful to assess how developments since 2005 have changed the importance and pertinence of the issues identified by the WGIG, whether new governance arrangements have been developed to deal with them, and whether completely new issues have emerged along with the development of eg., search engines, social media, cloud services and “big data”.</p>
Yes	<p>France, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), 38 Cours Albert 1er 75008 Paris, <a href="mailto:aha@iccwbo.org">aha@iccwbo.org</a></p>	<p>There are a host of critical public policy issues related to the Internet that all stakeholders are grappling with, including privacy, transparency, security, transborder data flows, free flow of information, market development, protection of intellectual property, creativity and innovation. It is important to protect all fundamental rights on the Internet. An issue of growing concern is the number of countries in the world that are blocking content or requesting removal of content for political reasons thereby violating fundamental free expression principles, and indeed, there are entire countries that filter and block content from getting in to their countries.</p>

Yes	Czech Republic, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, Na Frantisku 32, 110 15 Prague 1, novakovam@mpo.cz	Broadband as a basis for development Capacity building New gTLDs IPv6
Yes	Russian Federation, The council of the Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (the Upper Chamber)103426, Moscow, Bolshaya Dmitrovka str., 26 rugattarov@council.gov.ru	The answer to this question will be short, as each of the aspects can solve several problems. In my opinion, the most important issues are: -To strength international cooperation within cyber-space; -To develop the international authority in order to regulate cyberspace; -To make the national legislation, which correspond to the international one; -To develop the international standards for collection, storage and processing of personal data; -To fight against cybercrimes and cooperate on international level within the process of investigation; -To protect online-commerce.

Yes	<p>Mexico</p> <p>1) Camara Nacional de las Industria Electronica de telecomunicaciones y tecnologias de la informacion (CANIETI) Culiácan No. 71 col. Hipodromo Condesa México D.F.</p> <p>2) Instituto Nacional del Derecho de Autor (INDAUTOR), Puebla #143, Colonia Roma</p>	<p>INDAUTOR:</p> <p>Si bien es cierto que el internet ha traído enormes ventajas a la sociedad, tales como llevar educación y cultura hasta los lugares más remotos, también es cierto que éste puede ser usado con fines nocivos para la sociedad, e inclusive para la comisión de delitos; como la pornografía infantil, el robo de identidad, la violación de los contenidos protegidos por el derecho de autor entre otros.</p> <p>Bajo este contexto, se considera que una de las cuestiones relevantes de las políticas públicas internacionales relacionadas con internet es el establecimiento de una mayor regulación de su uso, a fin de evitar el ciberdelito.</p> <p>Por otra parte y, tomando en consideración que uno de los compromisos de Túnez es “promover el acceso universal, ubicuo, equitativo y asequible a las TIC, incluidos el diseño universal y las tecnologías auxiliares para todos, con atención especial a los discapacitados en todas partes”, se estima que otras de las cuestiones relevantes de las políticas públicas internacionales relativas a Internet sería la elaboración de plataformas tecnológicas y la disponibilidad de contenidos en formatos especiales para discapacitados visuales.</p> <p>CANIETI:</p> <p>ACTA, eliminando el tema de dejar a los operadores como policías de la red, puede ser un buen documento.</p> <p>La definición de neutralidad de la red.</p>
Yes	<p>United States of America, United States Council for International Business (USCIB), 1400 K Street, NW, Suite 905, Washington, DC 20005 bwanner@uscib.org</p>	<p>There are a host of critical public policy issues related to the Internet that all stakeholders are grappling with, including privacy, transparency, security, transborder data flows, free flow of information, market development, protection of intellectual property, creativity and innovation. It is important to protect all fundamental rights on the Internet. An issue of growing concern is the number of countries in the world that are blocking content or requesting removal of content for political reasons thereby violating fundamental free expression principles, and indeed, there are entire countries that filter and block content from getting in to their countries.</p>

Yes	<p>43 civil society organizations, 10 of them with ECOSOC consultative status, and many more individuals.</p> <p>Organizations supporting the proposal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Action Aid International (ECOSOC status)</li> <li>2. Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication, Bangladesh (EC</li> </ol>	.
Yes	<p>INDIA, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations Office 9, RUE DU VALAIS, 1202, GENEVA Mission.india@ties.itu.int</p>	<p>The Working Group on Internet Governance set up by WSIS identified many public policy issues pertaining to internet, which continue to be relevant today, as listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Issues relating to infrastructure and the management of critical Internet resources, including administration of the domain name system and Internet protocol addresses (IP addresses), administration of the root server system, technical standards, peering and interconnection, telecommunications infrastructure, including innovative and convergent technologies, as well as multilingualization;</li> <li>ii. Issues relating to the use of the Internet, including spam, network security and cybercrime;</li> <li>iii. Issues that are relevant to the Internet but have an impact much wider than the Internet and for which existing organizations are responsible, such as intellectual property rights (IPRs) or international trade;</li> <li>iv. Issues relating to the developmental aspects of Internet governance, in particular capacity-building in developing countries;</li> <li>v. Issues relating to interconnection costs, meaningful participation in global policy development, freedom of expression, Data protection and privacy rights, Consumer rights, convergence and “next generation networks” (NGNs), as well as trade and e-commerce;</li> </ol> <p>Furthermore, Para 59 of the Tunis Agenda recognised that Internet Governance includes social, economic and technical issues including affordability, reliability and quality of service and para 60 of the Tunis Agenda recognised that there are many cross-cutting public policy issues that require attention. Since WSIS, international internet-related public policy issues have only grown in their number as well as importance. Several issues such as cloud computing have emerged in the last</p>

		<p>few years. Newer issues will keep arising with significant international public policy dimensions as the Internet continues to evolve and grow in its reach and spread.</p>
Yes	<p>LATVIA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, mission.un-gen@mfa.gov.lv</p>	<p>Public policies that ensure that the Internet evolves as a secure, open, free, interoperable, multilingual and trustworthy (from user perspective) communication and information system.</p>

Yes	<p>BULGARIA, Law and Internet Foundation, bul. Patriarh Evtimii 36, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria info@netlaw.bg</p>	<p>The most important issues pertaining to the Internet that have to be remembered are freedom of expression and users' privacy in the digital world. These principles have so naturally applied to digital world as they have to our physical existence.</p> <p>Data protection is the one right without which other rights, such as freedom of expression and user's privacy, will be undermined. The list of the needs to be protected has to be updated according to the development of technologies.</p> <p>Thanks to Internet people have access to an unlimited source of knowledge and educational material. It empowers people to innovate without asking for permission. This global and open network is a space for creativity and new ideas. Therefore there is need for sustainable Internet. This space for creativity and new ideas leads to intellectual property issues. In order for the Internet to be a place where people can learn a lot and at the same time show their knowledge to the rest of the world intellectual property rights have to be followed.</p>
Yes	<p>BULGARIA, Department of Administration Modernization, Council of Ministers, 1 Dondukov Blvd.1594 Sofia is.ivanov@government.bg</p>	<p>The principal international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet are elaborated in the Tunis Agenda, with two of them appearing to have caused widespread concern and posing a major challenge – overcoming the Digital Divide viewed as a form of discrimination dividing the rich and the poor, both within and among nations, on the basis of accessto the new information technology, and the Digital Dilemma, a complex of ethical issues and potential risks related to information society.</p>

Yes	<p>Country: Bulgaria  Organization: Information Technology and eGovernance Directorate, Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications  Address: Sofia, 9 Dyakon Ignatii Str.  E-mail: hhrstov@mtitc.government.bg</p>	<p>The principal international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet are elaborated in the Tunis Agenda, with two of them appearing to have caused widespread concern and posing a major challenge – overcoming the Digital Divide viewed as a form of discrimination dividing the rich and the poor, both within and among nations, on the basis of access to the new information technology, and the Digital Dilemma, a complex of ethical issues and potential risks related to information society.</p> <p>In a nutshell the relevant public policy issues pertaining to the Internet comprise: Economic Development, Security and Sustainability.</p> <p>To this one can add more as consumers' protection, affordability, dissemination of information and knowledge, opening of e-job opportunities and digital copyright, management and free access of the Internet's root, management and free secure access to the DNS, management and free allocation of IP addresses, free network interconnection, free and unlimited Internet access for everybody, high speed broadband and mobile broadband, preservation of human rights, protection of personal data, defence against terrorism.</p> <p>Human rights on the Internet is an essential universal issue. Topics that have to be remembered are freedom of expression and users' privacy in the digital world. These principles have so naturally applied to digital world as they have to our physical existence. Data protection is the right without which other rights, such as freedom of expression and user's privacy, will be undermined. The list of the needs and the interests that necessitate enhancement and protection has to be updated according to the development of technologies.</p>
-----	--	--



Yes	<p>Bulgaria, Executive Agency Electronic Communication Networks and Information Systems.  Bulgaria 1000 "Gurko 6" str.  mail@esmis.government.bg</p>	<p>Management and free access of the Internet's root, management and free secure access to the DNS, management and free allocation of IP addresses, free network interconnection, Free and unlimited Internet access for everybody, High speed broadband and mobile broadband, preservation of human rights, protection of personal data, defense against terrorism  It is important for policymakers to engage in a dialogue with the private sector, with civil society and the technical community. This allows them to benefit from the expertise and experience of the other stakeholders when developing legal, policy and regulatory approaches to maximize the growth and development opportunities the Internet offers.</p>
Yes	<p>Bulgaria, Council of Ministers, Strategic Development and Coordination Directorate  1 Dondukov Blvd 1594 Sofia  y.stoyanov@government.bg,  l.kamenova@government.bg</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Security</li> <li>2. Consumer protection</li> <li>3. Affordability</li> <li>4. Dissemination of information and knowledge</li> <li>5. E-job opportunities</li> <li>6. Digital copyrights</li> </ol>

Yes	<p>Bulgaria, Bissera Zankova - Media Adviser to the Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications (MTITC) Sofia, 9 Diakon Ignatii Str. bzankova@gmail.com</p>	<p>The Internet impacts public policy enabling social change through its nodality, authority, public service value and new architectural design. The public service value of the Internet is normally associated with innovation, creativity, trust, openness, equity and diversity and these objectives might be expected to be pursued by public policy trends. The Council of Europe recommendation on the measures to promote the public service value on the Internet states that “the governments of member states, in co-operation, where appropriate, with all relevant stakeholders, take all necessary measures to promote the public service value of the Internet by: upholding human rights, democracy and the rule of law on the Internet and promoting social cohesion, respect for cultural diversity and trust between individuals and between peoples in the use of ICTs, and in particular, the Internet.” See Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)16 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on measures to promote the public service value of the Internet at <a href="https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1207291">https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1207291</a></p> <p>The article of Prof. Helen Margetts “The Internet and Public Policy” for instance, discusses the implications of Internet-driven change for public policy research, pinpointing some key methodologies that will become increasingly important; generation of large-scale transactional data; network analysis and experimental methods. The article argues that we cannot understand, analyse or make public policy without understanding the technological, social and economic shifts associated with the Internet. The elaboration of Internet governance principles that will result in inclusive and human oriented information society is a major challenge for stakeholders.</p> <p>The paper “Making sense of Internet governance: Identifying public policy issues” claims that “no other aspect of the WSIS second phase has generated the same level of interest and activity as this task, and at this point it seems unlikely that any other WSIS-related activity will. But that is all right. As a topic, “Internet governance” is almost as broad in scope as the “Information Society.”</p> <p>The authors identify three key meta-areas of global concern such as jurisdiction application, law enforcement harmonization and cooperation and global resource management. They deal with several policy areas such as ICANN structure and functions, music downloading, gLTD addition and spam. On the basis of the analysis made their conclusion is that “some kind of broader dialogue about Internet governance at the global level is needed”. See <a href="http://academia.edu/2696805/Making_sense_of_Internet_Governance_Identifying_public_policy_issues">http://academia.edu/2696805/Making_sense_of_Internet_Governance_Identifying_public_policy_i</a> ssues</p> <p>Broader dialogue suggests that stakeholders should agree initially on a number of principles for Internet governance to boost cooperation. See Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec(2011)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection and promotion of the universality, integrity and openness of the Internet at <a href="https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1835707">https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1835707</a></p>
-----	--	---

Yes	Bulgaria, Academy of Sciences (IMI-BAS and LT-BAS) Sofia 1113, Acad. G. Bonchev Block 8 Director@math.bas.bg, Yoshinov@cc.bas.bg	It is important for policymakers to engage in a dialogue with the private sector, with civil society and the technical community. This allows them to benefit from the expertise and experience of the other stakeholders when developing legal, policy and regulatory approaches to maximize the growth and development opportunities the Internet offers. Internet broadband becomes more accessible around the world, new opportunities also raise complex regulatory challenges.
Yes	Bulgaria, Sofia University "St. Kl. Ohridski" Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics 5 James Bouchier Blvd. Sofia 1164, Bulgaria krassen@fmi.uni-sofia.bg	Management and free access of the Internet's root, management and free secure access to the DNS, management and free allocation of IP addresses, free network interconnection, Free and unlimited Internet access for everybody, High speed broadband and mobile broadband, preservation of human rights, protection of personal data, defence against terrorism.
Yes	Bulgaria, Ministry of Economy and Energy 8 Slavyanska str., Sofia 1000, Bulgaria ts.tsankova@mee.government.bg	The most issues are covering the problems with Internet security browsing, SPAMing, Internet accessibility in inaccessible regions as well as Internet penetration in people low educational level.

Yes	<p>Country: Switzerland  Organization: Internet Society  Address: Galerie Jean-Malbuisson 15  Email: <a href="mailto:bommelaer@isoc.org">bommelaer@isoc.org</a></p>	<p>The Internet policy space is a constantly evolving field, influenced by technological innovations and emerging uses.</p> <p>The cross-border nature of the network requires carefully coordinated policy solutions, not only between different stakeholder groups, but also across regions. While governance starts at the local level, a great number of Internet policy issues are global in nature, requiring global responses.</p> <p>Some of the most relevant issues in the Internet governance space currently include digital content, privacy, security, trust, access and infrastructure, building capacity, or the exercise of fundamental rights online. There are growing concerns worldwide about the use of technical measures to enforce policy objectives (e.g. security, copyright enforcement), without properly taking into account the rights and interests of Internet users. Such measures (e.g. content filtering or blocking) also risk undermining the open, global and interoperable architecture of the Internet. While governments have an essential responsibility to advance key public policy priorities, including e.g. security, the potential wide-ranging impacts of such policies demand that broad consultations be held with all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Despite tremendous progress since the WSIS Summits, affordable and fast Internet access remains a key issue in many developing countries. Substantive progress has been made through the development of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), allowing Internet service providers to peer Internet traffic locally. Many of these IXPs are being developed in partnership with different stakeholders (government, content owners, service providers, research and education networks), further demonstrating the value of enhanced cooperation at the level of local and regional Internet communities.</p>
-----	---	--

Yes	<p>Division for the Information Society (DI)  Ministry of External Relations - Brazil  Tel: +55 (61) 2030-6609 - FAX: +55 (61) 2030-6613</p>	<p>Any attempt to draw a list of relevant international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet risks becoming quickly outdated, as the Internet is characterized by stark dynamism and continuous innovation, which increases the difficulty of anticipating “emerging issues”. For the sake of having a reference, we would like to quote below a very comprehensive (although certainly non-exhaustive) list of relevant public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administration of the root zone files and system</li> <li>• Interconnection costs</li> <li>• Internet stability, security and cybercrime</li> <li>• Allocation of domain names</li> <li>• IP addressing</li> <li>• Intellectual property rights (IPR)</li> <li>• Freedom of Expression</li> <li>• Data protection and privacy rights</li> <li>• Consumer rights</li> <li>• Multilingualism</li> <li>• Trade and e-commerce</li> <li>• Applicable jurisdiction, cross border coordination</li> <li>• Internet service providers (ISPs) and third party liabilities</li> <li>• Harmonization of national policies and regulations</li> <li>• Affordable and universal access</li> <li>• Cultural diversity</li> <li>• Technical standards, and technology choices</li> <li>• Multilingualization of the Internet including Internationalized (multilingual) Domain Names</li> <li>• International Internet Connectivity</li> <li>• Management of critical resources</li> <li>• Security, safety, continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet</li> <li>• Combating cybercrime</li> <li>• Dealing effectively with spam</li> <li>• Issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet</li> <li>• Availability, affordability, reliability, and quality of service</li> <li>• Capacity building for Internet governance</li> <li>• Developmental aspects of the Internet</li> <li>• Respect for privacy and the protection of personal information and data</li> <li>• Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation</li> <li>• Cloud computing</li> <li>• Cross border Internet flows</li> </ul>
-----	--	---

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tax allocation among different jurisdictions with regard to global e-commerce</li><li>• Economics of personal data</li><li>• Net neutrality</li><li>• Search neutrality</li><li>• Media convergence and next generation networks</li><li>• Access to knowledge and free information flows</li><li>• Accessibility policies for the disabled</li><li>• Development of local content, local application, local e-services, and local/ domestic Internet businesses</li><li>• Protection of vulnerable populations</li><li>• E-government.</li></ul> |
|--|---|