



CWG-Internet DOCUMENT FOR ACTION

SOURCE:

Brazil

“Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet”

1. Introduction

ITU Membership has been discussing Internet governance for many years, from both narrow and broad perspectives¹.

From a more conservative approach, the Union is key in the Internet governance debate for the role it plays in the infrastructure layer; from the convergence paradigm, it is vital to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the implementation of World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outcomes and the creation of a people-centered, development-oriented and inclusive Information Society.

Resolutions 101, 102 and 133 (Guadalajara, 2010) state that the Union should “explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community”.

As a means to foster the debate within ITU, Brazil puts forward its “Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet”. Hopefully, they can set a common place for international negotiation at

¹ “The narrow approach focuses on the Internet infrastructure (DNS, IP numbers, and root servers) and on ICANN’s position as the key actor in this field. According to the broad approach, Internet governance negotiations should go beyond infrastructural points and address other legal, economic, developmental, and sociocultural issues. This latter approach is adopted in the WGIG Report and the WSIS Concluding Document. It is also used as the underlying principle of IGF architecture.” [see KURBALIJA, Jovan. *An Introduction to Internet Governance (4th edition)*. DiploFoundation: 2010. p. 14: <http://archive1.diplomacy.edu/poolbin.asp?IDPool=1060.>]

the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology Policy Forum 2013 (WTPF-13) on Internet-related public policy issues.

2. Background

These 10 Principles brought before the ITU have been published by the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br)².

The Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br) was created by Interministerial Ordinance 147, of May 31st, 19953, which was amended by Presidential Decree 4,829 of September 3rd, 20034, with the purpose of coordinating and integrating all Internet service initiatives in Brazil, as well as promoting technical quality, innovation and the dissemination of the services available.

The CGI.br is comprised of members from the government, the corporate sector, the third sector and the academic community, and as such constitutes a unique Internet governance model for the effective participation of society in decisions involving network implementation, management and use. Based on the principles of multilateralism, transparency and democracy, since July 2004 the CGI.br has been democratically electing representatives from the civil society to participate in discussions and to debate priorities for the Internet together with the government.

The Brazilian Internet Steering Committee is composed of 21 members, as follows:

- Nine representatives from the Federal Government
 - Ministry of Science and Technology;
 - Ministry of Communication;
 - Presidential Cabinet;
 - Ministry of Defense;
 - Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade;
 - Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management;
 - National Telecommunication Agency;
 - National Council for Scientific and Technological Development;
 - National Council of State Secretariats for Science, Technology and Information Issues - CONSECTI.
- Four representatives from the corporate sector
 - Internet access and content providers;
 - Telecommunication infrastructure providers;
 - Hardware, telecommunication and software industries;
 - Enterprises that use the Internet.
- Four representatives from the third sector
- Three representatives from the scientific and technological community
- One Internet expert

The mission of the CGI.br involves certain rights and responsibilities, which include:

² <http://cgi.br>

³ <http://www.cgi.br/regulamentacao/port147.htm>

⁴ <http://www.cgi.br/regulamentacao/decr4829.htm>

- proposing policies and procedures regarding the regulation of Internet activities;
- recommending standards for technical and operational procedures for the Internet in Brazil;
- establishing strategic directives related to the use and development of the Internet in Brazil;
- promoting studies and technical standards for network and service security in the country;
- coordinating the allocation of Internet addresses (IPs) and registration in the <.br> domain;
- collecting, organizing and disseminating information on Internet services, including indicators and statistics.

The “Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet” have been approved by the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee, in its 3rd ordinary meeting of 2009, held in NIC.br headquarters in the city of São Paulo, under Resolution CGI.br/Res/2009/03/P5. The Principles have been presented before various international fora and usually applauded as a way forward for handling Internet governance issues.

3. Proposal

At a first moment, that ITU Membership takes note of the document. At a second one, that Union considers developing its own principles on Internet governance, based upon a participative and open way, such as the Brazilian model, to guide the ITU environment on Internet-related public policy issues. Considering WTPF-13’s scope, Brazil proposes that the discussion on ITU’s principles on Internet Governance be included in Secretary General’s Report and that the WTPF adopts its opinions on the subject.

⁵ <http://www.cgi.br/english/regulations/resolution2009-003.htm>

The Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br)
PRINCIPLES FOR THE GOVERNANCE AND USE OF THE INTERNET
Resolution CGI.br/RES/2009/003/P

1. Freedom, privacy and human rights.

The use of the Internet must be driven by the principles of freedom of expression, individual privacy and the respect for human rights, recognizing them as essential to the preservation of a fair and democratic society.

2. Democratic and collaborative governance

Internet governance must be exercised in a transparent, multilateral and democratic manner, with the participation of the various sectors of society, thereby preserving and encouraging its character as a collective creation.

3. Universality

Internet access must be universal so that it becomes a tool for human and social development, thereby contributing to the formation of an inclusive and nondiscriminatory society, for the benefit of all.

4. Diversity

Cultural diversity must be respected and preserved and its expression must be stimulated, without the imposition of beliefs, customs or values.

5. Innovation

Internet governance must promote the continuous development and widespread dissemination of new technologies and models for access and use.

6. Neutrality of the network

Filtering or traffic privileges must meet ethical and technical criteria only, excluding any political, commercial, religious and cultural factors or any other form of discrimination or preferential treatment.

7. Unaccountability of the network

All action taken against illicit activity on the network must be aimed at those directly responsible for such activities, and not at the means of access and transport, always upholding the fundamental principles of freedom, privacy and the respect for human rights.

8. Functionality, security and stability

The stability, security and overall functionality of the network must be actively preserved through the adoption of technical measures that are consistent with international standards and encourage the adoption of best practices.

9. Standardization and interoperability

The Internet must be based on open standards that facilitate interoperability and enable all to participate in its development.

10. Legal and regulatory environments

The legal and regulatory environments must preserve the dynamics of the Internet as a space for collaboration.