A key trend in the development of today’s information society is the steady growth in the role of the Internet within the international telecommunication system.

The additions to the ITRs proposed below are aimed at formulating an approach that views the Internet as a new global telecommunication infrastructure, and also as a part of the national telecommunication infrastructure of each Member State, and, accordingly, at ensuring that Internet numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources are considered an international resource.

ARTICLE 2

Definitions

ADD RUS/27/1

27A 2.11 Internet: An international conglomeration of interconnected telecommunication networks which provides for the interaction of connected information systems and their users, by carrying their traffic using a single system of numbering, naming, addressing, identification, protocols and procedures that is defined by Internet Standards.


ADD RUS/27/2

27B 2.12 Internet traffic: Traffic generated by interacting information systems connected to the telecommunication networks that constitute the Internet.
27C 2.13 *Internet access*: The ability to interact through the exchange of Internet traffic with any information systems connected to the telecommunication networks that constitute the Internet.

27D 2.14 *Basic Internet infrastructure*: Telecommunication facilities and information systems which are vitally important for ensuring integrity, reliable operation and security of the Internet.

27E 2.15 *National Internet segment*: Telecommunication networks or parts thereof which are located within the territory of the respective State and used to carry Internet traffic and/or provide Internet access.

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**ARTICLE 3A**

*Internet*

31A 3A.1 Internet governance shall be effected through the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.


31B 3A.2 Member States shall have equal rights to manage the Internet, including in regard to the allotment, assignment and reclamation of Internet numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources and to support for the operation and development of basic Internet infrastructure.


31C 3A.3 Member States shall have the sovereign right to establish and implement public policy, including international policy, on matters of Internet governance, and to regulate the
national Internet segment, as well as the activities within their territory of operating agencies providing Internet access or carrying Internet traffic.

**Reasons:** Preamble to the ITU Constitution and §§ 35a, 58, 64, 65, 68 and 69 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, WSIS, Geneva 2003 – Tunis 2005.

**ADD** RUS/27/10

**31D** 3A.4 Member States should endeavour to establish policies aimed at meeting public requirements with respect to Internet access and use, and at assisting, including through international cooperation, administrations and operating agencies in supporting the operation and development of the Internet.


**ADD** RUS/27/11

**31E** 3A.5 Member States should ensure that administrations and operating agencies cooperate in ensuring the integrity, reliable operation and security of the national Internet segment, direct relations for the carrying of Internet traffic and the basic Internet infrastructure.