

Russian Federation

PROPOSALS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF CWG ON INTERNET

1. Background

Some proposals of Tunis Agenda for information society (WSIS, 2005) (items 34, 35, 37 and others) are related to the Internet governance issues. In particular, to reaffirm that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations.

In accordance with item 35 of the Tunis Agenda:

- Policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States. They have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues, and also
- Intergovernmental organizations have had, and should continue to have, a facilitating role in the coordination of Internet-related public policy issues.

In this regard Resolution 102 is important (Guadalajara, 2010), emphasizing:

“that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favorable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses”,

And *invites Member States* to continue to participate actively in the discussion and development of public policy issues.

Russia supports the ITU role in the establishment of favorable conditions to discuss the Internet-governance issues, and also in coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, which is laid on the ITU in accordance with Resolution 102 (Guadalajara, 2010).

Therefore Russia recognizes roles of other organizations stated in the Tunis Agenda in the issues of the Internet functioning, and that private sector, civil society, other

international organizations have their important role in the development of technical, economic and social aspects of Internet.

It is also necessary to consider that, currently, under the auspice of ITU, the preparation to the WSIS+10 High-level Event is held, where the outcomes of implementation of WSIS decisions shall be summarized, and also WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015 shall be adopted. Developing the draft WSIS+10 Vision the Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform (MPP-WSIS+10) agreed to follow a number of principles, in particular, to consider only those Internet governance issues relevant to WSIS Action Lines (document Main Outcome by Chairman, Phase II).

2. Discussion

2.1 International Internet-related public policy issues

The terms of reference of the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues (adopted by Council Resolution 1336, 2011), are:

“to identify, study and develop matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues, and including those issues identified in Council Resolution 1305 (2009)”.

International public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses are among those issues identified in Resolution 1305.

At the previous CWG meetings on Internet some contributions were submitted, including contribution from Brazil (CWG-Internet-1/02) and Kenya (CWG-Internet-2/02), which contain approaches of the countries to the Internet governance.

We consider the proposal from Brazil (section *Proposal* of CWG-Internet-1/02 document) is well-timed, that Union considers developing its own principles on Internet governance, based upon a participative and open way, to guide the ITU environment on Internet-related public policy issues.

2.2 Role of governments in Internet governance

Currently, at different international sites more attention is paid to the issue of the role of governments in Internet governance.

In particular, at the World Telecommunication Policy Forum held in May this year in Geneva the proposal from Brazil was considered on Draft Opinion: On the role of government in the Multistakeholder Framework for Internet governance.

Discussing the document, some delegations emphasized the important role of governments in the Internet governance and the necessity to define the international rules for the Internet because, currently, countries apply different approaches in Internet governance, including issues of national legislation that could result in breaching of the Internet network integrity, in its fragmentation, and in difficulties during inter-state cooperation at the international level.

During the discussion many participants of Forum agreed the necessity has risen to discuss the issues related to the role which governments would play in the process of the Internet governance.

Also, some basic sessions and workshops within the Forum on Internet governance were dedicated to this issue (October 2013).

3. Proposals

In accordance with Resolution 102 (Guadalajara, 2010) at Plenipotentiary Conference 2014 a report shall be submitted on the actions and achievements related to the goals of this Resolution, including, in relevant cases, some proposals for further consideration.

Prior to preparation of such summary report towards the PP-14, and also taking into account the timely character of the CWG goals on Internet, the CWG is proposed:

3.1. To elaborate the report/reports containing experience and approaches of different countries related to:

- the role of governments in the process of Internet governance;
- approaches/principles of Internet governance and, particularly, in regard of international state policy concerning internet.

These report documents shall be based on the contributions from Member States, adopted opinions of WTPF-13, discussed at WTPF-13 Draft Opinion "On the role of government..." and other relevant materials.

3.2. To prepare proposals to the MPP based on the developed documents related to Action Lines which sole coordinator is the Union (C2, C5, C6). Such proposals will be constructive output of the CWG on Internet to this process.
