



**Report of the
Council Working Group on International Internet-Related Public Policy Issues
(CWG-Internet)**

1. Introduction

The Secretary-General, Dr. Hamadoun Touré, welcomed the participants to the 2nd meeting of CWG-Internet. He highlighted the recognition that public policy formulation – in all domains, including of course the Internet – is the sovereign right of Member States. In this context, Dr. Touré emphasized that, if policy making is to be effective and to achieve the desired impact, it is clearly the case that governments must take into account the diverse views of all of their constituents in their policy-making processes. This is best accomplished through the establishment of open and transparent consultation processes that ensure all stakeholders have the opportunity to express their views, and that these views are duly reflected in formulated policies.

The Chairman thanked the Secretary-General Dr. Hamadoun Touré, Deputy Secretary-General Mr. Houlin Zhao, TSB Director Mr. Malcolm Johnson, and BR Director, Mr. Francois Rancy, for their participation in the meeting.

The Chairman then presented Council 2012 Resolution 1344 which established the modality of open consultation for the Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues

2. Summary of Contributions

2.1 Contribution WG-Internet-2/02 from Rwanda: “Internet Governance Principles”

The contribution could be summarized as follows:

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) identified ICT as a key factor for accelerating socio-economic development in order to transform Rwanda into a knowledge-based

economy. It is in this regard that GoR integrated ICT development in the Vision 2020 and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). GoR strongly believes that ICTs can enable Rwanda to leap-frog the key stages of industrialization and transform her agro-based economy into a service, information-rich and knowledge-based economy that is globally competitive.

Rwanda considered the document WG-Internet-1/02 from Brazil as a model document for Member States, as it highlights the basic and clear principles for Internet governance based on WSIS action plan. Rwanda found out that additional three (3) Internet governance principles could be added to the principles proposed in the document CWG-Internet-1/02. Rwanda also proposes the following (a) Encourage ITU Member States to continue to improve these contributions related to Internet governance principles. (b) ITU Member States to develop their Internet governance principles. (c) ITU to develop the guideline for Internet governance. (d) ITU and Member States to consider an open, inclusive multi-stakeholder model in Internet policies development.

2.2 Contribution WG-Internet -2/03 from Saudi Arabia: “Public policy statement on IPv4 transactions ”

The contribution could be summarized as follows:

Saudi Arabia believes that considering the importance of the Internet to the everyday operations of governments and enterprises and its rapidly growing importance to all sectors of society and to all individuals in the world; the imminent depletion of IPv4 addresses and the need for parallel (dual-stack) operation of IPv4 and IPv6 for an undetermined period while IPv6 is being fully deployed; that a black growing market has developed in the transfer of IPv4 addresses between entities and the overwhelming proportion of transferred addresses is from legacy allocations which are not subject to the transfer and allocation policies of the RIRs; that the cost of transferred IPv4 addresses is orders of magnitude higher than the cost of new addresses from the RIRs and may be out of reach of smaller new entrant ISPs, particularly in developing countries; that it is important to maintain the stability of the Internet by ensuring that all transactions are registered and recorded in the WHOIS databases and by avoiding the transfer of very small blocks of addresses; and that a mechanism is required for inter-region transfers of IPv4 addresses, and particularly legacy addresses from North America to those markets where they are most needed, Saudi Arabia offers a policy statement as an international public policy statement for guidance by all relevant stakeholders in their own policy making processes.

2.3 Contribution WG-Internet -2/04 from USA: “Open consultation topic”

The contribution could be summarized as follows:

Based on the terms of references outlined in Council Resolution 1344 (2012) and the list of topics from Annex 1 of Council Resolution 1305 (2009), the United States proposes the following topics for the online consultation with stakeholders:

- (6) Dealing effectively with spam; and
- (10) Development aspects of the Internet

The United States believes input from stakeholders on these two topics will inform the ongoing technical work of the Standardization and Development Sectors related to spam and capacity building and international Internet-related development issues.

Additionally, the United States notes that since the adoption of Resolution 1305 (2009), several ITU assemblies, conferences and meetings have occurred. It requests the secretariat to prepare a draft update the “Relevant ITU Mandate” column of Annex 1 of Council Resolution 1305 (2009) for consideration by the Council at its next meeting. Furthermore, it requests the secretariat to include in Annex 1 a new column identifying existing frameworks and/or the role other stakeholders play with respect to Internet-related public policy issues for consideration at the next CWG.

2.4 Contribution WG-Internet -2/05 from USA: “Internet Protocol Numbering Principles”

The contribution could be summarized as follows:

As a means to foster the debate within the Council Working Group on International Internet-Related Public Policy Issues, the United States puts forward its “Internet Protocol Numbering Principles”. The United States Government published these five principles via the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) Blog on December 3, 2012 to clearly articulate its policy position on the development of Internet technical standards and policies related to Internet Protocol (IP) numbers.

3. Discussions

3.1 Contribution WG-Internet-1/02 from Rwanda: “Internet Governance Principles”

1. The CWG examined the contribution which was appreciated by the Group.
2. One view expressed was that the Group should start work on developing international public policy guidelines based on contributions received from Brazil (WG-Internet-1/02) and Rwanda. Another view was that it was premature to start this work and that developing international Internet governance principles required the involvement of all stakeholders.

3. The Chair encouraged Member States to submit their national public policy experiences with respect to the Internet.

3.2 Contribution WG-Internet -2/03 from Saudi Arabia: “Public policy statement on IPv4 transactions”

NOTE: Discussion under this section covers both WG-Internet-2/03 and WG-Internet-2/06 (contribution from Iran which is identical to the contribution from Saudi Arabia).

1. The CWG examined the contribution which was appreciated by the Group.
2. One view was that some of the issues raised were already being addressed in other fora. In this regard it was suggested that relevant technical organizations such as the RIRs be invited to provide information on the issues raised in the contribution.
3. The Chair stressed that the focus of the Group should be on international Internet-related public policy issues and not on matters related to technical policy and/or day-to-day operation, and the contribution should be seen in that context.
4. In this regard, the description of the listed issues was modified as necessary and the group came to an agreement on the description of the topic: ***Consultation on international public policy issues concerning IPv4 addresses*** (ref. Annex 1).

With respect to paragraph 3.2 above, *Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, Finland, Mexico, Canada, Japan* submitted the following statement:

Quote

“The above mentioned members are of the view that, before ITU conducts public consultation on IPv4 addresses, there is a need to take into account the responsibilities of, and work already carried out, in other organizations.

The Member States note the extensive work on policy development and procedures already carried out in existing multi-stakeholder forums, including the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs). As proposed in the meeting, the RIRs should have been invited to provide information to the CWG before conducting public consultation in order to avoid duplication of work.

The Member States are further of the view that all stakeholders, including the ITU members, should be encouraged to participate in existing multi-stakeholder fora.”

Unquote

With respect to paragraph 3.2 above, *Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Algeria, Sudan* submitted the following statement:

Quote

“It is important to emphasise that Article 35 of the Tunis Agenda identified that public policy is the sovereign right of states, that Article 68 identified that states have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and that there is a need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders.

The work of this Council Working Group is concerned with the international related public policy issues and not the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact international policy issues. RIRs are more concerned, as per Article 35 of the Tunis Agenda, with the development of Internet-related technical standards and relevant policies. Therefore it is the view of the above-mentioned Member States that the development of international policy issues is the mandate of governments in consultation with all stakeholders.”

Unquote

3.3 Contribution WG-Internet -2/04 from USA: “Open consultation topic”

1. The CWG examined the contribution which was appreciated by the Group.
2. The Group discussed the two topics submitted for possible open consultations.
3. Clarifications were sought by delegates on the intended scope of the issues on which the open consultations were to be carried out. In this regard, the descriptions of the listed issues were modified as necessary and the group came to an agreement on the description of the two topics: ***Consultation on effectively countering and combatting spam*** and ***Consultation on Developmental aspects of the Internet*** (ref. Annex 1).
4. Regarding the request to prepare a draft update of Annex 1 of C09 Res. 1305, it was suggested that a Member State could directly bring this issue to Council through a contribution.
5. Some members commented that the English version of Annex 1 of Res. 1305 was not consistent with that in French, Russian, Spanish and Arabic. The Secretariat was requested to follow-up on this matter.

3.4 Contribution WG-Internet -2/05 from USA: “Internet Protocol Addresses Principles”

1. The CWG examined the contribution which was appreciated by the Group
2. The Chair thanked the US for sharing its national principles and called upon other Member States to do so for the benefit of other Member States.

4. Conclusion and Actions

4.1 Member States are encouraged to submit their national public policy experiences with respect to the Internet.

4.2 The CWG decided to conduct open consultations with all stakeholders on the international Internet-related public policy issues listed in Annex 1 in accordance with Council 2012 Resolution 1344. All responses received will be available to the Group on a dedicated webpage linked to the CWG-Internet website.

With respect to paragraph 4.2 above, the administration of Islamic Republic of Iran and Sudan made a statement which is reproduced as an attachment to Annex 1.

5. Summary of the Meeting

5.1 The Report of the Council Working Group on Internet-Related Public Policy Issues was approved by the CWG and was posted on the CWG website (<http://www.itu.int/council/groups/CWG-internet/index.html>).

5.2 In closing, the Chairman thanked all the ITU Member States who made contributions and participated in the work of the CWG, to the ITU Elected Officials and to the ITU Secretariat for their efficient assistance during the meeting.

Chairman: Engr. Majed M. ALMAZYED (Saudi Arabia)

Annex 1

1. Title: Consultation on effectively countering and combatting spam

The Council Working Group on International Internet-Related Public Policy Issues invites all stakeholders to provide input on international public policy issues related to **effectively countering and combatting spam**.

2. Title: Consultation on international public policy issues concerning IPv4 addresses

The Council Working Group on International Internet-Related Public Policy Issues invites all stakeholders to provide input on international public policy issues related to (a) **unused legacy IPv4 addresses**, and (b) **inter-region transfers of IPv4 addresses**.

3. Title: Consultation on Developmental aspects of the Internet

The Council Working Group on International Internet-Related Public Policy Issues invites all stakeholders to provide input on international public policy issues related to **developmental aspects of the Internet**.

Annex 2

With respect to the 3 issues in Annex 1 relating to International public policy which are put for online consultations with all stakeholders, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sudan made the following observations which is to be cross-referenced in each issue raised

1. Issue 1, Spam

Due to the broadness of the term “Spam” add the following to the end of the text: “including but not limited to measures to prevent propagation of Spam and minimizing its impact on telecommunication services, including those provided through/by Internet.

2. Issue 2, Developmental aspects of Internet

The use of the term “Developmental aspects of Internet” is ambiguous and vague due to the fact that it is not clear where it refers to the “Development of Internet” or to the role of the Internet on various aspects of development such as social, cultural, educational, economic, political development in each and every country or Role and,/or impact of Internet in its current or future form on developing countries or improvement and development in technical, technological, operational, managerial, administrative or governance of Internet.

3. Issue 3, IP addresses

The following to be added to the end of the issue raised: “including/taking into account prevailing situation and to some extent the existence of “Black Market” in transferring of IPv4 addresses from one user to another user with higher price.

The above clarifications and/or amendments are required to permit the stakeholder to properly understand the objective(s) of issues raised and enabling them to provide appropriate comments/replies thereto.