



Sudan

SUDANESE ACTIONS RELATED TO THE INTERNET-RELATED PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES

Preface

Sudan has identified the need to revise the multi-stakeholders bottom-up model to provide a fair deployment usage of Internet service and resources with no single control over the global network services and traffic.

In developing countries the role of governments is the key assuring national welfare. This paper arguing that the issue should be considered in a formal organization like ITU. ITU as UN agency is will recognizance and trusted globally to provide strategic management model for the global networks.

Background

Internet is without any doubt is the fastest and most effective means of communication making it possible to reach a great number of people in the world. This fact makes the issues related to Internet a global issue and should be undertake under this capacity. The current management model which called the multi-stakeholder model was failed to prove it's transparently because few organizations with significant power control the overall process. A part of the Internet community can be punished by limiting their rights to global accessibility to Internet just because their administration has a different political view. This is not acceptable according to the human rights principles.

Tunis Agenda (Art. 35, 69) mentioned very clear the role of governments in the multi-stakeholder process of Internet governance: they have rights and responsibilities, on an equal footing, for international public policy related to the Internet, though not in day-to-day technical and operational matters.

In the national level, in Sudan, we endeavor to maintain our community benefit from Internet under the undusted sanction imposed by the US. And we are collaborating with ITU and other fair agencies to undertake action to develop our ICT sector.

Sudanese actions related to the Internet-related public policy issues

	Public Policy Issues	Relevant ITU Mandate	Actions undertaken or to be undertaken by Sudanese Government
1	Multilingualization of the Internet Including Internationalized (multilingual) Domain Names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP. Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) • WTSA Resolution 48 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) • WTDC Programme 3 (Rev. Doha, 2006) 	After the completion of the restructuring of the Sudanese ccTLD architecture, NIC should endeavor all government agencies to activate IDN on their portals. Also SIS shall encourage all website under .SD domain to activate the Arabic domain.
2	International Internet Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU-D Study Group 1, Question 12-2/1 • ITU-T Study Group 3 (Recommendation D.50) 	MSC establish the SIXP in order to utilize the usage of the International Internet Connectivity.
3	International public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP. Resolutions 101, 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) • WTSA Resolutions 47, 49, 64, 69, 75 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) • Resolution 1282 (Mod. 2008) • Lead Facilitator of WSIS AL C6 (Tunis 2005) 	NTC, NIC, and local ISPs are collaborate with the regional register (AfrINIC) to develop regional policies to efficiently manage Internet critical recourse. However we have our reservations regarding the current management model.
4	The security, safety, continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP. Resolutions 102, 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) • WTDC Resolution 45, Programme 3 (Rev. Doha, 2006), • WTSA Resolutions 50, 52 (Rev. Johannesburg 2008) • ITU-T Study Group 17, ITU-D Study Group 1 • PP. Resolution 71 – Strategic Goal 4 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) 	The Sudanese CERT (cert.sd) was established by NTC to undertaken these issues.
5	Combating Cybercrime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Facilitator of WSIS AL C5 (Tunis 2005) • WTDC Programme 3 (Rev. Doha, 2006) • PP. Resolution 71 – Strategic Goal 4 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) • ITU-D Study Group 1 	The Sudanese CERT (cert.sd) was established by NTC to undertaken these issues.
6	Dealing effectively with spam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Facilitator of WSIS AL C5 (Tunis 2005) • PP. Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) • WTDC Programme 3, Resolution 45 (Rev. Doha, 2006) • WTSA 50, 52 (Rev. Johannesburg 2008) 	The Sudanese CERT (cert.sd) was established by NTC to undertaken these issues.
7	Issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Facilitator of WSIS AL C5 (Tunis 2005) • Resolution 1282 (Mod. 2008) • WTDC Programme 3 (Rev. Doha, 2006) • PP. Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) • WTSA Resolutions 50, 52 (Rev. Johannesburg 2008) 	The Sudanese CERT (cert.sd) was established by NTC to undertaken these issues.
8	Availability, affordability, reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Facilitator of WSIS AL C2 (Tunis 2005) • Resolution 1282 (Mod. 2008) 	
9	Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTDC Resolutions 17, 20 (Rev. Doha, 2006) • ITU-D Programme 3, ITU-D Programme 5, • WTSA Resolutions 64 (Rev. Johannesburg 2008) 	

10	Developmental aspects of the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTDC Resolutions 17, 20 (Rev. Doha, 2006) • WTSAs Resolutions 64, 75 (Rev. Johannesburg 2008) • PP. Resolutions 101, 102, 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) 	
11	Respect for privacy and the protection of personal information and data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP. Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) • Lead Facilitator of WSIS AL C5 (Tunis 2005) • Resolution 1282 (Mod. 2008) • PP. Resolution 71 – Strategic Goal 4 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) 	
12	Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP. Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) • Lead Facilitator of WSIS AL C5 (Tunis 2005) • PP. Resolution 71 – Strategic Goal 4 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) • Resolution 1282 (Mod. 2008) • ITU-D Programme 3, ITU-T Study Group 17 	The Sudanese CERT (cert.sd) was established by NTC to undertake these issues.

Conclusion

With the current management model governments have been unable to undertake their role even this structure affect the country sovereignty. This is primarily due to the fact that the mechanism needed to enable this role, defined in the Tunis Agenda as “enhanced cooperation”, and has never been realized. This has been infertile by those who currently control the Internet or the organization in favor of the controller.
