

Actions undertaken by Switzerland in relation to the international Internet-related public policy issues identified in Annex 1 to Resolution 1305 (Council 2009)

	Public Policy Issues	Relevant ITU Mandate	Actions undertaken by Switzerland
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) 	<p>Since March 2004 it is possible to register internationalised domain names corresponding to the Swiss official languages under the country code Top Level Domain (ccTLD) .ch</p> <p>http://www.bakom.admin.ch/org/grundlagen/00563/00564/00681/index.html?lang=fr</p>
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) 	<p>The Swiss Telecommunications Act states in Article 4 that anyone providing a telecommunications service must notify the Federal Office of Communications (the Office) of this. The Office registers telecommunications service providers who have notified</p> <p>Article 3 of the Ordinance on Telecommunications Services states that foreign providers of international telecommunications services which entrust the termination of their connections in Switzerland to other providers which have notified their services are exempted from the obligation to notify.</p>
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) 	<p>Internet domain names represent a key infrastructure resource for the information society. The Federal Council supports the on-going development of the use and governance of the internet, including the domain name system at international level, in accordance with liberal, democratic and constitutional principles and through cooperation between public and private stakeholders.</p> <p>On 27 February 2013, the Federal Council adopted the Strategy of the Confederation for the operation of internet domain names, cf. http://www.bakom.admin.ch/dokumentation/medieninformationen/00471/index.html?lang=en&msg-id=47908 .</p> <p>With this strategy, the Swiss Confederation wishes to ensure better protection of its own interests and those of Switzerland in the area of domain names.</p> <p>The new strategy has also taken the international opening-up of the domain name market into account. For example, in 2012 the Confederation applied to ICANN, the global administration body for internet addresses, for assignment of the new extension .swiss. In this way the Confederation wishes to ensure that attractive internet domain names are available in sufficient quantities for businesses and society in Switzerland. It also wishes to promote the visibility of Switzerland in the virtual domain.</p>

			http://www.bakom.admin.ch/themen/internet/00468/04153/index.html?lang=en
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), • WISA 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) 	<p>Critical infrastructures are infrastructures whose disruption, failure or destruction would have a serious impact on the functioning of society, the economy or the state.</p> <p>The goal of critical infrastructure protection is to reduce the likelihood of occurrence and the impact of a disruption, failure or destruction of critical infrastructure and to minimise downtime. More about the strategy to protect critical infrastructure can be found at: http://www.bevoelkerungsschutz.admin.ch/internet/bs/en/home/themen/ski.html</p> <p>On 27 June 2012 the Federal Council approved the «National strategy for Switzerland's protection against cyber risks». http://www.isb.admin.ch/themen/strategien/01583/index.html?lang=en</p> <p>The Federal IT Steering Unit ensures implementation of the ICT strategy of the Federal Council. Their Plan focuses on the years 2013 and 2014 and defines 20 milestones and assigns responsibilities to organization units within the federal administration. More information can be found at: http://www.isb.admin.ch/themen/strategien/00070/index.html?lang=en</p>
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 	<p>The Cybercrime Coordination Unit Switzerland (CYCO) is Switzerland's central office for reporting illegal subject matter on the Internet. After conducting an initial analysis of the incoming report and securing the relevant data, CYCO forwards the case to the appropriate law enforcement agencies in Switzerland and/or abroad. The Cybercrime Unit also actively searches the Internet for illegal subject matter and carries out in-depth analyses of Internet crime. The Cybercrime Unit is available to the public, the authorities and Internet service providers to answer questions on legal, criminal and technical aspects of Internet crime. It is also contact point for its foreign counterparts. Website: http://www.fedpol.admin.ch/content/fedpol/en/home/themen/kriminalitaet/cybercrime.html</p>
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) 	<p>Switzerland has implemented a functioning legal framework for combating spam. In consideration of the recent developments of spam it seems appropriate to adopt a holistic view of cybercrime in general of which spam has, together with malware, botnets, direct attacks, ransomware and other tools, become an integral part.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTSA 50, 52 (Rev. Johannesburg 2008) 	
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) 	<p>On 27 June 2012 the Federal Council approved the «National strategy for Switzerland's protection against cyber risks».</p> <p>http://www.isb.admin.ch/themen/strategien/01583/index.html?lang=en</p> <p>The Federal IT Steering Unit ensures implementation of the ICT strategy of the Federal Council. Their Plan focuses on the years 2013 and 2014 and defines 20 milestones and assigns responsibilities to organization units within the federal administration. More information can be found at:</p> <p>http://www.isb.admin.ch/themen/strategien/00070/index.html?lang=en</p>
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) 	Switzerland is launching a project entitled «Geneva Internet initiative» that aims at assisting in capacity and confidence building among stakeholders dealing with Internet-related policies, in particular developing countries.
10	Developmental aspects of the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTDC Resolutions 17, 20 (Rev. Doha, 2006) • WTSA Resolutions 64, 75 (Rev. Johannesburg 2008) • PP. Resolutions 101, 102, 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) 	
11	Respect for privacy and the protection of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP. Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) 	Switzerland has implemented a legal framework for privacy protection. The actual framework gives the person concerned possibilities to take actions relating to protection of privacy. The plaintiff may

	personal information and data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Facilitator of WSIS AL C5 (Tunis 2005) • Resolution 1282 (Mod. 2008) • PP. Resolution 71 – Strategic Goal 4 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) 	<p>in particular request that data processing be stopped, that no data be disclosed to third parties, or that the personal data be corrected or destroyed. The Federal Data Protection and Information Commissioner can investigate cases when methods of processing are capable of breaching the privacy of persons and if there the data processing is related to Switzerland and/or the personal data pertaining is processed by natural or legal persons situated in Switzerland. In the context of the internet the legal framework has its limitation in territoriality principle.</p>
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 	<p>In 2012 the Swiss federal council adopted a national program on youth media protection and media skills. The objectives of the program are the promoting of the safe, age-appropriate and responsible use of digital media by children and young people. On the website www.jugendundmedien.ch (in French, German and Italian) targeted information for parents, teachers and specialist personnel is published for appropriate mentoring of children and young people in media education. The update of the information and specific projects in the field of youth media protection are realized in collaboration with representatives of the federal, cantonal and scientific institutions, the Cybercrime Coordination Unit Switzerland (CYCO) as well as with representatives of the media and private sector, teacher training colleges and parents and students associations.</p>