

## **Input on actions that have been undertaken by Portugal in relation to various international Internet-related public policy issues**

### **1. Multilingualization of the Internet Including Internationalized (multilingual) Domain Names**

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Portugal and Brazil in October 2009 to increase the multilingualization of the Internet namely in Portuguese (1) the integration of the search on the open access scientific information repositories of both countries (RCAAP); (2) the realization of an annual Portugal-Brazil conference on open access; (3) the joint development of resources for the computational processing of the Portuguese language extending the extensive resources made available for the European variant of Portuguese through the Linguateca project; (4) the development of a joint project for measuring the Web content in Portuguese; (5) the joint development of Web Archives namely on Science, Technology and Education Content.

The Portuguese Web Archives is a public institutional project for developing and providing access to archives of Web content in subdomains of the ccTLD.pt periodically recorded, several times a year. This project already assures a large number of snapshots of the evolution of the Web content in subdomains of the ccTLD .pt and goes back several years as the content available in the World Internet Archives was acquired to be provided in the Portuguese Web Archives. The project is member of the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC).

### **2. International Internet Connectivity**

Portugal, through ANACOM (as the NRA) has been directly involved in the work undertaken by BEREC (before ERG), in particular on the evolution of IP interconnection at European level on a competitive perspective and, more recently, in the broader context of 'net neutrality' (see, for example, [http://bereg.europa.eu/eng/document\\_register/subject\\_matter/berec/reports/1130-an-assessment-of-ip-interconnection-in-the-context-of-net-neutrality](http://bereg.europa.eu/eng/document_register/subject_matter/berec/reports/1130-an-assessment-of-ip-interconnection-in-the-context-of-net-neutrality)). Previously, within the participation in BEREC (ERG), ANACOM had leaned on IP interconnection in the context of the transition from PSTN to NGN (see ERG (07) 09, "ERG (08) 26 ERG Report on IP interconnection" and "ERG Common Statement NGN IP-IC Core". Many of the key points raised for IP/network connectivity are still at the heart of the

current debate over network neutrality, i.e. the separation of network and application layers, "best effort" versus quality of service (QoS) and guaranteed service and also the charging principles used.

Moreover, at the level of access and Interconnection, Portugal considers that the establishment of national IXPs are helpful for developing countries to reduce international internet connectivity costs and improve and deepen the national internet experience.

Accordingly, Portugal highlights the experiences of several countries in Africa, Asia and South America as a valuable source for identifying the lessons learned and best practice in establishing regional and national interconnectivity.

At the transmission level, Portuguese operators are participating in a number of consortiums for the development and exploitation of submarine cables which are a key infrastructure for connecting Europe, Americas, Africa and Asia fostering reliable connectivity at competitive prices.

Please, see map: <http://www.submarinecablemap.com>

### **3. International public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses**

Portugal has provided technical support to the responsible entities from Angola and Cape Verde for the ccTLDs from .AO and .CV management.

Portugal has signed two collaboration Protocols in 2012:

- A cooperation Protocol with Guinea Bissau for technical support in the operation of ccTLD.gw.
- A cooperation Protocol the Republic of Cape Verde that foresees technical support for the creation of internationally recognised Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) in Cape Verde.

### **4. The security, safety, continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet**

Apart from the European initiatives on this matter, Portugal is evaluating the definition and implementation of the National Strategy on Cybersecurity. The development of a National Centre on Cybersecurity was proposed by a dedicated Commission. This proposal is currently being examined by the Government and such a Centre is expected to be set-up.

Moreover, the national Digital Agenda (“[Agenda Portugal Digital](#)”) foresees measures to ensure high levels of telecommunication and information security, high levels of consumers trust and confidence and to promote cybersecurity and privacy in the use of Internet and ICT.

There is a Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) network in Portugal, created on the initiative of [CERT.PT](#) operated by [FCT - Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia](#) with the objective of improving responsiveness to threats of network and information systems security, including critical infrastructures. Actually, the CSIRT network consists in 20 organisations from private and public sectors including military forces and financial institutions.

Across borders, Portugal is mainly working with the EU in civilian contexts, and in military contexts also with NATO. As member of the European Network and Security Agency (ENISA) Management Board, Portugal is actively involved in its activities. Portugal has also been involved in the European Forum for Member States (EFMS) set up for ICT security within EU and in the European Public Private Partnerships for Resilience (EP3R) created in 2009 by the European Commission Action Plan under the Communication on Critical Information Infrastructure Protection “Protecting Europe from large scale cyber-attacks and disruptions: enhancing preparedness, security and resilience”.

A Portuguese IPv6 Task-Force was created in 2004. The Portuguese Research and Education Network has been an active promoter of IPv6 since the late 90s. It assured IPv6 capabilities of DNS at top level very early. Its other main activities are related to the promotion of the adoption of IPv6 in a timely manner in all higher education and R&D institutions. The backbone of the network operates in dual-stack mode (IPv4 and IPv6) since 2003. During 2008, significant investments have been made to enable dual-stack operation of the following services in these institutions: DNS servers, mail servers and Web servers. Portugal has been involved in successful European sponsored projects aiming at securing experience in IPv6 deployment and migration from existing IPv4 networks and promoting IPv6 technology including the involvement of Africa, Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe countries. Training and workshops on IPv6 have been organized throughout the past 10 years.

## **5. Combating Cybercrime**

Portugal has ratified the 2011 Budapest Convention on Cybercrime from the Council of Europe and adopted a Law on Cybercrime (Law n°. 109/2009, 15 of September).

In 2011, a Cybercrime Office under the *Procuradoria-Geral da República, Ministério Público* was established to ensure operational coordination, the training of judges and the interaction between private entities and law enforcement entities.

## **7. Issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet**

The national Digital Agenda includes actions to reinforce the use of ICTs for social inclusion in order to ensure a broad penetration of technologies and of the Internet economy within the population and to enhance digital citizenship, namely of citizens in remote areas, with low educational levels, elderly or with special needs.

The [Portuguese Safer Internet Centre](#) supported by the EU since 2007 aims at fighting illegal content; minimising the effects of illegal and harmful content; promoting safe use of the Internet; to raise society's awareness of the risks associated with Internet use. The Centre assures the operation of the hotline ([Linha Alerta](#)) that receives complaints from any person reporting potentially illegal content on the Internet which, after review by a technical team, are sent to criminal investigation authorities in Portugal or to the INHOPE hotline network for content housed abroad, triggering requests of content removal issued to most of the main Portuguese ISPs with whom there exist protocols. As of 2011, the Portuguese Safer Internet Center also combines a helpline (*Linha Ajuda*).

The Portuguese Safer Internet Centre has regular activities in the form of online safety awareness sessions, seminars, webcasts, media campaigns, lectures and open *fora* and also promotes and supports specific campaigns (yearly national campaigns in schools and other dissemination networks) at certain times namely during the Safer Internet Day, the World Telecommunication and Information Society Day. The component of the project SeguraNet promotes awareness raising activities in schools and the educational community.

## **8. Availability, affordability, reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world**

Please refer to section 2.

## **9. Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries**

Portugal supports regular yearly sessions and workshops under the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) on capacity building and individual empowerment. In

particular, Portugal foresees to develop specific actions with Portuguese speaking African countries and other African countries in collaboration with the African Union Commission on this area.

#### **10. Developmental aspects of the Internet**

In the context of Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC), Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) and IGF, Portugal has been defending public policies towards better access and affordability of the Internet.

At a national level, it is worth mentioning the promotion of broadband in rural areas, which can contribute to ensure a level playing field for all citizens, promote info-inclusion and the development of human capital and contributing to the creation of externalities in rural development policy at the level of employment, growth, competitiveness and sustainability of the industries located in these areas.

The Portuguese government launched five Public Tenders for the deployment of "High-Speed Networks in Rural Areas", involving 139 municipalities, an investment of 156 millions of euros, covering more than 1 million of people.

#### **12. Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation**

Please refer to section 7.

The Portuguese law criminalizes various actions while using electronic communications that violate the rights and interests of children.

Besides the Budapest Convention, Portugal has ratified the 2007 Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Decree n.º 90/2012 of the Presidency of the Republic, 27 of October). Portugal is also member of the Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online launched in 2012.