

UK INPUT TO CWG INTERNET CONSULTATION ON RESOLUTION 1305 ANNEX 1 ISSUES

Question: What actions have been undertaken or to be undertaken by governments in relations to each of the international Internet-related public policy issues identified in Annex 1 to Resolution 1305?

No.	Public Policy Issue	UK Comments
1	<p>Multilingualization of the Internet including Internationalized (multilingual) Domain Names. Ref: PP Resolution 133 WTSA Resolution 48 WTDC Programme 3</p>	<p>Since 2008, the UK, through its representative on the ICANN Governmental Advisory Committee, has been involved in discussions at the GAC on an agreed coordinated government line to the ICANN Board on the issue of multilingual domain names. ICANN has made arrangements for domain names to be multilingual and there are now a number of non-Latin script domain names with work continuing to release more. Many of the new gTLDs introduced this year use a non-Latin script, and 116 such applications have been made for strings using languages including Cyrillic, Arabic and Chinese.</p>
2	<p>International Internet Connectivity. Ref: ITU-D Study Group 1. Question12-2/1 ITU-T Study Group 3 (Recommendation D.50)</p>	<p>The UK believes that today's international telecommunication services, including international Internet connectivity, should be provided on the basis of private sector commercial arrangements, and should not be driven by bilateral agreements between Administrations. The UK also acknowledges the role that Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) both in the local and regional sense can play in reducing the costs of Internet connectivity</p>

		<p>in developing countries. IXPs are a viable option to lower costs by avoiding the cost of international links and physically connecting regional ISPs. As a consequence, this increases traffic in developing countries, giving incentives to both local ISPs and international ISPs to host on their servers. It also provides a major incentive in the procuring and delivery of local content to the benefit of the local community and businesses alike. The UK strongly supports the liberalisation of telecommunication markets in order to maximise the benefits of open competitive markets.</p>
3	<p>International public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses.</p> <p>Ref: PP Resolutions 101, 102 WTSA Resolutions 47, 49, 64, 69, 75 Resolution 1282</p>	<p>The UK works through ICANN’s Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) on these issues. All governments are invited to participate in the GAC, established specifically for governments to provide advice to the ICANN Board and community on the public policy aspects of issues related to the Domain Name System. Over 100 national governments now participate in GAC meetings, and ICANN bylaws provide that the ICANN Board must take due account of GAC advice when making policy decisions.</p> <p>Governments have a role in managing Internet resources with regard to the management of their national country code domains. Referred to as ccTLDs, these are controlled directly by the ccTLD operator, while the government maintains important oversight functions, and is involved in any re-delegation process.</p>
4	<p>The security, safety, continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet.</p> <p>Ref: PP Resolution 102, 130</p>	<p>For items 4 to 7 – the UK is a signatory to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.</p> <p>The UK, as part of NATO and the EU, participates in cybersecurity exchanges within those alliances. GovCertUK and CSIRTUK are members of the European</p>

	<p>WTDC Resolution 45, Programme 3 WYSA Resolutions 50, 52 ITU-T Study Group 17</p>	<p>Government Cert Group – www.egc-group.org</p> <p>The UK participates fully in cybersecurity debates within the UN (including UNODC), Interpol, ITU, EU, NATO and OSCE. This work is spread amongst many UK government departments and is coordinated by the UK Cabinet Office and Foreign and Commonwealth Office.</p>
5	<p>Combatting cybercrime. Ref: WTDC Programme 3 ITU-D Study Group 1</p>	
6	<p>Dealing effectively with spam. Ref: PP Resolution 130 WTDC Programme 3 WTSA Resolutions 50 and 52</p>	
7	<p>Issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet. Ref: Resolution 1282 WTDC Programme 3 PP Resolution 130 WTSA Resolutions 50 and 52</p>	
8	<p>Availability, affordability, reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world. Ref: Resolution 1282</p>	
		<p>The UK, through its Department for International Development (DfID), has sponsored a number of activities in looking to make ICT services in developing countries more affordable and reliable. For instance, DfID has been a partner in the following schemes:</p> <p>Alliance for Affordable Internet</p> <p>Private Infrastructure Development Group Public Private Infrastructure Advisory</p>

		<p>facility</p> <p>Web Index</p> <p>However, the UK recognises that there is still a long way to go to ensure that all citizens in developing countries are able to access affordable and reliable ICT services in the future.</p>
9	<p>Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries.</p> <p>Ref: WTDC Resolutions 17, 20 ITU-D Programme 3 WTSA Resolution 64</p>	<p>For items 9 and 10 – the UK believes that there should be greater collaboration between stakeholders to ensure that appropriate assistance is provided to developing countries to build capacity in the provision of ICTs going forward.</p> <p>The UK believes that ICTs offer important opportunities to developing countries. ICTs have an important role to play in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability, and develop a global partnership for development.</p>
10	<p>Developmental aspects of the Internet.</p> <p>Ref: WTDC Resolutions 17, 20 WTSA Resolutions 64 and 75 PP Resolutions 101, 102, 133</p>	<p>To achieve these aims, all stakeholders should focus on the promotion of broadband through abolition of regulatory and legal obstacles to infrastructure development, capacity and institution building, promotion of market access, competition and consumer protection.</p>
11	<p>Respect for privacy and the protection of personal information and data.</p> <p>Ref: PP Resolution 130 Resolution 1282</p>	<p>The UK participates fully in privacy/ data protection debates within the EU; UN and other international fora where appropriate. This work is spread amongst a number of UK government departments and is coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Information Commissioner in the UK.</p>

		<p>Related links - http://ico.org.uk/ and http://www.justice.gov.uk/information-access-rights/data-protection</p>
12	<p>Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation. Ref: PP Resolution 130 Resolution 1282 ITU-D Programme 3</p>	<p>The UK government's view is that issues around addressing online abuse is everyone's responsibility. The UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS), brings together more than 200 organisations across UK government; ICT industry; regulators; law enforcement; academia and relevant charities has provided a good basis to coordinate appropriate responses and actions on this issue.</p> <p>The UK government is also working with industry partners to ensure the availability of tools to enable parents to take more active control over the content their children see.</p> <p>The UK government has also given a proactive role to the UK Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) to detect offending websites and passing on relevant information on to enforcement agencies where appropriate.</p>