
NETmundial – Welcome Remarks
Wednesday, April 23, 2014 – 11:30 to 13:00
NETmundial – São Paulo, Brazil

>> I would like to invite the Minister of Justice, Jose Eduardo Cardozo. He will be speaking with the chairman of this conference, Virgilio Almeida, and the Director of Scientific and Technological Topics, Benedicto Fonseca Filho.

MARCOS ROSA: Without further ado, we give the floor to Jose Eduardo Cardozo, Minister of Justice in Brazil.

JOSE EDUARDO CARDOZO: Ladies and gentlemen, good morning. I often have the impression that we human beings have a lot of difficulty to understand the scope of the historic moment we're going through. It's only later, when the history follows its course, do the ideas adjust themselves and we can understand the meaning of each act, each decision, each intervention that has been made.

We're living in a moment of very important transformations in the world, and it would be redundant to say that the Web, to a large extent, is accountable for these transformations.

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If we could make an analogy in time and history, perhaps we could go back a few centuries. If we went back to centuries 12 and 13, and if we saw the gradual process of conquests of freedoms, of conquests of rights that created the rights -- or the rule of law, we might make an analogy with the current moment.

In view of the very important transformations, each step will have a different meaning. Each decision, each attitude, will have historic meaning.

That's why this meeting, more than ever, represents an attitude. It represents something which, from the historic point of view, cannot be underestimated, at the moment when we have authorities and officials from different parts of the world gathered here in Sao Paulo.

In our country, a text was approved and it is really a bill of rights of the Internet. What's the weight that this carries for the future? What's the historic meaning of this meeting of ours at the moment when this bill of rights ensures the neutrality, privacy, ensures a set of accomplishments very much connected with human rights which were conquered with a lot of sweat and tears and pain and sacrifice by humanity along the years?

Now I have a feeling that we are going through an historic moment. It is a moment that will probably be remembered by future generations as the landmark of a process which starts with a charter of rights but which can represent governance, guarantee of democracy, equality for the relationships in the 21st century. Therefore, I cannot but tell you that

my impression is that all of us are participating in an historic moment that will be remembered in the future.

I hope this is the moment when we finally sow the seeds of equality, the seeds of human rights respect, the seeds of right to privacy, the seeds to the right of expression and the right to sovereignty and respect for countries when history changes and when human relations change.

Therefore, welcome, ladies and gentlemen.

To start this panel, I would like to ask you all -- all of you who are going to speak now -- we have a number of authorities who are going to speak, so I ask you please to be brief, all of you who are going to speak.

After all, we all want to listen to all of you, so being brief or the summary of ideas is very much in line with a conference such as this one, which probably will never be forgotten by us and will be remembered by the generations to come. Thank you.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Thank you for the words of the Minister of Justice of Brazil, Jose Eduardo Cardozo.

Now I'd like to invite Neelie Kroes, Vice President of the European Commission and EU Commissioner for the Digital Agenda.

[Applause]

NEELIE KROES:

Good morning, old friends, and good morning, dear colleagues.

This could be an historic gathering, so just ask yourself, "Are we here to make a change and live up to the call made by President Rousseff in New York, or are we here to waste time?" And of course let me first start to congratulate the president and the Brazilian government for the adoption of the Marco Civil yesterday. It is great. It is party time, so to say.

The Internet is more disruptive than the printing press, than electrification, and industrialization combined.

The Internet is the quickest, biggest revolution in history on earth.

The Internet is now a global common public resource and its governance must be truly global, transparent, and accountable.

That means we all have to change. You and I and the others that are involved. No existing organization or nation is exempt. And that puts a huge responsibility on us in this room.

This week, we must move forward. If we simply do more talking, use more nice words, we will have wasted the opportunity and failed the global community.

Question: What should we do?

Number one, we can only create positive change based on what we agree on and not what divides us. Let's admit, dear friends, our recent work has produced a large degree of consensus. We can get excited

about a word here or there, but let us not lose sight of the bigger picture.

In most cases, we want the same things. We agree on an improved multistakeholder model, transparent, democratic, accountable, based on human rights, and a roadmap to get there.

Number two, a process for the transition of the IANA functions involving all the stakeholder community.

Number three, strengthening the Internet Governance Forum.

And number four, capacity-building through information sharing and Internet observations.

And number five, we must address jurisdictional issues on the Internet with transparent systems.

Just in summary, we agree on more than we disagree on. Isn't that great, to have that line: We agree more than we disagree on?

While I don't want to trivialize the challenges, I believe we can meet them.

We need to decide where we want to be at the end of the year. I don't believe in eternal life, so we have to make a time schedule to achieve real and lasting results before the end of this year.

During these next two days, I will be breathing down everybody's neck until we have a discussion on concrete actions.

So two days of dialogue, please, not a string of monologues, and that is what open and democratic debate should be: we listen, we discuss, and then we reach real decisions.

And I'm looking forward to that, and let's go to work like that.

Thank you.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Sir Carl Bildt, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden.

CARL BILDT:

Ministers, excellencies, friends, members of civil society, industry, technical and academic community, everyone who has and is contributing to the development of the net, thank you all for your hard work.

You, the pioneers who wrote the first of the 7,000 RFCs that describe the key technological foundations of the net.

You, the hundreds of thousands of people in industry, startups, and academia, who are connecting nations and peoples, committing code and chasing the hard bad bugs.

You, the civil society and academic communities who maintain a truly global network of ideas. You created and you are creating the Internet, a network now used by close to 3 billion people and counting, a

technology that will connect 75 billion devices to a single global network in just a couple of years.

In a word, whose foundation lies in a set of norms and principles rather than a specific type of hardware or software but depends on encompassing inclusiveness, on ongoing conversations and dynamic innovations, rather than on slow-moving multilateral negotiations.

The Internet has begun to revolutionize virtually every aspect of our world, and as we are designing ways to strengthen the principles of the community that has brought us the Internet, we should also discuss norms beyond the purely technical aspects.

Just as open standards, interoperability and innovation have been key for the technological development of the open Internet, the principle of rule of law has been crucial for the development of our innovative, free, and open societies.

And when it comes to the governance of the net, this principle of rule of law is equally essential, and it should, in the same way that human rights already do, apply equally online as well as offline.

One of the primary responsibilities of government is to provide security for its citizens against crime and external threat, and this is also, let's not forget, about protecting their human rights.

Law enforcement needs to have some ability to combat criminal activity also online, and government needs to be able to meet external threats also online.

This, I think, is hardly contested.

But experience shows that there must be clear rules firmly based in the values of the societies we seek to build.

Sweden believes that surveillance within or outside national borders should be subject to basic principles.

At the cyber-conference in Seoul in South Korea a couple of months ago, I presented the basic principles that in our view must apply, and there's been a rather extensive debate on these principles since then. Let me just shortly repeat them.

First, legality.

Second, legitimate aim.

Third, necessity of adequacy.

Fourth, proportionality.

Fifth, judicial authority.

Sixth, transparency.

Seventh, and some -- seventh, of course, that there must also be adequate oversight in a number of different respects.

A number of countries have started to follow this, and I hope that more will do in words but also in deeds, because the debate about surveillance is important. It needs to be conducted in a constructive and a thorough manner.

But let's be clear on one aspect. The issues of surveillance are in no way related to the issues of the governance of the net.

Irrespective of the way the net is governed, repressive regimes or other types of regimes can violate these principles.

I'm stressing this point since sometimes the debate on surveillance is used as an argument to change the governance of the net, and we all know that this argument is often imbalanced by regimes having little regard for human rights, but instead, a keen interest in controlling the net in order to limit the freedom of expression and the freedom of information of their own citizens.

If anything, the debate on the surveillance issues stresses the importance of limiting the risk of regimes capturing control of the net, thus endangering the very freedoms that we seek to protect.

Some are pushing the idea that the Internet is under unilateral control and that the solution is to create some multilateral system of governing it. I don't think that is the way to go.

That is not to say that the way in which the Internet is governed is perfect.

As the world changes, as the importance of the net grows, as the defenders of our societies of individuals and our economies on the stability, the security, and the safety of the net increases, so must our ecosystem of governance of the different aspects of the net. But in essence, the system so far has served the world remarkably well.

The Internet is and must remain under pluralistic, inclusive, multistakeholder control.

Multistakeholder is a difficult concept, is a word that is not easily translated either into Swedish or I think most other languages either. It often scares diplomats and governments more used to the familiar settings of round tables and raised name plates.

But as a concept, it represents a process of cooperative development where all interested parties are welcome to contribute, with a goal of achieving better policies for all.

And of absolutely critical importance, it seeks to guarantee that no single interest should ever be able to capture control of the net.

Not big business. Not big government. Not anyone else.

Everyone has a stake. Everyone should have a voice. But no one should be able to capture.

That is the essence of what we call the multistakeholder model.

In our discussions, we need to consider this concept more deeply, and what it means on the national, on the regional, on the global level, also for issues beyond the technical ones.

We cannot prejudge which are areas of relevance to specific stakeholder groups, and we should, therefore, not try to assign too strict definitions of roles of these groups but to rather stress their openness and flexibility of the model.

We are all stakeholders in the development of the net with legitimate interests and points of views.

These are key days here in Sao Paulo, but the discussion must -- and it will -- continue. I will go from here to the meeting in Talin in Estonia on Monday next week of the Freedom Online Coalition and we'll certainly discuss also the future of these issues in the Global Commission on Internet Governance that I have been given the privilege of chairing.

I'm confident that this conference will contribute to strengthening the governance of the net.

We also need to move on to discussing the governance on the Internet, and most important of all, to start discussing the issue of governance in the era of the Internet.

In essence, it is all about freedom. The freedom of the net and the freedom on the net as a revolutionary force for building more open and dynamic societies and a better world for each and every one. Thank you.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Getachew Engida, deputy director-general UNESCO.

GETACHEW ENGIDA:

Distinguished delegates, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends, thank you very much. It is a pleasure to be here, and I would

like to thank President Dilma Rousseff for inviting UNESCO to participate in this important event. UNESCO has long recognized that the Internet has enormous potential to bring the world closer to peace and dialogue, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. The challenge is to transform the wonderful promises of the Internet into a reality and a benefit to all.

The stakes are very high, and we need to think. We need to dip in our understanding of the complexities of the challenges ahead of us. And this is why the response to a resolution first proposed by Brazil at our general conference last year, UNESCO members set three initiatives to major research study on the Internet.

This important initiative is intended to help guide the future decision-making by our 195 member states about the intersection of the Internet and our programs.

The UNESCO Internet study focuses on four fields within the UNESCO mandate. First is access to information and knowledge; and second, freedom of expression; third, privacy; and fourth, the ethical dimensions of the Information Society.

It is exploring possible options for the future actions in these fields, and it gives a unique opportunity to build a truly global and shared vision of the Internet today. As the guiding framework of this study, UNESCO has summarized four core principles for the Internet and fused them into a draft concept called "Internet universality." By this we mean that for the Internet to be truly universal in its character, its development and governance should be guided by the following fundamental principles.

First it needs to be human rights-based; and second it needs to be open; third, accessibility. And by accessibility, we mean it needs to go way beyond technical access and covers social inclusion. And, fourth, it needs to be multistakeholder participation.

We have summarized this package with an easy-to-remember acronym called "ROAM:" Rights, openness, accessibility, and multistakeholder. This highlights for us all what it takes to make universality a reality of all.

This is also the vision we carry forward as vice co-chairs of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, to help bridge the digital gap and make Internet a global force for sustainable development, social inclusion, and justice.

Based on this framework, UNESCO's study calls for the largest possible multistakeholder participation. And I invite all our guests to provide inputs. Your voices are very much important, and each can deeply enrich the decision-making of our member states.

We have submitted information about this as part of the UNESCO's prior contribution to the NETmundial. And we are pleased that our proposed Internet universality ROAM principles are integrated within the draft outcome statement of this conference. We have proposed further amendments, a draft outcome, in particular the need to better address social inclusion and to give stronger emphasis on gender equality, Africa, and the small island developing nations in order to bridge the digital gap.

We have proposed the addition of two strategic areas: One, open access to education resources online; and, second, to media and information literacy as a frame for digital literacy.

We have proposed the addition of two -- sorry. UNESCO's Director-General recently has issued a welcome statement on the U.S. Department of Commerce's intent to transition key Internet domain names, name functions to the global multistakeholder community. This is an important state for the open governance of the Internet domain name system as a major critical resource in cyberspace. It is, indeed, important that this transition maintains the openness, the robustness, decentralized and interoperable nature of the Internet while providing the means for a truly multistakeholder involvement in its governments.

As evidence of UNESCO's practical commitment to multistakeholder participation, we have convened in February 2013 the world's first ten-year review event of the World Summit on Information Society with almost 1500 participants from governments, businesses, civil society from over 130 countries. Their agreed final statement called "Information and Knowledge for All" went on to receive the unanimous stamp of endorsement by our member states at our last general conference.

This is an important state to build up on, and UNESCO is fully committed to take this vision forward. This is the meaning of my presence today. Taken together, I'm confident all this discussions will help us to make positive impact on the post-2015 development agenda and on the next phase of the World Summit on Information Society.

As a U.N. agency for education, culture, the sciences, communication and information, UNESCO is determined with the full force of its mandate to contribute to the ongoing development of an open, accessible, and equitable Internet for all.

Muito obrigado.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Hamadoun Toure, Secretary-General ITU.

HAMADOUN TOURE:

Excellencies, distinguished colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, let me first start by thanking the Brazilian government and especially President Dilma Rousseff for her leadership and the kind invitation in organizing this event.

I would like also to congratulate President Rousseff in signing today the Marco Civil law.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me reinforce our common message from the United Nations family as the ITU Secretary-General and also on behalf of Mr. Ban Ki-moon alongside the Undersecretary-General Wu from DESA. We know from the World Summit on Information Society that when we consider Internet governance, we must also consider significant public policy issues including the wider, legal, economic, developmental, and socioeconomic aspects.

We must do so because the Internet will be invaluable in achieving the ambitious goals of the post-2015 development agenda by empowering people and accelerating sustainable development, sustainable, social and economic development for all.

We must also assure that all people, wherever they live, whatever their circumstances, have secure, equitable, and affordable access to this vital resource and they can use this with confidence.

As part of the United Nations family, we are proud of our role in this effort, especially in facilitating the development of the infrastructure that enables the development, the deployment of the Internet through global coordination and allocation of wireless spectrum and arbitrary resources for satellites, technical standards, developmental assistance providing a platform for the sharing of knowledge and experience and contributions to the public policy debate.

Ladies and gentlemen, NETmundial focuses on a specific aspect of Internet governance, the governments, the management of critical Internet resources which includes domain names and addresses.

We acknowledge the recent momentum in discussion on transitioning some of the key functions in this area to the global community and especially to the ICANN. And I must say here, that we at ITU have full confidence in ICANN's capability.

No single entity or small set of entities should control the Internet because as a global asset, all people of the world have a say -- a stake in its development and we should all contribute toward a fair, equitable and inclusive government model -- governance model.

We, therefore, commend NETmundial for providing this important opportunity to take the next steps toward meaningful participation in Internet governance discussions. We join you and Undersecretary-General Wu in highlighting the importance of human rights in the context and in calling for further progress, building on the achievements so far.

Distinguished colleagues, as you know, the United Nations family convened World Summit on Information Society in 2003 and 2005 under the leadership of ITU. It was the most wide-ranging, comprehensive, and inclusive debate ever had on the future of the Information Society. The WSIS outcomes articulated fundamental Internet governance principles including multistakeholderism. These principles unanimously endorsed must also guide our discussions on Internet governance, especially as we look beyond today's technologies and business models toward more innovation for the benefit ---.

Ladies and gentlemen, NETmundial is a more than milestone in the global dialogue on Internet governance, and its outcomes will help to inform upcoming forums such as the IGF. So let me invite you all, stakeholders here, to the WSIS +10 high-level event from 10 to 13 June in Geneva where we will examine together how far we have come and what remains to be done to achieve the goals of the information society. I thank you.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Jovan Kurbalija, civil society.

JOVAN KURBALIJA:

Let me make sure that I didn't forget the last page.

[Laughter]

That would at least make my speech shorter. Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues, dear Brazilian friends, I'm particularly honored to be at this historical moment in Sao Paulo, both for the adoption of the Marco Civil Act and also for the NETmundial. Once more, congratulations to Brazil for doing almost impossible, pulling through such a remarkable event in less than six months, including (saying name) and (saying name).

Today, trust is diminishing in Internet governance. The risks for the Internet are higher, and hopes for solutions are needed more than ever before.

NETmundial comes at a pivotal time, and we need concrete solutions as it was mentioned in previous speeches which will reduce the risk for the Internet and rebuild trust.

The Internet governance road may be long and complicated, yet there are a few concrete steps. And I will address them, that we could take quickly and practically over the next few months.

First is to grant global unavailability to the root zone file. Like, for example, U.N./UNESCO heritage sites or embassies, the root zone file should enjoy immunity wherever it is located. No national court should interfere with the content of the root zone file. This availability will simply recognize existing practice. U.S. courts have never requested

changes to the root zone file even in situations when there was a legal basis for such actions, such as international sanctions.

By parking this highly controversial issue of jurisdictional immunity, we can start rebuilding trust and focus on more complex issues, for example, how to make legitimate changes to the root zone file, so-called operational aspect of IANA functions.

Second concrete proposal is to build a codex of practices for genuine multistakeholder processes based mainly on procedural responsibility of all involved in Internet governance.

Most of the building blocks for such codex already exist. Transparency, openness, inclusiveness just to name a few.

We should keep in mind that the genuine engagement is not only about the values, human rights, and democracy. It is a very practical issue.

If I can rephrase the old saying "without representation, there is no implementation," and this matters. This matters a lot because the Internet shapes reality of millions worldwide. They have to have a say how the Internet is governed.

When it comes to policies, implementation or non-implementation will just click away. Today with the Marco Civil Act, Brazil has provided us with a very vivid and practical lesson how to create and implement genuine engagement for the benefit of the whole society. And, again, not just as a high value of a democratic society but also as a very practical tool to bring all interested around the table.

My third proposal is on capacity development. And those who know me, it is very close to my heart. Because the Internet governance will remain just a possibility, multistakeholder participation will remain just a possibility and not reality if people do not have the ways and means to participate. We need to move from, for example, occasional trainings to something which we can hold 360-degree capacity development, where we can help institutions and individuals to engage substantively in Internet governance.

We need to focus on all those who are missing today in this room, such as digital grassroots movements worldwide or many governments from developing countries.

I will just give you one example from our data mining exercise. Only 56 governments have spoken in the Internet Governance Forum since 2006, only a third of the global community.

We need to ensure that time and access to relevant information about the Internet governance is available. And there are already a few initiatives to establish Internet governance observatories and platforms. For example, Swedish government initiated Geneva Internet Platform in order to help a growing number of Geneva-based institutions to follow fully IG process.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, these three steps, unavailability of root zone file, genuine multistakeholder processes, and 360-degree capacity-building development could help us rebuild trust quickly and set us on a journey towards more inclusive, reliable, and effective Internet governance.

Thank you. Obrigado.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Ladies and gentlemen, we kindly ask for all the speakers that try, please, to keep it to three minutes of timing so we have more than 30 exposers in this ceremony.

Next, Hasanul Haq Inu, Minister of Information, Bangladesh.

HASANUL HAQ INU:

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I must congratulate Brazil and President Dilma in organizing this wonderful NETmundial on Internet governance.

Well, if anyone said in 1950 that the world's great economy models half a century later would be Japan and Germany, ranked second and third, that person would have been ridiculed.

If you argued in 1970 that by 2007 China would be the world's fourth largest economy, laughter would have been more intense. But it would have been more funnier than arguing in 1800 that U.S. by 1900 would be a world power, well, that is why nobody will disbelieve now that China will soon become the largest English-speaking country of the world.

Having said that, let me take you back to the present-day world. I come from Bangladesh, a country of 160 million. I humbly (inaudible)

Goldman Sachs that Bangladesh can be the 22nd largest economy in the world by 2025 and it is included with the next 11 after the BRIC nations, which are the 25 countries that may have the potential one day to emulate the BRIC nations who are forecast to rival developed nations.

If I say by 2035, ICT will help bring every person on equal footing and make the world flat, all the international organizations will be democratized, many may not agree. The Internet will change the world.

Well, it is the world of three Cs, C, C, C: Correct, collaborate, compete. A flat world of Internet and communications where there is no boundary. Technology is freedom. Mobile phones empowers a person. ICT is a weapon of mass liberation. But like all technologies, unless it is used in the public interest, it can become a very powerful instrument for political control, creating monopolies as well as social and economic inequalities.

This is what we have to guard against. Everybody now, therefore, is pondering how to master and why to apply ICT.

On the other hand, the world has not yet found a plausible answer to the question who will guard the guardians, how to take care of hatred from power, how to isolate those who breed hatred, how to reign in the magnets of the market forces, how to link up sustainable economy with green and digital development, how to keep Internet open and also govern, but for the better world, we need to find answers that oppose the rights of the people, and definitely we will.

Internet is a shared resource and a global common available to public. It provides voice and voiceless -- to the voiceless, but today, access to

Internet is much more expensive for the global south, so cost reduction and also to keep net neutrality is needed.

Digital technology is creating a glass house, while new moral issues have cropped up.

Also, the delicate problem of protecting secrecy, privacy, security of individuals and nation states are necessary.

The present-day existing Internet governance is, therefore, inadequate. There is a democracy deficit. For this, the multistakeholder model that is being proposed by many is welcome, if the roles and responsibilities of each of these stakeholders is clearly defined.

So any Internet governance that leaves all stakeholders on equal footing and with equal responsibilities is asking the governments to abdicate their duties towards citizens. Multistakeholder model needs to respect the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholders and encrust it in an international framework or a U.N. system.

Ladies and gentlemen, lastly, I would like to repeat what President Dilma said in the U.N. last September: "The time is right to clear the conditions to prevent cyber-space from being used as a weapon of war, through espionage, sabotage and attacks against systems and infrastructure of other countries."

President Dilma said that in the U.N. "The great potential of the Internet has should not be squandered by becoming a new theater of war.

If we would ban chemical and biological weapons in the 20th century, there is no reason why 21st century we cannot make cyber-space free of cyber-weapons.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, Internet is a global common, so it is the people's agenda, so we can find a solution if we approach with the policy while we can place and put people before profit, people before power, people before politics and power.

Ideas are great arrows, but you need to have a bow to hit the target, and politics is the bow. So the private sector, civil society, technical community, academicians too, as well as governments, in an international framework which clearly defines the roles of each stakeholders. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Axelle Lemaire, Secretary of State in Charge of Digital Affairs, France.

AXELLE LEMAIRE:

Dear ministers, dear delegates, dear friends, I am very happy to be with you participating in this great conference which President Dilma Rousseff organized.

I truly thank her for her reception and for this initiative.

I'm going to tell you a secret. This is the first ever travel outside of France within the responsibilities that I've assumed a couple of days ago within the new French government.

So --- used to round tables and raised name plates.

But my presence here underlines my will to have a better Internet governance.

Internet and the digital world have opened a wonderful freedom space, a place of exchange between peoples and between cultures.

There's also potential for economic dynamics which is unprecedented and which revolves around imagination and innovation.

Now, this space, which is a source of all promises, should be a place of -- sort of like the Far West where the law of the strongest rules us.

Do you think so? I don't. I don't think anyone here would agree to that. But as in any freedom space, rights must be affirmed, preserved. They must be accompanied by duties also, of course. That is why the Internet will not be a threat but will be a great opportunity as long as it is related to governance which is collectively thought and which is accepted by all.

The French view, which is also that of the European Union which the commissioner here shared with us, lies on the principles of openness, of public interest, transparency, representativity, inclusion, and participation of all stakeholders. That's what we have implemented in France with the creation of the National Digital Council which relates the civil society to its work.

Now, the Internet governance must acknowledge the particular place of governments and states, not against the other stakeholders but because governments and states are the ones who express the voice of those who have no representation, of those who are separated in the global construction of governance, and it is also because democratically appointed states are the only ones to engage and to commit the responsibilities to people. That is one of the stakes in the responsibility that we have given to ICANN, and transparency and accountability will be, of course, the guarantee of trust.

These principles will ensure collective responsibility on critical Internet resources and an equitable share of added value so that the Internet will be by all and for all.

This governance must also preserve the fundamental rights and freedoms which people have obtained in time, such as the freedom of expression, the respect of privacy of personal data.

We cannot go back in our rights in the world of the digital.

It is also true for property rights, for instance. We cannot go back. And think of those who speak of geographical limits such as Amazon or those who fight for origin names for consumption products.

That's true for commercial and trade products because they send us back to a way of life, to who we are and to our cultural specificities, to the reject of the uniformization and to the traceability of the products that consumers ask for. And so we shall not accept for all this to be questioned in the digital environment because it is the digital environment.

We have to face a great challenge, which is to face a new multistakeholder model which will be inclusive, fair, which will reject oligarchies or the seizure of power and who shares -- and which shares the principles of the Internet, so that the larger number will benefit of it.

This conference must lead us there, and we must lead to a renewed governance with an accurate agenda which is quick, swift, and with operational proposals.

France, on its side, will strongly commit to the principles of freedom, inclusion, and trust of all. Of governments, of companies, of civil organizations, and particularly of individuals on the factor of growth and progress for the world community.

Between universality or division or infrastructure, Internet is what should unite us and it will allow us together to choose what way to go. Thank you.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA: Edward Kofi Omane Boamah, Minister of Communications, Ghana.

EDWARD KOFI OMANE BOAMAH: Your Excellencies, for 18 good hours cumulatively, some of us were in the air to attend this very important meeting, the NETmundial.

I'm sure there are a lot of you here who also cumulatively went beyond 18 hours.

This could only have been achieved because we trust that the NETmundial will yield the results that will help the Internet to integrate our societies, our countries, and our world, and not to integrate our societies, our countries, and the world.

It is trust that has brought us here, and we believe that by trusting in our abilities to agree on said goals and principles, broad as they may be, we are charting a path for the near future for us to begin to dig into the minute details of what these broad principles must yield.

The World Summit on Information Society obviously was very, very farsighted in looking at multistakeholderism, and today, if perhaps multistakeholderism is the word that is running through every speech that we have had here, it is a manifestation of the fact that together with the ITU, ICANN, IANA, the private sector, academia, and all other stakeholders that I have not mentioned, we can develop a pathway that can help us to use the Internet for the greater good of humanity.

I will also talk about the set laws that are important for us to move forward.

Agreeably, as we travel to conferences, to meetings, and we sign on protocols, we are very clear in our minds that there are no municipal laws that have extra-territorial applications, and so as we domesticate these protocols and conventions and we look broadly at what is happening elsewhere and integrate, much more than disintegrating, the various laws that we are having, particularly in the area of ensuring

cyber-peace, we will be able to ensure a much more harmonized Internet community.

The robustness of the Internet, in terms of contributing toward peace, in terms of contributing to economic development, in terms of contributing to knowledge sharing, knowledge acquisition, job creation, cannot be overemphasized.

This perhaps is what led the World Bank, flawed as some we think it is, to think that if you are able to improve in your broadband capacity by 10%, there is likely to be a corresponding about 1.38 percentage point growth in your GDP.

If all these are to be assimilated and are to be harnessed for the development of particularly the countries that are also catching up in development, we think that the NETmundial is a perfect opportunity for us to be able to concretize these principles.

Beyond the principles, obviously, will be a clear roadmap that will have to respect human rights, and by respect for human rights, we are referring to people who have fallen victims to all forms of data mining and the use of their data without their knowledge in all manner of ways.

This obviously is not going to enhance trust that I began my speech by speaking about. We are confident that this trust that we are building here, even if it must become necessary for data to be used, the least that can be done will be to seek the consent of the country or the individuals whose data is being used for a particular purpose. We are very clear in our mind that we will leave Sao Paulo not having commenced the workup itself, but having commenced the beginning of

a discussion, the beginning of a friendship, the beginning of a family that is going to ensure a safer Internet, that ensures neutrality, including technology neutrality, affordability, universality, and above all, trust in the use of the Internet.

Thank you.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA: David Ocampos Negreiros, Minister Secretary, National Secretary of Information Technology, Paraguay.

DAVID OCAMPOS NEGREIROS: I think that it will be better in a chair, but anyway, I will thank the Brazilian government for your invitation. Particularly, I would like to congratulate the organizers, CGI, for the courage, for being bold enough to gather for the first time a forum that should be a regional, should shed new light to something, to be different.

So we have to review a lot of principles and landmarks that we have already observed in the past. Particularly, I'm interested in everything related to inequality.

Inequality in the sense that it is important to care for the rights of those in the net, but it is more important to be concerned, to be worried, for those who in 2014 are not part of the net. So we need to put on the table a lot of issues.

Some years ago, if you were not on the net, perhaps it -- it was a problem of infrastructure, of the country, of the popularity of the company, but today and in the years to come, there will be no excuses. There will be not a single citizen to have a cell phone, a mobile phone, at hand, so as to have Internet connectivity.

So the problem to be solved is that citizen that should be connected but is not connected on the basis of an economic problem. The cost of service is too expensive, the cost of service is not good enough, as in the case of Paraguay, and we governments should intervene in those cases.

Because we should ask: Why not to have a free-of-charge access to Internet to library sites, or to government sites, so as to improve and to transfer the cost of that rate, a traffic that does not appear from EXP or something like that.

So the signal is for free, but the transportation, transmission of that, has -- has a charge and is always in private hands.

So it's important to highlight all of this language and I will take the opportunity to exchange certain ideas, to be practical, to be objective, so that this is not just an expression of wishes.

And I congratulate, once again, the organizers. I'm happy because we're close to Paraguay, but I'm unhappy because Uruguay will not play in the World Cup. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA: Rafal Trzaskowski, Minister of Administration and Digitalization, Poland.

RAFAL TRZASKOWSKI: Good morning. Thank you very much for invitation. Sorry, but my Portuguese goes only this far. And for the Internet, you need accuracy. That's why I'm going to speak in English.

We need to develop globally recognized Internet governance principles and to give the evolution of Internet governance the momentum it needs.

Our aim is clear. It is to preserve and further development unfragmented, free, and open Internet. And the keyword here is "unfragmented." Regardless of our recent experiences with surveillance, "unfragmented" is the way to go.

The meeting has a clear goal of developing and adopting two sets of issues: Internet governance principles and the roadmap. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that despite certain differences we do find a consensus and deliver what is expected of this meeting.

Poland wants to share its unique experience and practical articulation of the multistakeholder model and the decision-making process. Governments and authorities that have not yet noticed the change that has come with development of the Internet, namely, the need for genuine two-way communication, will face a very difficult lesson to learn. And we will face that lesson together.

We in Poland have learned that lesson the hard way, primarily on the basis of the ACTA agreement when people went to the streets to

protest against both the content of the agreement and the way in which it has been negotiated. And the most important lesson for Poland that came with ACTA is that the values and rights enjoyed offline must be observed and protected online. I mean, this message was repeated by your President, this message was repeated by Carl Bildt and others, but we have internalized that in Poland.

The other equally important lessons was the deficiency of the cooperation model adopted back then by my government to communicate and consult with the civil society did not work, and I think that's a lesson that we should all appreciate.

We have learned in Poland importance of dialogue and such can be had only within the multistakeholder model which is one of the most effective tools (indiscernible) promoting inclusiveness.

Therefore, we need to preserve and develop this model as it has proven effective in practice. However, we cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that multistakeholder model has some deficiencies and needs improvements. While pondering upon the changes to the current institutional setup, we should keep in mind a principle of "do no harm" that was suggested in the input paper by my government.

Let's improve the system but while working on it, we cannot compromise the underlining values that have made the Internet so enormative and efficient.

The responsibility for development of the Internet and keeping it unfragmented, open, and free rests on all of us and only by working

together and delivering the result of this conference we can achieve this goal. Good luck to us all.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Hessa Al Jaber, Minister of ICT, Qatar.

Thierry Mougalla, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Republic of Congo.

THIERRY MOUNGALLA:

Ladies and gentlemen, dear participants, Minister of Justice from Brazil, in the name of the government of the Republic of Congo, I would like to thank the government of Brazil and particularly the President Dilma Rousseff to invite us here. This is a historical moment, a historical meeting. And I would like, Minister, to congratulate you. We saw it on stage. You signed this Marco Civil law, and that was a very important process where long discussion, long debates between different actors, civil society, professional sector, industrial sector as well. This is how we work at the international level, at the national level. I would just like to say a few words and talk about what Congo is expecting.

We're hoping for NETmundial to be a start, to be a start to put together an Internet which takes into account each and every party and actor. We need to find the right balance. We have to be very careful of what we saw and heard about, and we heard very well what your President, Ms. Rousseff, had to say.

This is a virtual space. Internet was at first a virtual space. We had virtual rights, virtual duties. For us now, the Internet is an extension of the real world and Internet is just about everywhere for production of services, to express our culture, to express our citizenship. And it is very important for the rights of the Internet which are the extension of virtual rights, the rights cannot be virtual. They have to be real rights.

That's why we have to talk about the evaluation of the process, the evaluation of our work at NETmundial, the evaluation of our debate. Make sure we are on the right path and we're making some strong decision that is going to regulate Internet in an inclusive fashion.

And I would like to conclude by I heard Ms. Nwakanma earlier during the opening ceremony and she said the Internet was excluding 2/3 of the world's population. In Congo, in the center of Africa, unfortunately most of the population does not have access to the Internet. We have rights. We have duties for people who do have access to the Internet. With the help of the global community, we have to help out the poorest in the world so that they have access to the Internet, so that the digital divide doesn't exist anymore. That is why in Congo, we work at it and we hope to gather all the energies, the civil society, the government and the industry -- we have the AFNIC which did elaborate some text and laws. AFNIC is going to be able to be very inclusive to fight against cybercrime. And with AFNIC, we have to put together infrastructures. We need some telecommunication infrastructures in Congo. And we have to make sure that far away in the rural areas of Congo and in other places of the world, we have to make sure we can find the Internet all over the nation, all over the place.

I would like to conclude this the name of the government of Congo to hope that we are not just going to talk, but we're going to come up with right and real decisions. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA: Nikolai Nikiforov, Minister of Communications and Mass Media, Russia.

NIKOLAI NIKIFOROV: Your excellency, dear -- first I would like to thank the Brazilian administration for hosting this conference. I would also like to greet all the participants of this meeting because it's devoted to a very important issue which is a discussion of utmost important subject, which is the improvement of current Internet governance model.

In our view, it is experiencing a serious crisis. It is obvious that today the international community needs urgent, coordinated, and effective action aimed at improvement of the current model of Internet governance.

I would like to emphasize that our state is, indeed, viewing civil society as an important partner and ally in building a balance and secure Internet ecosystem which respects human rights.

Over the last year, many forum and methods of such cooperation have produced good results. We share the view that the model of Internet governance should include all stakeholders in the process.

This point was reflected in G8, the Deauville Declaration of 2011. However, we believe that the roles of all stakeholders include governments in this process should be determined. Being subject to international laws states acts as grantors of rights and freedoms for the citizens, plays a role in the economy, security, and stability of the Internet information infrastructure, and undertake measures to prevent, detect, and deter illegal actions in the global network.

The participation of governments within their mandate and Internet governance will help to resolve the following issue: The use of the Internet involving mass violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms which contradicts both national legislation and international law and undermines confidence in the global network; lack of balance between ensuring security in the Internet and respect for human rights; the absence of a single center or platform to develop intergovernmental policy and international standards in the field of proper Internet governance.

The Russian Federation proceeds from the assumption that the Internet should remain an open and unfragmented global source so with fair and truly international governance, which should be able to engender trust, capabilities for economic development, and confidence for everyone.

Dear ladies and gentlemen, we are, moreover, concerned about an insufficient level of coordination of international, regional, and national efforts in the field of Internet governance. Unfortunately, activities on harmonization of national legislation, an expansion of Internet agreements, treaties and conventions in the field of Internet

governance, are not properly defined and are not focused in a single stream.

Some issues of Internet governance are divided among various organizations, and there is little coordination in addressing these questions. For example, the Internet Governance Forum, IGF, is not responsible for development and adoption of global policy on Internet governance. And according to its form, IGF cannot be endowed with such ---.

ICANN has no internationally agreed-upon mandate for providing such activity either. Its functions are limited, yes, to controlling of critical Internet resources. Besides, ICANN is not a globally respected international governmental organization which automatically rules out complying with the principles of states' equality in the sphere of Internet governance.

Specific international structure aimed at development and introduction of international norms and other standards on Internet governance to national laws and provision of coordination and interrelation of relevant international structures, institutional organizations, and other fora can be created for realization of these objectives within the framework of the U.N. or ITU, can be vested with these functions as relevant international organizations.

Dear chairman, dear ladies and gentlemen, during the meeting the Russian Federation is ready to discuss various ideas and proposals which can in perspective help to create a secure, open, and effective model of Internet governance based on globally agreed-upon norms and

standards. I will let you know that the contribution of the Russian Federation which was sent to the NETmundial organizers in advance reflects legal, political, institutional, and technical issues faced by citizens of our country, civil society and contain specific suggestions for a new model of Internet governance, meeting the interests of the majority of states.

The NETmundial outcome document should outline the role of governments in Internet governance process, provide the role of governments to define and conduct state policies, including international policies on Internet governance, ensure security of national (indiscernible) segments and regulate its domestic telecommunications and national Internet segments.

The outcome document would not have any added value without these basic principles. We cannot see a possibility for consensus between different approaches and views as regards Internet governance. This was shown also in the drafts of the output document where a lot of the states contradict each other.

In this case, as a compromise, we would like to suggest having an output document in the form of the report or vision of the chairman.

In conclusion, I want to reiterate that we will continue to pursue a line to strengthen international cooperation in the field of Internet governance. Our contribution will remain constructive and substantial. Thank you for your attention.

MARCOS ROSA: Jean Philibert Nsengimana, Ministry of Youth and ICT, Rwanda.

JEAN PHILIBERT NSENGIMANA: Excellencies, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen, the government of Rwanda extends its appreciation to the government of Brazil and the organizers for championing and hosting this historic event. We recognize that -- we also recognize the efforts and the contributions that the entire Internet community, from the initial founders of the Internet to the recent innovators, have made.

We applaud the endeavors of scientists, user communities, governments, the private sector and civil society that has shaped the Internet and grown it into the 21st century, knowledge, economy and society infrastructure as we know it today.

My country since (indiscernible) has decided to position ICTs at the center of our economic development and social transformation. It becomes, therefore, very critical that the global community agrees on how to design and enforce policies that will result into an Internet that everyone can trust, an infrastructure that will keep attracting public and private investments that are needed to deliver its promises to the next 5 billion people in the world, a platform that will keep extending world-class education and life-saving health care services to the most remote and resource-constrained places of the world; an ecosystem that will continue to generate jobs, economic growth, and prosperity for nations; a system that preserves and enriches cultures; and most importantly an environment that enhances peace, security, stability, and human dignity in a fast-changing world.

The challenges that traditional governance models have faced and are still facing today, in my view, are nothing but a growth crisis that should not be put to waste but rather embraced and transformed into an unprecedented opportunity.

Indeed, through NETmundial, I see a new way of looking at how global governance systems work. It is encouraging to note that there is a consensus that is rapidly emerging on the approach that should be used to govern the Internet. Principles such as equal participation, mutual respect, inclusiveness, transparency, and openness are very fundamental.

The government of Rwanda is committed to fostering the development of domestic Internet governance policies that recognize that individual and community rights that are enforced offline are also respected online. And this is particularly true for our children and our future.

We recognize that this meeting is an important milestone in shaping the Internet governance of the future. However, for a global platform like this to evolve to maturity, it is of paramount importance that its building blocks, which are the national Internet governance (indiscernible) are inspired and driven by the same spirit.

The governance platform whose shape will emerge from this meeting will be only trusted insofar as it will seem to be accountable to the people of the world through their elected representatives, especially governments. It is important to recognize that this debate is just in its debate.

At the same time, some of the issues at hand such as security, privacy, and trust are pressing. It is, therefore, my hope that this NETmundial produce an actionable blueprint for Internet governance.

And as we know, in I.T., nothing happens until you press the "enter" button. So let's not wait another five years or three years, even one year, to hit that button.

NETmundial happening this time of the year in Brazil, its name was such a smart choice of brand to initiate the dialogue and carry our aspirations forward. The people of Rwanda and the President of the Republic of Rwanda extend their best wishes to the people and President of Brazil for a successful organization of the football Mundial 2013.

The same spirit of brotherhood and fair play that has made the Mundial the largest human party is what I see being born here.

There is one exception, however. At the final of the soccer Mundial, there will be one winner who will celebrate and there will be a loser who will have learned a lesson the hard way.

I call on all of us today to play here, such that at the end of the NETmundial, we are all winners.

Thank you so very much.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA: Abdullah Abdulaziz Aldarrab, Communications and Information Technology, Saudi Arabia.

ABDULLAH ABDULAZIZ ALDARRAB: Excellency, Chairman of the Meeting, and Your Excellencies, the ministers and the heads of delegation, ladies and gentlemen, peace upon you and good afternoon.

In the beginning, first, I would like to thank the Brazilian administration for hosting this conference. There is no doubt that the Internet has proved to be an effective tool for enhancing all aspects of life. That's why the kingdom of Saudi Arabia was keen to provide high-speed Internet services to all citizens and residents in all populated areas of the country, including remote areas of the kingdom.

Based on this, the government has not only pursued a privatization program for the ICT sector, but it has also funded major projects to ensure that high-quality voice and Internet services are provided quickly and at affordable prices.

Saudi Arabia has expressed its support for the multistakeholder approach to Internet governance as defined in the Tunis Agenda.

Lengthy discussions to all the stakeholder groups contributed and resulted in a number of important WSIS outcomes related to Internet governance. This concept of the respective roles of the various stakeholder groups is central to the definition of Internet governance and this is an essential -- when we talk about the stakeholder term, it is very important according to Tunis Agenda, and it is also important that

the NETmundial reaffirm the various roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders as identified in the WSIS outcomes.

Among those outcomes is that international public policy is -- in regard to Internet is the right of governments and that public policy should be developed by all governments on an equal footing, despite its status and legitimacy when we look into Tunis Agenda, but many elements of the Tunis Agenda have not been implemented.

And we find it very unfortunate, therefore, that the NETmundial draft documents lean towards maintaining the status quo in which -- of the Internet which is not satisfactory.

So not to determine the responsibilities, for example, and roles of various stakeholders based on what we agreed upon in WSIS, and also the drafts of NETmundial neglect WSIS outcomes, in particular -- also that would not be implemented so far, especially providing cooperation process that need to be -- enable governments to carry out their role in international public policy.

There is also -- there wasn't also anything mentioned in the NETmundial drafts about the need to avoid unilateral -- avoid unilateral control of Internet policy by any single entity or government, so the world looks forward to truly international Internet governance. And we find also that the drafts of NETmundial do not fairly consider or reflect all submitted contributions and they stress or emphasize several issues that are of relatively minor importance.

We look to NETmundial documents to be revised so that they will reaffirm and be consistent with the WSIS outcomes and reflect all received contributions in a transparent and balanced manner.

Finally, we share the views that have been expressed that the status of the NETmundial draft documents should be considered as the chairman's views only. Wishing everyone great success and thank you very much.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Diego Canepa, President Deputy Secretary, Uruguay.

Michael Daniel, Special Assistant to the President and Cyber-Security Coordinator, USA.

MICHAEL DANIEL:

Ministers, members of civil society and industry and other distinguished guests, good afternoon.

The United States appreciates the tremendous work and effort that went into putting together NETmundial. Together with our Brazilian hosts and the rest of the global Internet community, we are here to pursue the continued thoughtful evolution of the Internet governance ecosystem.

We appreciate that in its conception and execution, NETmundial is a multistakeholder event, and we welcome the proposed outcome

documents' embrace of the multistakeholder processes and institutions as the first and foremost principle for Internet governance going forward.

My colleagues and I, from the Departments of Commerce and State, are here at NETmundial because we are committed to the potential of the Internet to continue and further evolve as a catalyst for social, political, and economic development worldwide.

We are here because we believe in the individuals and innovators that operate, enable, and use the Internet from New York to Delhi and to almost every nation on the planet in between.

We are here, most importantly, because we believe in this community's use of the multistakeholder institutions to enable successful Internet governance.

Working together, this community is far better equipped to meet the challenges and opportunities that the Internet presents than any single stakeholder group could possibly accomplish alone.

But there are some who would like to use the recent disclosures about our signals intelligence programs as an excuse to up-end the successful multistakeholder approach and the openness it promotes in favor of a state-driven system that impedes it.

We applaud NETmundial and the multistakeholder gatherings like it in their resistance to this challenge. There should be no doubt that we take seriously the concerns that have been raised about users' trust as a result of the unauthorized disclosures, and as President Obama said in

his January speech, we continue to undertake significant reforms in connection with our signals intelligence activities and are continuing to work to that end.

No one should doubt our commitment to the multistakeholder approach to Internet governance and our support for efforts like NETmundial to strengthen and evolve it.

We have important work to undertake here this week. Let us focus our work on building consensus on the evolution of the multistakeholder approach to Internet governance, so that when we leave NETmundial, we are united behind principles for the future of Internet governance, we are building on a common framework rooted in that multistakeholder system, and we are dedicated to strengthening and promoting the economic development, innovation, and exercise of human rights that the global Internet makes possible.

Our delegation looks forward to working collaboratively with this extraordinary group of stakeholders to do just that.

Thank you very much.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Joseph Alhadeff, private sector.

JOE ALHADEFF:

Ministers, excellencies, fellow participants and stakeholders, we congratulate Brazil on the organization and warm hospitality of the NETmundial meeting.

NETmundial resulted from a confluence of rather unique events that provided an opportunity to host a meeting to help further consensus and dialogue on issues that are being worked on in many global fora.

The success of NETmundial is not measured in declarations or new commitments, but rather in the crystallization of consensus across stakeholder groups.

Success is likewise measured by the level of participation in the meeting, both physical and virtual.

Success is also constructed on the dialogue on those issues which may not even be ripe for consensus or which may be beyond the scope of what could be accomplished in even the most ambitious meeting that will take place over two days.

We note the point from Commissioner Kroes and we agree with the fact that, in fact, we do agree on more issues than we disagree on, and that is a positive benefit that we should embrace.

NETmundial has equally demonstrated a future-oriented and generous spirit by specifically indicating that it exists for the benefit of all through outcomes that are not ends in itself but, rather, inputs to other existing processes with the hope of providing important reflections on issues of great currency.

We are gratified by the strong support that NETmundial has evidenced for the meaningful and inclusive participation of stakeholders, taking into account needed skills and capacities for certain topics as well as the functional and operational requirements of the Internet and its governance mechanisms.

We also recognize the importance of the dialogue on how to most appropriately include the concerns of those who may be impacted by Internet governance issues but may not be able to directly participate in relevant conversations.

We finally note the need for inclusiveness and further dialogue on how to reach out to less and least developed economies, citizens, and small businesses whose voices have not always been heard because they may not have been able to take advantage of the opportunity to participate.

We are meeting pursuant to the recent NTIA announcement related to the transition of its stewardship role and highlight the importance of the conditions set forth for the transition, including the essential multistakeholder nature of its successor as part of the concepts which should be reflected in any of the related statements in the roadmap.

We are equally gratified by the strong support for the continued importance and validity of the IGF as well as the constructive dialogue on how to strengthen it and increase its relevance while not undermining its essential character.

We note the importance of addressing issues of concern related to Internet governance faced by developing countries for which there is no solution readily apparent.

We believe that innovative solutions may be developed by leveraging new technologies to be able to provide a comprehensive resource related to work being done across global fora on these issues and in a way that it is more usefully searchable.

NETmundial has covered a broadly and ambitious scope of issues, including a number of important societal and human rights issues.

We recognize the importance of those issues in the formation and implementation of Internet governance policies and mechanisms, but would differentiate them from the principles of Internet governance themselves.

We all agree that these societal and human rights issues must be addressed both offline and online and form the ecosystem within which we operate.

Questions related to how we classify these issues should not be taken as any disagreement of their importance or need to be addressed.

NETmundial has also stressed the importance of the continued security, stability, resilience, and operational functionality of the Internet. We note the need to maintain the unified end-to-end nature of the Internet as a platform for innovation powered by cross-border and global flows of information. We further highlight the importance of globally accepted consensus-based voluntary standards in maintaining the Internet as a flexible, responsible -- responsive and interoperable platform for innovation.

We look forward to the dialogue and drafting that will occur over the next day and a half and hope that all stakeholders approach these discussions with an open mind in search of the middle ground of consensus and the needed humility to hear different points of view without prejudice. Thank you.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Once again, we kindly ask for all the speakers to try to keep the three minutes that was established for each presentation, so we don't delay our programming.

Next, Norberto Berner, Secretary of Communications of the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Service, Argentina.

NORBERTO BERNER:

Hello. Good morning, everybody.

Ladies and gentlemen, just wait a minute. I will set my stopwatch so as to be as close as possible to the three-minute limitation.

It is really an honor to be here and I'm proud to be here for me and for the Argentines that are here representing the private and the public sector, the civil society.

And really I want to thank our Brazilian brothers, the Brazilian people. I would like to stay here for the World Cup as well, but this is really a very important event.

And from Argentina, what we have to contribute is, of course, to strengthen and to keep on contributing from our region, from South America which is, as you know, a region that is expanding, is growing, and certainly is living under a peaceful environment and we have leaders such as Dilma, Lula, and President Christina Fernandez (saying name), (saying name), the president of Uruguay, Mr. (saying name).

I mean, we are living at a wonderful time and this is why we are so relaxed when we say that within the framework of Internet and Internet, of course, should be secure because what happens on the Internet happens in our lives. When you hire something, when you buy something over the Internet, it is the virtual world but it certainly exists. If you lose money on the Internet, you lose money in your real life. So this is something that we have to address. And as it was said before, there are millions of people that do not have access to the Internet and we hope that this is just a matter of time.

Since this is gaining momentum at all levels, in all countries, infrastructure is being developed, and this is key, so that any Internet governance model will be trustworthy, so that the Internet we dreamed of will be inclusive, available for everybody.

This goes on top of a different structure, so that all inhabitants in the world may have access to this technology, because otherwise, it would be just a discussion around a coffee table and this is not the case.

So within the framework, and considering what is happening in our region, we know what is the role of the states.

Sometimes there are tough debates about whether such or that regulatory scheme should be applied and we're speaking about telecommunications, so the regulation is something natural to telecommunications. It's not something that we should be afraid of, but on the contrary.

So within that framework, we, the states, have the obligation -- it's not only the right, we have the obligation to democratic states to participate at all levels, at all instances, because we must ensure to our people inclusion, security, human rights.

And so we have to participate in all the process, throughout the process. Of course considering and listening to what all the other stakeholders have to say, because otherwise, we'll be in a position, whether there will be bills of rights or declarations of principles or whatever, but if the states are not involved, actively involved and timely involved, there will be delays in the implementation.

And so without wanting it, we'll be expanding the digital gap, instead of bridging it away.

So for all of you who have traveled hours and hours, we're quite close to Brazil, but thank you very much.

To all of you that have come this far, it's an honor and I'm proud -- I repeat -- of being here.

So I hope that in the next hours, we will be able to draft a document that will include more inclusion, more development and more democracy. Thank you to all of you.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA: Jae-you Choi, Vice-Minister of Science, ICT, and future planning, Republic of Korea.

JAE-YOU CHOI: Distinguished delegates, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, as the representative of the government of the Republic of Korea, I would like to first congratulate CGI and 1net for your efficiency in organizing this important meeting on Internet governance and providing the global community on the (indiscernible) forum for discussing its future.

A large number of contributions providing variable perspectives on the principle and roadmap demonstrate the widespread global sentiment that principles and roadmaps of the Internet ecosystem will have a major impact on the global community as a whole. And Korea welcomes this opportunity to contribute to this process.

We also welcome the recent announcement by the NTIA to transfer the stewardship of the IANA to the global community. Most of the contributions to this meeting bolster the need to globalize IANA. And we know the timely announcement of the U.S. government has enabled us to move forward in a more efficient manner, engaging in relatively concrete discussions on this matter during this short two-day meeting.

We will satisfy that some of the major principles that most of the contributors identified are in align with the principles that the Korean government had emphasized in our submission document. And we will

be able to achieve consensus on some of the critical issues at this meeting. The major themes of human rights, infrastructure, governance process and standards were generally addressed in our principles of accessibility, multistakeholderism, engagement, security, and balance.

Korea is firmly committed to ensuring the rights of people as well as to enable a transparent and open participation while ensuring the stability and resilience of the Internet. Particularly, we hope that one of the issues that relate of flexibility will be the subject of robust discussion during this meeting.

We noted that although multistakeholder meeting widely accepts the principle, there are various definitions of what it means and how we should operate. In this regard, we would like to propose the concept of flexibility that may be used in this process. For example, we believe that governments and bodies have been selected by their citizens and, therefore, have the responsibility to protect their right and their safety.

Though, in some instances, the administrative power of the government may be critical in bringing our substantive region. We hope to see more discussion on this matter during the next two days.

We believe, however, that two days is an extremely limited time frame and that we may not be able to agree on all of the issues. But reflecting on the cooperative spirit that is contained in most of the contributions, we would like to express our optimism in the consensus mind-set of the participants of this meeting and that this meeting will make us all realize the commonalities we share are stronger than our differences.

At the end of 2013 at our conference on cyberspace, we concluded that there is a need to strengthen global cooperation in order to achieve overall development for the human society through an open and secure cyberspace.

In this regard, we are committed to ensuring that the ability to maintain in a future meeting such as the ITU plenipotentiary that will be held this October in Busan, Korea, we look forward to engaging in further discussions with the global community. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Elmir Valizada, Minister of the Communications, Azerbaijan.

Wilfrido Gonzales Vidal, Vice-Minister of Communications, Cuba.

WILFRIDO GONZALES VIDAL:

Mr. Chair, members of the presidency and dear guests, we thank the government of Brazil for organizing the meeting. And I repeat the acknowledgment by the President of Cuba in the last second summit of the community of Latin America and the Caribbean states for developing this initiative. We think this may give an impulse to the materialization of the decisions of the World Summit of the Information Society and to reach an international Internet governance model that is more fair, more secure, and appropriate for everybody.

The information and communication technologies have the potential of providing new solutions to the problems of development, particularly in

the context of localization, and may propel economic growth, competitiveness, access to information, and knowledge as well as eradication of poverty and social inclusion.

This is why there is an urgent need to continue to fight and to overcome the obstacles that are faced by developing countries, to have access to new technologies, such as the lack of resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment as well as everything related to security and intellectual property and transfer of technology.

In this respect, this debate is not new. It has been discussed since the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society in 2005 where the world agreed that all governments should have an equal commitment and responsibility for the governance of the Internet.

As it was expressed by our President in the second summit, and I quote, "Another issue of a great concern because of a potential to generate international conflict is the undercover and illegal use by individual organizations and states of the information systems of other nations to attack third countries. Some governments have also expressed the possibility of responding to those attacks with conventional weapons. The only path to prevent and fight these new threats is the mutual cooperation among all states as well as to prevent the cyberspace from becoming a theater of military operations, end of quote.

So we think that the document proposed is an essential base for discussion and so after the discussions to be developed, it may be a step forward to materialize the significant aspects of the Information Society to which we aspire with a democratic and non-excluding capacity.

Additionally, we suggest that among others, the acknowledgment for the need to be able to address the difficulties and threats of the use of ICT with objectives that are not compatible to the purpose of maintaining stability and international security and may negatively affect the integrity of infrastructures of the state in detriment of security should be included.

There are some examples that illustrate the urgent need to regulate and to make an appropriate use of the Internet. We may mention an espionage analysis of all communications around the world including heads of states and governments as well as the ZunZuneo Project recently disclosed by the AP Press Agency that was created to generate destabilization situations in Cuba to generate changes in our political order. This action is an example of aggression with the use of technologies of information and communication and a flagrant violation of international law and serenity of the state.

So, Mr. President, we are willing to achieve the objectives of this willing. And we are willing as well to exchange and evaluate solutions that are satisfactory for all countries involved. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA: Jose Ricardo Quiroga, Vice-Minister of Telecommunications, Ecuador.

JOSE RICARDO QUIROGA: Hello, everyone. I would like to begin by thanking the Brazilian government for this initiative. They have gathered us all here to discuss

this important topic. I would also like to commend the Brazilian government for having approved the most advanced Internet governance legal framework.

Ecuador is a country of favorable for law. We have a vocation for law. Our constitution establishes that nature has rights. Ecuador perhaps is the only country where water is a right that has rights. So our country is in favor of rights.

Ecuador is at the forefront of environmental rights, and we strongly advocate economical, social and cultural rights. Ecuador was one of the countries that proposed to support Brazil and Germany in November 2013 in the approval of the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly entitled "The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age."

And we rejected very strongly mass surveillance of Internet and its terrible consequences for citizens and governments. Until now, our priority in Ecuador has been to pay a historic debt that we had to our citizens.

We worked strongly to reduce the digital divide. We fought against digital illiteracy. We were in favor of inclusion. We have the (saying name) project that has succeeded in including people with disabilities into the national economy.

We are working strongly to reach out to the knowledged economy that will allow us to have serious transformations in our economy. We have had major investment in the construction of I.T. labs in schools.

We established a huge fiberoptics network. Over the last six years, we extended the fiberoptic networks to 35,000 kilometers. We have also installed free of charge I.T. centers where people can have free access to the Internet where our citizens are receiving training in order to be part of the global knowledged economy.

We have democratized the use of telecommunication services. We have achieved a significant improvement in the speed of Internet service as well as in the cost of Internet services. We support Open Source software. Since 2008, the priority use of Open Source software, of free software, has been given the status of public policy. I think we are one of the few examples in the world.

But our new challenge is human rights in the digital age. In that regard, we support the national and regional plans based on Information Society like (saying name).

We support in that regard the creation of the Internet ring that is going to link our countries in the region, and we applaud Brazil's initiative among the BRICS countries with a cable that's going to connect them all.

And as another token of our consistency, in the principles that we uphold, Ecuador two years ago made the decision to give asylum to one of the key persons to understand the dimension and the seriousness of mass surveillance on the Internet, Julian Assange, an Australian citizen.

In this document, we believe there should be a clear statement of principles and also actions and goals that need to be pursued as part of the roadmap. As President Dilma said, the strength of this mechanism

has to be the combination of the role of multistakeholders within a multilateral approach with differentiated roles and responsibilities.

We believe that a democratic Internet governance based on the framework of rights has to be anchored on an international legal tool with a binding character. We will not be able to have an Internet where human rights are respected unless we condemn mass surveillance.

And in conclusion, if this meeting believes this is useful or relevant, Ecuador shows its availability to host the next edition of this event because it is very important to give continuity to this process, to give global citizenship an advanced rights framework in the age of Internet.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Vinay Kwatra, Deputy Secretary, Minister of Foreign Affairs, India.

VINAY KWATRA:

Honorable ministers, excellencies and distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, we would like to join the others in thanking the government of Brazil for organizing this unique conference and for inviting India to participate in the deliberations on key aspects of Internet governance.

As the Government of India's official position on views on the agenda including the Internet governance and the roadmap ahead are already contained in our submission to the Brazil conference, we would limit ourselves to just making a few main points here.

But let me, first of all, congratulate Brazil on approval of Marco Civil.

For India, Internet has been a catalyst of change, propelling economic growth, enabling extended governance outreach, positively influencing the lives of its people and building new narratives for India and its society. Indeed, Internet has been transformative for India.

Equally, however, as our Honorable Minister for Communications said in Baku in 2012, "India is important for Internet." With over 200 million Internet users soon going to cross about half a billion in the coming couple of years, over 900 million mobile telephone subscribers and a thriving and robust Internet ecosystem, India is well-poised and willing to play an important and constructive role in evolving the global Internet governance ecosystem and in the process make it more credible.

While the world has, indeed, benefited enormously from the growth of the Internet, making it effectively a global (indiscernible), we also cannot ignore several serious strategic and policy challenges that this domain presents.

This conference is recognition of these challenges. Some of these would include lack of truly representative and democratic nature of the existing systems of Internet governance including the management of critical Internet resources leading to a trust deficit in the system; need for the Internet governance ecosystem to be sensitive to the cultures and national interests of all nations, not just of a select set of stakeholders; apparent inability of the current structures of Internet governance to respond to some of the core and strategic concerns of

the member states; need to broad base and internationalize the institutions that are invested with authority to management and regulate the Internet; need to ensure security of the cyberspace and institutionalize safeguards against misuse of the protection of Internet users and at the same time also ensure the free flow and access to information essential to a democratic society. In this regard, perhaps need to frame a new cyber jurisprudence.

The elements of India's approach to Internet governance responds to its growing complexity and rests in supporting the dynamism, security, and openness of a single and unified cyberspace.

We also support innovation, creativity, and of course robust private sector investments to augment Internet's continuing growth and evolution.

For it to be globally acceptable and credible, we also seek, as Tunis Agenda states very clearly, the Internet governance system to be representative and democratic, rather than being managed by a few, with the full involvement of governments, private sector, civil society, and international organizations.

Given its profound importance, there is also a need for the various facets of the Internet governance, including the core Internet infrastructure, to be anchored in appropriate international legal framework. Going forward, we remain open to holding regular dialogues on these issues with relevant industrial partners.

We of course recognize the important roles that various stakeholders play in cyber-domain and welcome involvement of all legitimate stakeholders in deliberative and decision-making processes.

The Internet is used for transactions of both economic, civil and defense assets at the national level and in the process, countries are placing their core national security interests in this medium.

Now, with such expansive coverage of such states' activities through the Internet, the role of governments in Internet governance, of course in close collaboration and consultation with other stakeholders, is an imperative that cannot be ignored. Additionally, given the important role that nongovernment stakeholders play, there should also be a clear delineation of principles governing their participation, including their accountability, representativeness, transparency, and inclusiveness.

Clearly, it makes it even more important for us to define the multistakeholderism.

Lastly, we appreciate the work done by the secretariat in bringing out the draft of the outcome document. We can appreciate the enormity of their task, given the huge divergence of views on these important issues.

On our part, however, we would have surely liked to see some of the important principles and ideas highlighted in our submission and also mentioned by many other countries reflected in the outcome document.

As is the practice, we feel that going forward, a chairman summary could be attempted to capture the wide variety of views. Such an approach would be credible and also provide scope for further improvements in future discussions.

In the end, we'd just like to say that in our deliberations over the next couple of days, we look forward to constructively engaging with other delegations in collectively contributing and making the Internet open, dynamic, and secure, and its governance balanced between rights and responsibilities for all its stakeholders.

Thank you very much for this opportunity.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Bambang Heru Tjahjono, Vice-Minister of ICT applications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Indonesia.

BAMBANG HERU TIAHJONO:

Your Excellencies, ministers, distinguished delegation, ladies and gentlemen, the Indonesian government highly appreciates the initiative of the Brazilian government to host the global multistakeholder meeting on Internet governance.

It has to be noted that during the eighth Internet Governance Forum in Bali, Indonesia, one of the issues raised was the importance of the Internet governance. Special attention was given as how the global Internet governance can accommodate the jurisdiction of all countries

and, hence, will help the Internet activities in relevant countries comply to their legal systems that might be very much different from one to another.

In the discussion, it was raised that this goal can also be achieved through cyber-ethics approach, as long as all countries recognize the cultural and legal system of other countries.

However, it seemed that this approach has to be supported by other measures to success.

Ladies and gentlemen, pursuant to all the above discussion, it is clear that cyber-jurisdiction is needed for all countries to enforce their cyber-sovereignty. This important issue (indiscernible) needs to be discussed intensively and globally. Since Internet governance is a global multistakeholder activity, then it is clear that the discussion in this meeting in Brazil is of paramount importance.

Indonesia is in the position to propose that the Internet governance should be arranged such that the cyber-jurisdiction, and hence, the cyber-sovereignty of all countries, can be achieved.

However, since the Internet governance is a multistakeholder activity and ICANN is fairly central in this activity, then the meeting in Brazil attended not only by ICANN but also by almost all important stakeholders will be an important place to raise and discuss the issues.

Several basic understandings by multistakeholders that can be followed by real action can be an important step forward in achieving a global convention.

It was proposed that several possible immediate actions by multistakeholders can be carried out as a result of discussion during this meeting.

First, in regards to Government Advisory Committee, the GAC of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, ICANN, should be strengthened. It has to be a place for a continuous discussion among all countries and ICANN management and its decision can then be followed up by ICANN.

Hence, a strong secretariat to support the GAC as well as committed from all GAC member is necessary.

Second, the presence of ICANN regionally or even in country seems to be necessary to support a global Internet governance accommodating multistakeholders from all countries. This, of course, needs the active support from all countries, too.

The importance of the ICANN representative in the relative countries will be very important, especially if the local ICANN also carry out related ICANN activity for the country, such as providing IP numbers, domain names, redelegation, et cetera.

This, in turn, will hopefully accommodate the legal system in its country for global Internet activity.

With the above action, which hopefully can be discussed further in detail in the next GAC meeting, it is intended that a better Internet governance which accommodate the jurisdiction and sovereignty of all countries can be realized. Thank you.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

Phil Philippo, Permanent Secretary of Transport and Communications, Marshall Islands.

Pedro Huichalaf from Under Secretary of Communications, Chile.

David Johnson, academia.

DAVID JOHNSON:

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I am from the academy but I am here as a netizen.

I believe all of us are here as netizens.

This meeting is a signal testimony to the fact that there is a real global Internet polity, composed of those who want the net to flourish and grow and remain free and open. As has been said, we share more values than disagreements.

The multistakeholder model makes a hard -- poses a hard question for governments because it asks them to participate in a process that they do not exclusively control, and to recognize that when netizens do come to consensus on some few global rules, by whatever institutional means, the governments should defer, as should the netizens as a whole.

The case for deferral is found in the nature of the multistakeholder process itself, properly implemented.

By relying on consensus, as formed in an open process, multistakeholderism assures that everyone has not just a voice, not just an explanation of decisions made in a top-down centralized way, but enough of a veto to make their reasonable interests -- to require that their reasonable interests be taken into account, that they are part of a decision-making process.

And the need for consensus also helps to identify when we really need a global rule or when diverse views suggest that decisions ought to be made at a more local level, in various senses of the word "local." Lack of consensus is not necessarily a bad thing. We can tolerate diverse views and local regimes.

That is what I believe most netizens believe about multistakeholderism, and that is what I think our principles could help to make possible.

Multistakeholderism also asks a hard thing of nongovernmental individuals and institutions that we have created or will create to guide and encourage consensus-based multistakeholder processes.

We must not take lack of agreement, lack of consensus, as a failure or as an excuse to make top-down rules.

We must ask ourselves and these institutions to constrain our own and their own powers so as to assure that the few centralized technological and contractual levers that we and they control cannot be abused. We must create mechanisms that assure that whatever global rules emerge from the Internet governance processes have the consent of the governed, and that is what the roadmap that we create could help to achieve.

So I welcome you all in the spirit of global netizenship, as a fellow netizen, with the hope that we will all enter into these discussions with the common goal of preserving and empowering the global polity of netizens that we have jointly created. Thank you.

[Applause]

MARCOS ROSA:

The Minister of Justice from Brazil, Jose Eduardo Cardozo.

JOSE EDUARDO CARDOZO:

On behalf of President Dilma Rousseff, I would like to thank all the speakers with their analysis and reflections.

So to close this session, I would like to thank all of those who participated and I wish you a good lunch. We will be back at 3:30. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]