

Content Contribution Summary

March 17th 2014

Table of Contents	Pages
<u>0. Executive Summary</u>	2
<u>1. Statistics at-a-glance</u>	3
<u>2. State Responsibility & Role</u>	4 -5
<u>3. Economic Growth & Internet Economy</u>	6-7
<u>4. Human rights</u>	8-9
<u>5. Localization</u>	10-11
<u>6. Cybersecurity</u>	12-13
<u>7. Empowerment & Education</u>	14-15
<u>8. Multistakeholder</u>	16-18
<u>9. Transparency & Accountability</u>	19-20
<u>10. Decentralized & Dynamic Stewardship</u>	21-22
<u>11. ICANN/IANA</u>	23-24
<u>12. Inclusive</u>	25-26
<u>13. Unified Internet</u>	27-28
<u>14. Network Infrastructure</u>	29-30
<u>15. IGF</u>	31-32
<u>16. Low Barriers & Access</u>	33-34
<u>17. Global and Equitable</u>	35-36
<u>Appendix</u>	37-39

0. Executive Summary

The content contributions submitted to inform the NETmundial conference reflect the multiplicity and diversity of Internet governance stakeholders. The overwhelming majority sought to address and provide solutions to issues of global significance, with few referencing country-specific issues. Among the common themes include the need to maintain one unified internet, clarify roles of relevant stakeholders, protect human rights, transition of the IANA functions, improved access and participation for marginalized groups, greater transparency and accountability, economic opportunities, and lower barriers.

The diversity of submissions is also reflected by their geographical and sectoral scope. From the 188 contributions, 65 reflect principles, 69 roadmap, and 54 combined principles and roadmap. Contributions came from a total of 46 countries. The majority of contributions are from the United States (31), Brazil (16), United Kingdom (7), India (7) and Switzerland (6), making up 45% of all contributions by country. Broken down by either organizations or individual authors, the submissions reflect a total of 136 organizations with one single submission and 22 organizations with multiple submissions. In terms of individual inputs, the submissions reflect 147 individuals with one single submission and 18 with multiple submissions.

Each category below includes a summary, principle(s), and roadmap(s), as well as a recommendation for the Executive Multistakeholder Committee (EMC) to consider for the NETmundial Meeting Agenda.

1. Statistics at-a-glance

<i>Contributions by</i>	Principles	Roadmap	Combined	Total
Countries	47	57	45	149
Regions	18	12	9	39
Total	65	69	54	188

<i>Top 5 countries</i>	Contributions
United States	31
Brazil	16
United Kingdom	7
India	7
Switzerland	6
Total	67

<i>Contributions by</i>	Single entry	Multiple entries	Total
Organizations	136	22 (52 contributions total)	188
Individual authors	147	18 (41 contributions total)	188

2. State Responsibility & Role

Summary¹

The submissions under this theme reflect discussions over whether governments should have a preeminent role and responsibility over international public policy issues as they relate to the Internet, whether the roles of all stakeholder groups in Internet policy development processes should be equal, or whether governments should have any role at all.

A clear majority notes that Internet-related public policy issues are a responsibility of states. In this context, states must cooperate, build upon national information sovereignty and intellectual property, enforce the rule of law, adhere to proportionality, and protect human rights of citizens.

Other submissions focus on the need to have all stakeholders, not just governments, participate on an equal footing. They reference that any interference with the free flow of information is in direct violation of human rights. Further, there are views that condone the idea for the role of the states to become secondary and take on the role of a facilitator, as long as stakeholder communities elect to participate in Internet governance processes on their own account.

Principle: *Rule of law*

States have the responsibility to protect their citizens, but should not extend their role beyond their jurisdictional authority. This authority to protect the vulnerable (children, minors, disabled, etc.).

- **Sovereignty:** “States have rights and responsibilities with regard to international Internet-related public policy issues. In the exercise of their sovereignty rights, states should, subject to international law, refrain from any action that would directly or indirectly harm persons or entities outside of their territorial jurisdiction.”
- **Protection:** “States [...] establish laws to protect the children from the dangers of internet and trafficking in human beings and that must be a deterrent”
- **Limit the role of the state:** “In a time in which States increasingly invade the private sphere of citizens with the complicity of the corporate sector turned into a regulatory agent at the service of security and enforcement agencies, it appears crucial to safeguard the right of individuals and groups to organize and collectively take action in the digital domain.”
- **Privacy:** “[...] recognize limitations on their ability to collect information on Internet users based on users’ reasonable privacy interests and the impact on trust in the Internet.

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the **Rule of Law** principle:

- **Sovereignty:** “Underline the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation among states in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies”

¹ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: AfICTA - Africa ICT Alliance; Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Government of People's Republic of China; Government of Sweden; Internet Rights and Principles Coalition (UN IGF) / Goldsmiths (University of London, UK); ISOC Tunisia; Stefania Milan and Antonella Giulia Pizzaleo; University of Gezira, Wad Medani, Sudan.

- **Protection:** “Commitment to collaborate with the private sector toward prevention of crime and protection of individuals at the global level, including support for national adoption of rule of law, cooperative mechanism to address risks and threats on the Internet. We must recognise that the Internet has created new types of economic and personal crime. Government and the private sector need to collaborate to support improved mechanism to address risks and threats while educating users about their responsibilities and rights.”
- **Limit the role of the state:** “Establish transparency and accountability mechanisms to enable public scrutiny of state decisions and positions on internet governance”
- **Privacy:** “States must establish, implement and enforce comprehensive legal frameworks to protect the privacy and personal data of citizens. These must be in line with international human rights and consumer protection standards, and must include protection from privacy violations by the state and by private companies.”

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Define each stakeholders’ role(s) in Internet governance.

“Improve government recognition of the value of non-governmental stakeholder participation in public policy-making. Public policy, including internet public policy, cannot be implemented by governments alone and implementation will be more effective if these stakeholders are involved in the development of policy in the first place.”

3. Economic Growth & Internet Economy

Summary²

The submissions under this theme reflect discussions over cyber-trade, its effects, potential, boundaries and conditionalities, as well as the larger impacts of the internet in economies, both local and global. Associated topics include the Internet network assurance, innovation, confidence, copyright protection, investments, freedom of expression, cross-border sharing of information and flows, and societal benefits.

While a significant minority focuses on the positive aspects of non-regulated markets and their associated libertarian possibilities of social evolution, most submissions emphasize the need of policies in guaranteeing access to deprived groups, especially in less developed countries, developing and remote regions, improving social mobilities, empowering users and consumers.

Even though the roles of policies and governments in regulating internet trade is most often a major trend, it should be noted that it is perceived in a wide array, either as to foster innovations and disseminate new technologies or as a catalyst in developing regions and lower-than-average social classes. Other submissions either emphasize the negative effects of economic decision, such as the consequences of embargos, or deny any significant role to state-actors concerning cybertrade.

Principle: *Trade empowerment*

Internet trade discussions should engage as often as possible in its “equalizing aspects”, debating ways of spreading prosperity and guaranteeing opportunities to places, situations, groups and individuals that otherwise would be left untouched by progress. Either as consumers, workers, creators or entrepreneurs, efforts should be made to assure that theirs roles are safeguarded.

- **Stakeholder inclusion:** “It is necessary to maintain feasible business models for all players in the value chain of the Internet that allows long-term sustainability”
- **Equality:** “Cyberspace offers a gateway to global markets for small scale producers as much as for large scale producers, breaking down one of the key barriers to market entry faced by small island states.”
- **Dissemination of effects:** “[...] ensure that trade policy enhances internet freedom, openness and stability.”
- **Openness:** “increasing access in developing countries could generate more than \$2.2 trillion in additional GDP, create more than 140 million new jobs, lift 160 million people out of poverty, reduce child mortality by 7%, and give 640 million children access to cost effective learning tools and resources.”

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the *Trade Empowerment* principle:

² This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization; European Commission; Facebook; Commissioner for International Cyber Policy; George Washington University; Government of Germany; Just Net Coalition; NIC México; The Spanish Governance Forum; W3C Brasil.

- **Stakeholder inclusion:** “Less resources are available for participation of the civil society at regional level than at global levels. Last but not least, smaller countries have little weight in those regional organizations, due to their limited markets. However it is those smaller economies that suffer from serious bottlenecks and high costs of Internet access, due to many different conditions and limited scale.”
- **Equality:** “The Internet’s basic or essential functionalities and services, such as email, web search facilities, and social networking platforms, must be made available to all people as public goods.”
- **Dissemination of effects:** “Confidence in the Internet and its governance is a prerequisite for the realisation of the Internet’s potential as an engine for economic growth and innovation.”
- **Openness:** “The wide use of the Web with e-commerce and e-government best practices fosters the local economic development. Extend those benefits to the different social layers, particularly those in need or in remote places, through digital inclusion policies and the use of mobile technology resources, will provide solutions that will increase the access to public health, education and assistance services”

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Encourage good market practices. An interest in the societal effects of e-commerce and Internet influences in economic growth as a whole should be also kept.

“International organizations and governments should enhance their cooperation in order to mitigate any conduct contrary to the use of the Internet for the economic and social development, taking into account the potential for improvements in the international mechanisms of cooperation among stakeholders.”

4. Human Rights

Summary³

This summary reflects the concerns and proposals regarding human rights issues in the body of contributions to NETmundial. Overall, these contributions seem to have reached a consensus on the idea that people should have their privacy, freedom of expression and association rights, and all of their human rights respected when communicating over the Internet without any fear of mass surveillance or other threats to their rights.

One of the main concerns cited is the trade-off between internet users' privacy protection and surveillance practices supposedly needed for State security reasons.

Other submissions highlight the need for protection against discrimination of marginalized groups such as the elderly, young people, ethnic and linguistic minorities, and indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and all sexuality and gender identities. There's also been an expression of concern that, even though governments can and should improve e-government services, access to the Internet should not become a strong requirement for one to fully enjoy their rights and entitlements as citizens.

Principle: *Equal online/offline rights*

The recent unanimously adopted UN General Assembly resolution introduced by Brazil and Germany affirming that “the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy” was echoed in several of the contributions.

- **Privacy:**
 - “Respect for privacy -- people must be able to conveniently use the Internet in a way that is credibly protected against large-scale surveillance or interference by government authorities or corporate interests”
 - “Recognition of government limitations on the collection of information on Internet users based on users’ reasonable privacy interests and the impact on trust in the Internet.”
- **Freedom of expression:**
 - “The internet must be protected from all attempts to silence critical voices and to censor social and political content or debate.”
 - “Freedom of expression is a cornerstone in a democratic society and its full enjoyment on the Internet is of paramount importance.”
- **Free flow of information:** “Such a framework [multilaterally agreed formal international framework] must ensure the right, means and opportunity to use the Internet to access, share, and contribute to the development of the full intellectual heritage of mankind, without undue costs or hindrances or losses of privacy.”

³ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Association for Proper Internet Governance; Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice, CyberCommons (Korea), Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet, OpenNet (Korea), Network Neutrality User Forum; Centre for Community Informatics Research, Development and Training; Government of Sweden; Information Technology Industry Council, United States; Internet Governance Caucus.

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the *Equal online/offline rights* principle:

- **Privacy:** “The revelation in 2013 of surveillance by a state’s intelligence agency has greatly weakened the trustworthiness of the Internet. Thus, in line with ‘the International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance’ that has been proposed by the international civil society, we feel that it is necessary to establish a system that can prevent such mass surveillance. In this regard, the adoption of ‘The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age’ in November, 2013 by the UN general assembly represents a huge leap forward.”
- **Freedom of Expression:** “[...] We would like to stress that Internet postings should never be taken down or blocked access to by the administration without a proper decision by the judiciary system. The censorship and control of expressions posted on the Internet being subject to the discretion of the administrative body is inconsistent with the international responsibilities of each countries to adhere to international treaties on human rights. In addition, the right to remain anonymous should be protected.”

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Improve Internet protocols and technical standards to provide as much architectural guarantees as possible for the protection of the users' privacy and human rights.

“The technical community working on core protocols and technical standards of the Internet should seek a broad understanding of the societal implications of their design decisions and carefully weigh the advantages of the technological capabilities they are enabling against their potential adverse effects on individual users’ freedom and liberties. This should be done with a view to minimizing outcomes that continuously erode said freedom and liberties, leaving the Internet user vulnerable to all sorts of abuse.”

5. Localization

Summary⁴

The submissions under this theme reflect the necessity of providing contents in local languages, in order to better exchange information and, consequently, promote inclusion and participation over the Internet.

In a same direction, the majority of selected notes stated the importance of promoting the cultural and language diversity, encouraging the development of tools and policies that can eliminate barriers and stimulate the development of local contents, supporting the sense of belonging of many communities.

Other submissions also remind that this issue is also related with the question of non-discrimination and accessibility, once the multilingual aspect is an important feature to provide real participation and ensure the access as a universal right.

Principle: *Localization*

This ensures that the user will have full participation and interaction on the Internet, without prejudice due to language barriers. It is guaranteed to express themselves and be recognized, having their content production adapted into other languages. It is the privilege to create using their mother tongue, making their culture also accessible to everyone.

- **Linguistic Diversity:**
 - “Respect the culture and language diversity, where the Internet should be the platform for creating and sharing content in the preferred language”;
 - “[...] right to create content that is culturally and linguistic diverse”;
 - “[...] freedom of expression includes the right of world citizens to access contents in their own languages”;
 - “Equal opportunity for all to connect and communicate in a language and cultural of their choice”.
- **Cultural Diversity:**
 - “[...] must be respected and preserved and its expression must be stimulated, without the imposition of beliefs, customs or values”;
 - “Promote the development of local content to enjoy autonomy of cultural heritage”;
 - “freedom of expression includes the right of world citizens to access contents in their own language and relevant for their own culture”;
 - “The cultural diversity should be acknowledged and respected by everyone. [...] should support local content creation and promotion”.

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the *Localization* principle:

⁴ *This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Action de Sensibilisation sur les NTIC – ECOSOC NGO; Articulacao de Organizacoes da Sociedade Civil Brasileira; Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Centre for Community, Informatics Research, Development and Training; CGI.br – Brazilian Internet Steering Committee; EBU – European Broadcasting Union (Member of WBU); Government of Argentina; Government of Sweden; JONCTION; Kuwait Information Technology Society.*

- **Linguistic Diversity:**
 - “Preserving linguistic diversity and fostering the development of local content, regardless of language or script, should be the key objectives of Internet-related policy and international co-operation, as well as in the development of new technologies”;
 - “All hardware, code, applications and content should be designed using universal design principles so that they are usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. This includes the need for multiple languages and scripts to be supported”;
 - “All stakeholders commit to work earnestly towards multi-lingualization of the Internet. In this context, States also support advances in the process of multi-lingualism in areas including Domain Names, E-mail, Addresses and key work loop-up”.
- **Cultural Diversity:** “The Internet should preserve and promote cultural and linguistic diversity. The Internet is a borderless place where cultures and people meet, communicate and outreach. Tools to foster and enrich local content should be promoted and encouraged”.

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Include *localization* as an overarching principle in other Internet governance themes.

6. Cybersecurity

Summary⁵

The submissions under this theme reflect the agreement among global stakeholders that the Internet can continue to serve as an unparalleled promoter of economic growth and cross-border sharing of information only if it is perceived as trustworthy. Prerequisites include the safety and stability of the Internet and protection of basic human rights, such as the right to privacy guarantees globally.

The majority of contributions stressed the role of all stakeholders in improving security of digital networks that support economic prosperity and social development. Several contributions argued that all Internet users should have the right to establish private and anonymous communications without fear of arbitrary surveillance, and collection of personal data and that the usage of cryptographic tools is encouraged as a way to guarantee such rights.

Submissions express concerns regarding data-mining practices, such as behavioral monitoring and online tracking that undermine users' reasonable expectation of privacy or individual safety. Moreover, in order to guarantee that citizens have their privacy protected, it's been suggested that all cryptographic libraries used in the core protocols of the Internet should have their source code open and should be frequently verified, so that their implementations will be safe for global usage.

Principle: *Privacy protection*

Governments and corporations should be limited in their ability to collect information on Internet users based on users' reasonable privacy interests and the impact on trust in the Internet, while the users should be further empowered to protect their privacy, confidentiality and anonymity expectations by employing measures such as cryptography and other security tools.

- **Security education & awareness:** “[...] Efforts should be made to reach a common understanding on Internet security related issues, and to cooperate to collect and disseminate security-related information and exchange good practices among all stakeholders on measures to combat cyber security threats.”
- **Stable & Secure:** “Security on the internet is essential, but the prevailing approach places the security of States, narrowly defined by the security sector, before the security of the Internet itself, and of Internet users. Journalists, human rights defenders and whistleblowers who expose corruption and the abuse of power cannot be effective if they do not have access to a secure internet.”
- **Cryptography:** “[...] Everyone has the right to use encryption technology to ensure secure, private and anonymous communication. Everyone has the freedom to communicate without arbitrary surveillance or interception (including behavioural tracking, profiling, and cyber-stalking), or the threat of surveillance or interception.”
- **Stakeholder roles:** “[...] Since the methods of investigation of cybercrimes are different from the physical world, it is very important that each actor plays its role: the private cyber security

⁵ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Axur; EastWest Institute; Government of Korea; ICANN Cross Community Working on Internet Governance; Internet Rights and Principles Coalition (UN IGF) / Goldsmiths (University of London, UK).

companies identifying the threats, ISPs removing them from wherever they are hosted and the government intelligence agencies and the police investigating the criminals.”

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the **Cybersecurity** principle:

- **Security education & Awareness:** “Individuals and organizations need to understand cybersecurity is not just a technological and compliance issue; it’s a business risk that implies and requires an enterprise-wide approach and an innovative approach and response to the unknown challenges new technologies bring ahead.”
- **Stable & Secure:** “Security and Stability: Work to mitigate cyber risks to critical infrastructure, streamline mutual law enforcement assistance in cyber-enabled crime, and promote measures of restraint in cyber weapons development and deployment.”
- **Cryptography:** “To guarantee that citizens have their privacy protected, all cryptographic libraries used in the core protocols should be open and frequently verified, so that their implementations will be safe for global usage.”
- **Stakeholder roles:** “We support best practices that improve Internet security. However, these policies should be developed in a multistakeholder context with adequate input from all stakeholders, especially the technical experts, the business community and civil society, each of which play a key role in development and implementation of these best practices.”

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Clarify the role of states and other stakeholders in cybersecurity matters and identify common ground and innovative ideas that ensure privacy concerns are not overshadowed by calls for greater control of the space.

“Some governments appear to be developing units that can commit cyberwar, or use cyberspace for military purposes. This all undermines its integrity, security and potential to benefit humanity. We need States to commit to ‘cyberspace’ and to cyber disarmament.”

7. Empowerment & Education

Summary⁶

The submissions under this theme reflect discussions over improving and expanding individual, group, and institutional capacities and powers into social transactions, especially those actors that previously lacked such guarantees. Submissions also reflect discussions over educational opportunities to enable a proper comprehension of realities, tools and resources available in the digital and interconnected environments.

A clear majority note that the access to empowerment (being able to exercise your own fundamental rights) is an essential part of the digital world evolution. A minority of the submissions refer to occurring situations in which users and operators alike lose independence over what they may effectively choose because of established structures, processes and practices. These submissions demanded corrections and improvements of such limitations.

Special attention was expressed concerning people with disabilities, gender inequalities, youth protection, and knowledge spreading to less-favoured groups, as well as the recommended use of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS).

Principle: **Capacity Building**

Stakeholders should intensify efforts that aim to foster capacity building towards the expansion and improvement of access to the Internet as a public good and to prevent undesirable consequences to the internet as a whole.

- **Digital literacy:** “One of the key requirements for realization of Internet governance principles is ensuring that diverse stakeholders have not merely the opportunity for nominal participation, but in fact the literacy and the resources for effective participation”;
- **Access to information:** “Internet governance must promote the continuous development and widespread dissemination of new technologies and models for access and use.”
- **Minority Protection and Equality:** “Persons with disabilities can equally participate in society and make substantial contributions to the economy if the appropriate Internet tools are available.”

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the **Capacity Building** principle:

- **Digital literacy:** “[nation states] abilities are limited by, and directly proportionate to, the availability and nature of the instruments they have available. Therefore, the immediate goal has to be to create suitable instruments and tools.”

⁶ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Centre for Community Informatics Research, Development and Training; Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation, NPOC; Internet Society of Australia; Mozilla; The IXP Association for Latin America and The Caribbean; The Spanish Internet Governance Forum.

NETmundial

- **Access to information:** “Access to information should be allowed when it is still possible to participate or influence in the procedure. Users must be able to exercise their rights and freedoms.”
- **Minority Protection and Equality:** “Civil society heterogeneity must be recognised as a strength and existing mechanisms must ensure that modalities for participation provide ample space for the diversity of voices in civil society to be heard.”

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Based on the input, it becomes clear that it is necessary to assure mechanisms that evolve passive users into participative and engaged actors.

“People in different communities must be empowered to develop and adapt the Internet infrastructure to reflect their core values and ways of knowing.”

8. Multistakeholder

Summary⁷

The submissions under this theme reflect discussions over what governance models are most appropriate for Internet governance, what actors should be included in those models, what the roles and responsibilities of different actors should be (and how they should relate to each other) within those models, and what mechanisms enable such governance models to be able to effectively address issues in Internet governance.

There is little agreement on the definition of “multistakeholder governance” or the “multistakeholder model”. While a majority notes that Internet governance should contain flexible arrangements to keep apace with fast-paced change in the Internet technology landscape, many also note that a lack of agreed definition over the “multistakeholder model” has led to problems of legitimacy and accountability in Internet governance.

Submissions also vary as to how “stakeholders” should be defined in the first place, and what role these stakeholders should occupy along a spectrum of Internet governance issues. Some advocate for the involvement of all stakeholders in all issues, while others suggest stakeholder roles should never overlap or compete. Others reject the concept of “stakeholder” altogether and call instead for “fully equal participation” of all individuals on any given issue; still others (the smallest minority) would prefer to see Internet governance under the management of a global intergovernmental institution and want no “multistakeholderism” whatsoever.

Principle: *Enabled Governance*

While there is no agreed-upon definition of “multistakeholder governance”, there is a common recognition that Internet governance issues and actors are distributed and decentralized and such an “ecosystem” requires some enabling “mechanisms” to a) keep abreast with Internet evolution, b) ensure accountability, and c) ensure effectiveness of governance.

- **Flexibility:** “We believe that the multi-stakeholder model will continue to develop and adapt to the changing Internet environment, but would caution against identifying a single model as the “correct” approach for all situations or all organisations: one size does not fit all”
- **Transparency:** “Benefits from meaningful participation by all interested parties, which requires that stakeholders share knowledge and information”
- **Inclusiveness:** “All stakeholders should have the opportunity to participate equally in the policy development process, either online or offline”
- **Cooperation/Engagement:** “Real challenges and complexities arise for small-country actors which are related to the existing multi-stakeholder process for Internet Governance where there is an acute dearth of capacity for the engagement of both state and non-state actors in said

⁷ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: 37 Entertainment and Cultural Organizations from around the world; African ICT/IG Stakeholders; Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice, CyberCommons (Korea), Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet, OpenNet (Korea), Network Neutrality User Forum; DiploFoundation; Government of Korea; Government of Norway; Government of Russia; Government of Switzerland; Government of Trinidad and Tobago; ISOC Costa Rica Chapter; Nominet; Persian IGF.

process. This results in low or no participation in diverse and sometimes fragmented fora regardless of their decision-making or shaping nature”

- **Bottom-up Involvement:** “To ensure real bottom-up involvement of all stakeholders, the involvement of regional and local level actors must be taken into consideration, as well as the actors that affect users Internet experience directly”
- **Empowerment:** “Care should be taken to enable weak and fragile stakeholder groups to contribute to global collaboration on Internet governance decision making”

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the *Enabled Governance* principle:

- **Flexibility:** “Discussions on Internet governance should consider more than one single approach or solution. Further, considering the evolving nature of the Internet ecosystem, issues and the approaches to address them should be taken on a case by case and area tailored basis. Continued efforts need to be made to identify the best possible solutions that keep pace with changes in the economy, society and technology”
- **Transparency:** “In certain areas there is an information overflow and a remedy for this to enable stakeholders to be properly informed, should be promoted.”
- **Inclusiveness:** “We need to develop Internet governance principles that enable everybody to participate on an equal footing in setting the rules for the internet. We want everybody to be able to act as freely as possible in the internet, with as few restrictions as possible. But this means that we all need to act responsibly and to respect the freedoms and rights of the others, too. All stakeholders from all around the world should be able to participate in the development of such principles and should also participate in their implementation. The implementation of any such principles will only work if all stakeholders are included in the process of their development and thus take ownership of these principles and thus are committed to implementing them subsequently.
- **Engagement:** “To build a reliable and legitimate governance mechanism that wins support from all stakeholders, decision making processes in the scope of Internet governance need to be based on global cooperation among all stakeholders, rather than intermittent, temporary and sector specific efforts.”
- **Bottom-up Involvement:** “Mechanisms must be in place to enable the effective participation of all stakeholders across all geographic regions particularly those from developing and least developed countries”
- **Empowerment:** “Capacity development and e-participation are essential for achieving a legitimate and effective Internet governance ecosystem. They can contribute towards ensuring genuine multistakeholderism by closing the gap between a sheer possibility to participate and the reality of being able to do it in a meaningful way”

Recommendation for the NETmundial Meeting Agenda

There is a need to have inclusive discussions on what mechanisms can allow for greater cooperation between Internet stakeholders in governance decisions. In particular discussions need to be had around creating and reaching agreement on common definitions, frameworks, and principles, to allow for coordinated but decentralized innovation in the context of such a distributed governance environment.

“There is no single global approach to determination of the policy and direction of development in this area. It is necessary to define a unified conceptual apparatus for all objects and processes of the Internet, and the very definition of Internet governance. Applying the multistakeholder approach, it is necessary to determine the degree of responsibility of each of the sides of interaction. Currently this is not done. It leads to the fact that there are different groups that claim”

9. Transparency & Accountability

Summary⁸

Submissions under this theme reflect the need for transparent, accountable, principled and inclusive Internet governance processes and institutions. While the emphasis varies, the call for shared transparency and accountability principles for Internet governance institutions and processes is widely shared.

A clear majority stresses that all actors involved in Internet governance need to follow shared measures of transparency and accountability for policy making and governance.

These principles and standards should be developed on a global basis and include the need for consistent application, across all actors, existing and future.

While there is broad consensus on the need for these principles, there is a lack of specification for the mechanisms and ultimate authorities. While some submissions call for supervision by intergovernmental authorities, others call for a direct empowerment and responsibility of the global community.

Principle: *Transparency & Accountability*

Internet governance organizations and processes should have transparent and accountable mechanisms to ensure trust and inclusiveness of all stakeholders.

- **Levels of accountability:** “All decision making processes related to the governance and development of the Internet should be open and accessible at global, regional and national levels”
- **Inclusiveness:** “The process of Internet public policy will need to be inclusive and transparent so that each stakeholder holds the same importance”
- **Transparency:** “It is crucial that we endorse transparency by enabling access to the information relevant for a decision. Thus procedural transparency, decision-making transparency as well as substantive transparency”
- **Openness:** “The openness and transparency of Internet policy and technical development processes are intrinsic to the success of the Internet itself, which depends on the global and interoperable fabric of information and communication technology and the people who operate and use it”
- **Due process:** “there should be clear, public commitments to give regular account to its stakeholders or independent supervisory bodies, and to allow any party to seek to redress through effective dispute resolution mechanisms”

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the *Transparency & Accountability* principles:

⁸ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Cisco Systems; European Commission; Government of Mexico; Government of Switzerland; GSMA; ISOC (Global); ISOC Costa Rica Chapter; Kenya ICT Action Network; NIC Mexico.

- **Participation:** “policies must support transparency and openness in IGOs and multistakeholder mechanisms, to ensure that all stakeholders can participate meaningfully in key Internet policy discussions”
- **Coherent:** “New global Internet governance architectures should guarantee the same accountability and transparency standards to entities that operate either at the regional or at local levels. Moreover, to help avoid asymmetries in access and governance at local level in smaller economies, a proactive stance should be taken to promote and guarantee true bottom-up, multi-stakeholder participation in all relevant issues.”
- **Openness:** “calling on all involved organizations to make relevant governance and policy documents available to all stakeholders at no cost and opening governance meetings to equal participation whenever possible”
- **Common:** “The governance of the Internet should be underpinned by a coherent set of common principles shared by all stakeholders in order to ensure the continuation of a global and seamless Internet”
- **Coordination:** “no governance body should be seen as competing with another or duplicating processes [...] The long-term ambition should be to implement a framework that clarifies which governance body has the authority to act on which subject matter”

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Develop clear, inclusive, and shared transparency and accountability mechanisms for Internet governance processes and actors.

10. Decentralized & Dynamic Stewardship

Summary⁹

The submissions under this theme focus on government mechanisms for technical and operational matters of the Internet. A clear majority argues in favor of retaining the current decentralized structure of the internet and for the technical community and the private sector to continue to lead in these matters. Existing governance structures should continue to develop, evolve and adapt in an environment of strong cooperation among all stakeholders.

On the other hand, a number of submissions note that new governance mechanisms are needed, especially as they relate to the need to address issues with no existing home. This, for example, will ensure that least developed countries with limited resources are able to map issues to appropriate governance networks. Such a development would allow stakeholders to navigate the growing complexity of the Internet governance ecosystem and find solutions to their issues.

Principle: *Collaborative & Dynamic*

Lean, evolving, and adapting, and able to address issues in innovative ways.

- **Decentralized:** “[...] this decentralized structure of the Internet has enabled individuals to access information and services, to connect and to communicate, and to share ideas and knowledge globally.”
- **Inclusive:** “[...] ensuring the Internet governance model continues to evolve in a manner that allows all stakeholders to have a voice in critical policy discussions.”
- **Flexible:** “[...] when a cyber incident occurs, it often happens in real time and across borders and the response needs to be coordinated and immediate, which is why the inherent flexibility within the Internet governance process is so critical.”
- **Innovative:** “[...] Internet governance supports equal distribution of Internet benefits and addresses longstanding social, economic, cultural and political injustices in this environment.”

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the *Collaborative & Dynamic* principle:

- **Decentralized:** “[...]the Internet must remain resilient and interoperable, underpinned by international standards and associated technical measures developed in open and inclusive processes. The Internet’s global reach is best served by governance characterized by decentralized and multi-stakeholder mechanisms and organizations.”
- **Inclusive:** “[...] governance structures and principles must be developed in an environment of strong cooperation among all stakeholders, each contributing a perspective informed by their respective roles and responsibilities.”

⁹ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Centre for Community Informatics Research, Development and Training; Information Technology Industry Council; Internet Governance Coalition; Internet Society (ISOC) (Global); ISOC Yemen; U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

NETmundial

- **Flexible:** “[...] allowing for the ability to innovate, to develop technical capacity, and to create and take advantage of economic opportunities.”
- **Innovative:** “[...] policies must be future proof and technology neutral, able to accommodate rapidly developing technology and different types of uses and sectors.”

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Identify gaps in existing governance mechanisms and discuss merits of creating new coordinating mechanism(s) to map issues to solutions.

11. ICANN/IANA

Summary¹⁰

The submissions under this category reflect discussions concerning critical Internet resources, with particular mention to the management and administration of the Domain Name System (DNS). The contributions address the operational and accountability models of both the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), as an institutional structure itself, and the transition of stewardship of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions.

Concerning ICANN's structure, the majority of contributions acknowledge its important role in strengthening Internet governance as a global multistakeholder system, but emphasize that there is still room for evolution and improvement. It is suggested that some improvement take place gradually. Granting a greater role and permitting more engagement of the stakeholders in the decision making processes is often demanded. Both the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC), and the Affirmation of Commitment (AoC) processes were repeatedly mentioned. Some contributions have also indicated the need for a clearer legal framework for ICANN.

Concerning the IANA functions, most of the contributions call for the transition of the IANA functions from the current model of United States government stewardship to a mechanism that is more Internet community based, while also maintaining the security and stability of the functions. Support to the Montevideo Statement (October 2013) was expressed.

The terms “globalization” and “internationalization” were frequently present in the contributions, though its precise meanings for the different evaluation and recommendation models were not univocal.

Principle: *Multistakeholderism*

This principle refers to the participation of several stakeholders groups — governments, international organizations, private sector, technical community, academia and civil society — in the decision making processes regarding the Internet governance.

- **Internationalization:** “We support the ongoing internationalisation of the Internet, and of Internet governance mechanisms, including ICANN and IANA. We urge all parties to continue carefully on the path towards a multistakeholder accountability framework to ensure that changes will enhance the security, stability, resilience and interoperability of the Internet. Any evolution of Internet activities, including naming and numbering, must be resilient, secure, stable and inclusive. The current system relies on these characteristics and they must be maintained and protected.”
- **Improving governance:** “An expert panel which examined ‘ICANN's Role in the Internet Governance Ecosystem’ has also produced a valuable report which articulated “5 Rs” – the principles of Reciprocity, Respect, Robustness, Reasonableness and Reality – which have been applied in a variety of Internet Governance processes such as those facilitated by the RIRs, the

¹⁰ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Best Bits; GSMA; NRO (Afrinic, Apnic, Arin, Lacnic, Ripe-Ncc); PANEL ON GLOBAL INTERNET COOPERATION AND GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and others [...] on the question of ICANN and the associated IANA activities we would assert that governance of these functions must be undertaken consistently with accepted principles of Internet Governance, as outlined in the 2013 Montevideo Statement."

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested:

- **Internationalization:** "ICANN needs to further globalize. Based on the aforementioned Equitable principle, ICANN needs to further globalize its structures, operations, commitments, and legal framework. ICANN has the steadfast role as the global administrator of the IANA functions, operating the names, numbers, and protocol registries in collaboration and based on established agreements and input from the relevant Internet technical organizations. For over fifteen years without a single interruption since ICANN's inception, this performance continues to support a global Internet. However, ICANN can now move beyond the U.S. government's stewardship that assured the world of ICANN's performance to date. While this arrangement was arguably necessary during ICANN's growth phase, the current maturity of ICANN's structures, processes, and accountability mechanisms warrants the transitioning of the U.S. role to the ICANN community. ICANN must pursue this transition through multistakeholder developed accountability mechanisms coupled with the strengthening of mutual commitments and agreements with relevant Internet communities and organizations. Such a transition should be done carefully to maintain ICANN's established operation that provides the stability and resiliency of the core Internet technical identifiers."
- **Improving Governance:** "We believe that these key governance characteristics – openness, transparency, inclusivity, accountability, and equitable multistakeholder participation among others – should form the basis of a set of process and participation principles for Internet governance that should be an output of the NETmundial meeting."

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Based on the input, it becomes clear that NETmundial should discuss a roadmap of possible frameworks to move forward the transition of the IANA functions into a collaborative stewardship and a roadmap of improvements to the ICANN structure, into a more representative multistakeholder framework.

12. Inclusive

Summary¹¹

The submissions in this category focus on inclusion of underrepresented stakeholders to ensure that all stakeholders are equally represented in Internet governance discussions and decisions.

A clear majority express the importance of balanced regional and gender participation, and open decision-making processes. Inclusion requisites are proposed as a pillar to support legitimacy and trust in the multistakeholder Internet governance model. As concrete steps, some suggest the continuity and improvements on remote participation procedures while others call for equitable distribution of resources to ensure inclusive participation in global Internet governance activities.

While there is a substantial chance of consensus around this principle, some contributions are more detailed about the need to assure representation and involvement of specific groups such as individuals with disabilities, living in rural areas, closed communities, or indigenous groups.

Principle: *Inclusive participation*

Everyone, including those not at present connected to the Internet, must be able to collaboratively shape the evolution of the Internet.

- **Openness:** “[...] inclusive and open to all interested stakeholders. Processes should be bottom-up enabling the full involvement of all stakeholders, from agenda setting to representation in final decisions.”
- **Multiple representation:** “Inclusive opportunity for participation and access for all stakeholders, representing multiple interests”
- **Balance:** “Equal participation of all stakeholders in the Internet Future debates”
- **Direct and meaningful participation:** “[...] no intermediaries between a good idea and the peer group that decides the start of a best practice or policy. Everybody, from anywhere should be able to submit a proposal.” “[...] anybody affected by a decision should be able to impact upon decision-making processes.”

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the *Inclusive participation* principle:

- **Openness:** “[...] make the organizations that address Internet governance questions -- whether they are technical or policy-oriented -- more inclusive and transparent while at the same time ensuring their continued effectiveness in solving new challenges in an ever changing world.”

¹¹ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: AfICTA - Africa ICT Alliance; Best Bits; DiploFoundation; Google Inc.; IEEE Standards Association; Institute for InfoSocinomics, Tama Univ.; Internet Governance Caucus; PANEL ON GLOBAL INTERNET COOPERATION AND GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS.

“Capacity building activities should be implemented as an essential part of ensuring the inclusiveness.”

- **Multiple representation:** “[...] as the Internet grows to include additional billions of users, the resulting increase in diversity risks exacerbating existing differences in social and legal norms. Accommodating this challenge will require a renewed effort at finding areas of commonality rather than discord and openness to accepting diversity as an opportunity for enrichment rather than as a pretext for division.”
- **Balance:** “Empowerment of effective participation of stakeholders from developing and least developed economies, which will mean financial support for representatives of all categories of stakeholders”
- **Direct and meaningful participation:** “E/remote/online participation in global/regional policy meetings has evolved from an experiment to a proven method for inclusive participation. [...] and this should now be institutionalized.”

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Embrace and support diversity.

“All Internet governance decision making processes must ensure the inclusion of not just all stakeholders but also all regions of the world in an equitable manner. As a result, a special effort must be engaged in order to provide the Less Developed Countries with an equitable share of resources to participate in activities related to worldwide internet governance.”

13. Unified Internet

Summary¹²

The submissions in this category reflect discussions over the open, unified, un-fragmented, and whole nature of the internet and how to best safeguard those traits.

There is consensus that the internet should be single, interoperable, resilient, decentralized, secure, interconnected, and based on publicly-owned open standards. Some also stress that the Internet model should be sustainable and that its network should be neutral, affordable and free.

Others submissions are concerned about attempts or threats to create national intranets, that potentially could lead to content filtering, illegitimate surveillance and violations of human rights. Some submissions also express concerns over the trend to privatize digital standards, suggesting that measures should be introduced to ensure those standards are publicly-owned, freely accessible and implementable.

Finally, some submissions underline that policymakers in some developed countries are not consistently collaborating to achieve interoperability — though there has been international efforts to develop open and stable internet principles, these principles are reportedly neither universal nor enforceable.

Principle: *Trustworthiness*

In order to assure that the internet continues its role as a promoter of economic growth, a platform of human rights development and world-sharing of knowledge, trust must be promoted through security, reliability, accountability, and resilience.

- **Openness:** “Openness allows for sharing and innovation, and it complements respect for rights and accessibility.”
- **Interoperability:** “The Internet must be based on open standards that facilitate interoperability and enable all to participate in its development”
- **Stable:** “[...] preserve the open nature of the Internet and allow for its continued growth, resilience and stability.”
- **Un-fragmented:** “It is vital that a single internet is retained as fragmentation and localism would seriously undermine the economic and social benefits we draw from it today”

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the *Trustworthiness* principle:

- **Openness:** “An open and decentralized Internet requires strict enforcement of open and public standards”
- **Interoperable:** “The global nature of the Internet must be recognized and we should aim at providing universal access through open standards that allow interoperability.”

¹² This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Abranet - Associação Brasileira de Internet; Centro de Estudos da Mídia Alternativa Barão de Itararé; CGI.br - Brazilian Internet Steering Committee; Government of United Kingdom; Internet Society (ISOC); ITIBR - Instituto de Tecnologia Brasil; Just Net Coalition; Orange; techUK; Telefonica, S.A; The Spanish Internet Governance Forum; UNESCO.

- **Stable:** "The stability, security and overall functionality of the network must be actively preserved through the adoption of technical measures that are consistent with international standards and encourage the adoption of best practices"
- **Un-fragmented:** "compelling the localisation of the internet would risk undermining the economic and social benefits that the internet has brought"

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Develop principles which will allow for all global users to build trust on the Internet.

"Promote an Internet which is economically sustainable, interconnected, secure, stable and resilient and thereby able to build confidence for all its users globally."

14. Network Infrastructure

Summary¹³

The contributions addressing this category state that the Internet is a global commons, and thus, its architecture must be protected and promoted for it to remain a vehicle for free, open, equal and non-discriminatory exchange of information, communication and culture.

A recurring concern in the body of contributions can be reflected as the **Network Neutrality** principle, for which the network should treat all data traffic as equal without any privilege to specific kinds of content. Other concerns expressed include the need for technical standardization in order to guarantee global interoperability, and further decentralization of the network storage and communications infrastructure, with stronger personal data privacy protections in mind.

Other submissions suggest that the technical work and the policy making process should be completely separated. Submissions also stress that no single person, government or entity should be able to shutdown the operation of the Internet either globally or in any local region, so that the network can remain free of arbitrary blocks and censorship.

Principle: **Network Neutrality**

In order to preserve the Internet as a fertile and innovative environment, several contributions invoked the need to keep the network neutral so that all data and protocols have equal priority and must be transparently delivered by the underlying communications infrastructure.

- **Standardization & Interoperability:** “Policies should ensure a safe, secure, open, interoperable, and resilient Internet.”
- **Stability:** “The stability, security and overall functionality of the network must be actively preserved through the adoption of technical measures that are consistent with international standards and encourage the adoption of best practices;”
- **Personal data privacy:** “Everyone has the right to exercise control over the personal data collected about them and its usage. Whoever requires personal data from persons, shall request the individual’s informed consent regarding the content, purposes, storage location, duration and mechanisms for access, retrieval and correction of their personal data.”

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the **Network Neutrality** principle:

- **Standardization & Interoperability:** “There is general acceptance today that a global resource such as the Internet should be governed by Open Standards vis-à-vis its underlying protocols. This submission argues that this need for Open Standards is necessary but not sufficient, and that every Open Standard must have reference implementations that are FOSS-based, and

¹³ *This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: CO Internet S.A.S.; Google Inc.; Internet Rights and Principles Coalition (UN IGF) / Goldsmiths (University of London, UK); International Centre for Free and Open Source Software; The Society for Knowledge Commons.*

NETmundial

further, that wherever possible, FOSS-based software implementations should be given preference over proprietary/closed-source software.”

- **Stability:** “[...] a strong and aligned cooperation effort involving relevant stakeholders is urgently needed globally, regionally and in-country, especially to work together on hardening critical infrastructures, fight against cyber-crime and cyber-delinquency, as well as stability and resilience issues.”
- **Personal data privacy:** “Leaving current practices, protocols and infrastructure unchanged poses risks to the privacy of citizens, the capacity of governments to engage with one another in trust, and the ability of the financial system to function. Therefore there is a need to alter the technical architecture of the Internet. Decentralization and distribution of network architecture is needed to improve the storage and privacy of data.”

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Develop a decentralized network for the core Internet services, online applications, data storage practices, and the underlying communications infrastructure, in order to better protect Internet users from arbitrary surveillance and abusive data collection.

“This centralization of ownership and control of physical cables, routers, servers and data is at the core of the problem’s made clear by the revelations of Edward Snowden; if all the data is going through a single location it is vulnerable to the back doors in software and hardware utilized by agencies of that country. Scholars have described this as ‘governance by architecture’ or ‘governance by design’.”

15. IGF

Summary¹⁴

The vast majority of the contributions addressed the United Nations Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and are in full support of its role as the global conveyor of multiple stakeholders to discuss Internet governance issues globally. Submissions call for the IGF to have a better funding and resources, as well as increased processes of interactions within national and regional IGFs.

Other contributions called for coordination with others actors in the Internet governance ecosystem, and to renew the IGF mandate for 10 years through UN system, particularly the CSTD processes.

In terms of procedures, some contributions have claimed that initiatives like NETmundial should not compete with IGF, but rather having its outcomes feeding the upcoming Global IGF.

Principles

None of the contributions specifically mentioned principles, but overall they refer to principles that are being tackled in other categories such as Multistakeholder, Inclusiveness, Global & Equitable, and Accountability & Transparency.

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested:

- **Support the IGF:** “the UN-chartered Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is the premier forum for robust and inclusive debate of key Internet governance and global Internet policy issues. It is the only forum that brings together all stakeholders to discuss these issues”
- **Risk to Internet governance:** “While the United Nations-based IGF, the most long-running, large scale and successful experiment in multistakeholder internet policy debate and dialogue remains insecure, and under-resourced, the future of multistakeholder participation in internet policy will remain uncertain.”
- **Enhance local and regional IGFs:** “Attention needs to be given to increasing engagement in the IGF and encouraging the development of national and regional structures to support this.”
- **Improvement of results:** “As already proposed by the UN working group on improvements of the IGF in 2012, it should be intended to integrate and link its outcomes better to other existing governance mechanisms.”
- **Renewal of mandate:** “we encourage the UN to renew the IGF mandate for another 10 years, in addition to the permanent evolution and continuity of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG), in recognition of the thorough, objective and inclusive representation of the wide diversity of stakeholders involved on the Internet.”
- **Reject competition:** “[...] To create a competing forum would only cause confusion and fragmentation in a set of processes that should operate with maximum accessibility, inclusion and convergence. NETmundial and any other initiatives should be coordinated and complementary to the IGF.”

¹⁴ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes used are illustrative of the general arguments, and are attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Google Inc.; Government of Mexico; Nominet; NRO; Telefonica S.A.

Recommendation for NETmundial Meeting Agenda

Discuss the roadmap for improvements to the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), and submit results to preparations for upcoming 2014 meeting.

16. Low Barriers & Access

Summary¹⁵

The submissions addressing this theme reflect a desire for Internet governance to promote Internet access for the global multistakeholder community, and suggest methods for lowering barriers for those not currently online.

Several submissions made reference to the Internet as a public commons, or a public good, and pointed to the essential role it plays in modern communication. They outlined Internet access as a right, citing freedom of expression and privacy. Some submissions argue that funding mechanisms, or lowering of costs should be implemented to increase accessibility, particularly amongst areas or population groups of disadvantage.

Internet governance should support the free flow of information online, removing restrictions to information and content. Emphasis is placed on the link between Internet access and development. Some submissions note the opportunity for the Internet to be used as a tool to promote the free flow of labor, trade, and for current copyright laws to protect creativity online, as long as they are not used to censor innovation.

Principle: *Universal Access*

Internet governance should be open and accessible and should promote universal Internet access as a human right and a tool for development.

- **Choice:** “Users should have the greatest possible access to Internet-based content, applications and services of their choice, whether or not they are offered free of charge, using suitable devices of their choice.”
- **Low Barriers:** “[...] leverage the Internet as a global force for development and actively encourage its developmental role amongst stakeholders, especially the marginalized”
- **Inclusive:** “[...] contributing to the formation of an inclusive and nondiscriminatory society, for the benefit of all.”
- **Infrastructure:** “Governance should promote expanding access to broadband networks so that these benefits can reach all of the world’s citizens.”
- **Agile:** “Policies must be future proof and technology neutral, able to accommodate rapidly developing technology and different types of uses and sectors.”

Roadmap

The following roadmap elements are suggested in conjunction with the principle of *Universal Access*.

- **Choice:** “The right of citizens to access the Internet for the purposes of information gathering or sharing, conducting business and/or expressing personal opinion must be guaranteed.”

¹⁵ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes are illustrative of the general arguments, and attributed to the below entities, in no particular order: Brazil-U.S. Business Council, U.S. Section; Centro de Estudos da Mídia Alternativa Barão de Itararé; Government of Sweden; Government of Tunisia; ICC BASIS; ITIBR - Instituto de Tecnologia Brasil; ISOC TUNISIA; PANEL ON GLOBAL INTERNET COOPERATION AND GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS; Paradigm Initiative Nigeria.

NETmundial

- **Inclusive:** “[...] implement programs and funding mechanisms that can help developing countries to expand access to the Internet at affordable for their citizens.”
- **Infrastructure:** “Access to the Internet should be possible from any telecommunications service without discrimination, both as users involved, such as the use of the Internet. Public policies aimed at universalization of telecommunications services should include provision that such services need to be able to support the use of the Internet in appropriate conditions.”
- **Agile:** “Policies should stimulate sustainable investment and deployment of Internet networks and industries, and services that create demand for those networks. In particular, policies and regulatory frameworks should support innovation, investment, and competition, including the protection of intellectual property. Standards should be designed to facilitate interoperability.”

Recommendation for NETMundial Meeting Agenda

Discuss how Internet governance should support the universalization of both governance mechanisms and Internet access on a global scale.

17. Global and Equitable

Summary¹⁶

The submissions under this theme reflect discussions over the attributes that the globalization of Internet governance processes should enjoy. The overall process must be underpinned by increased collaboration and coordination among all global stakeholders, with an emphasis placed on increased participation from marginalized stakeholders, such as persons with disabilities and those from less developed countries. The principles of equity, fairness and justice are cited as critical components that will ensure Internet governance processes are open, transparent, and collaborative.

Principle: *Shared*

Consensus-based, equitable, fair, and rooted in the global public interest.

- **Equal:** “No one single stakeholder, or category of stakeholders, dominates at the expense of others.”
- **Public Interest:** “Preservation of the global nature of the internet should be at the core of any internet governance processes. Maintaining and advancing the interoperable, decentralized, open and global nature of the internet should be a priority over the short-term interest of any particular stakeholder group.”
- **Trust-building:** “[...] all stakeholders, particularly non-technical ones, develop the same degree of trust towards all entities of the ecosystem, independently how far or how close to their particular immediate needs.”
- **Synergistic:** “The legal and regulatory environments must preserve the dynamics of the Internet as a space for collaboration”
- **Consensus:** “The development of Internet technical standards and processes is done on the basis of open consensus. This allows for all views to be considered, and agreement to be found across a range of interests.”

Roadmap

The following roadmaps are suggested in conjunction with the *Shared* principle:

- **Equal:** “Due process providing for a level playing field for all participants to understand the rules of engagement and the opportunity for equal participation.”
- **Public Interest:** “[...] the public interest must take priority, and the service must be subjected to regulation as a public utility.”
- **Trust-building:** “Support the design and testing of transparent, accountable, orderly, inclusive, agile, and effective management and governance structures that increase predictability and trustworthiness in cyberspace. Existing multi-lateral and multi-stakeholder institutions must be strengthened and their legitimacy enhanced. In some areas, new institutions may be needed”
- **Synergistic:** “The roadmap [...] should aim to the internationalization of the institutions managing the critical resources in order to insure better coordination of technical agencies [...] globalization

¹⁶ This analysis includes selections from all 188 submissions; the quotes are illustrative of the general arguments, and attributed to the below entities, in no particular order. Best Bits; CGI.br - Brazilian Internet Steering Committee; EastWest Institute; Government of Tunisia; IEEE Standards Association; ISOC (Global); ISOC Costa Rica Chapter; Just Net Coalition; PANEL ON GLOBAL INTERNET COOPERATION AND GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS.

cannot be ensured without a strong stakeholder involvement in technology transfer, capacity building and access to funding for developing countries.”

- **Consensus:** “Internet governance decisions should also be grounded on open, transparent, and collaborative work. Policy-making processes should be informed by individual and collective expertise and practical experience, and decisions should be arrived at by open consensus rather than as a result of a voting process.”

Recommendation for NETMundial Meeting Agenda

Define the meaning and application of Internet governance, equal footing and global public interest, and ways to increase participation from marginalized groups.

“The globalization of the Internet needs to be reflected in appropriate governance mechanisms and institutional settings that represent in an appropriate, transparent and balanced way the interests of all who share this global resource.”

Appendix

Approach to Analysis of Submissions

The summary and analysis process took place over a period of ten days. The first week was spent reading all submissions. In the reading process, the team identified and categorized information into themes. The themes most resembled principles, but there were also roadmap elements that fell within these themes, as the roadmap elements would touch upon and/or address the principles. The goal of this process was to retain the voice of the submitter(s) and limit paraphrasing. After carefully examining all of the submissions, the drafting team concluded that a total of five contributions were out of scope. A full list along with a justification can be located below.

Once the reading process was complete, the team went through each theme and analyzed submissions within: this included noting and eliminating overlaps, sub-themes, etc. The process concluded with a ~1-page summary with quotes about principles and roadmaps from each of the identified themes. Each summary includes a specific recommendation to the EMC with regard to the NETmundial meeting agenda. This final document incorporates the summaries into a single document for submission to the Executive Multistakeholder Committee (EMC). The outline for this analysis document can be viewed above, in the Table of Contents.

Out of Scope Submissions

Submissions that are out of scope are noted below. These submissions may represent information that is not directly relevant to the NETmundial conference, out of date, country-specific, etc.:

- #24 is a submission of an unedited document written in 1998, and therefore irrelevant to today's Internet governance discussion.
- #47 is the first half of submission #115, and therefore unused because of repetition. The content of #47 is included in #115.
- #91 is a rant about US sanctions against Sudan and therefore not relevant to NETmundial debate.
- #241 is a duplicate of #242.
- #250 is a duplicate of #295.

Additional statistics

These are the statistics compiled by analysis team.

Multiple entry authors are listed below:

- **2 submissions:** Andrea Glorioso; Eli Dourado; Richard Hill; Milton L Mueller; Izumi Aizu; Seán Ó Siochrú; Oleg Demidov; Matthew Shears; Rishab Bailey; Indrajit Banerjee; Anriette Esterhuysen; Mondher LAABIDI; Nir Kshetri; Walid Al-Saqaf.
- **3 submissions:** Raquel Gatto; Olga Cavalli; Hago Dafalla.
- **4 submissions:** Avri Doria.

Multiple entry organizations are listed below:

- **2 submissions:** Articulação de Organizações da Sociedade Civil Brasileira; Best Bits; Brazilian Internet Steering Committee - CGI.br; PIR Center; Massachusetts Institute of

Technology; Association for Progressive Communications (APC); ISOC-Yemen; The Mercatus Center at George Mason University; Noncommercial Stakeholders Group, ICANN; Institute for InfoSocinomics, Tama Univ.; Association for Progressive Communications; ICANN Cross Community Working on Internet Governance; The Society for Knowledge Commons; CGI.br - Brazilian Internet Steering Committee; ISOC TUNISIA; European Commission.

- **3 submissions:** UNESCO; Association for Proper Internet Governance; University of Gezira, Wad Medani, Sudan; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina.
- **4 submissions:** Internet Society (ISOC); Independent Researcher

Figure 1. Type of submission (by country)

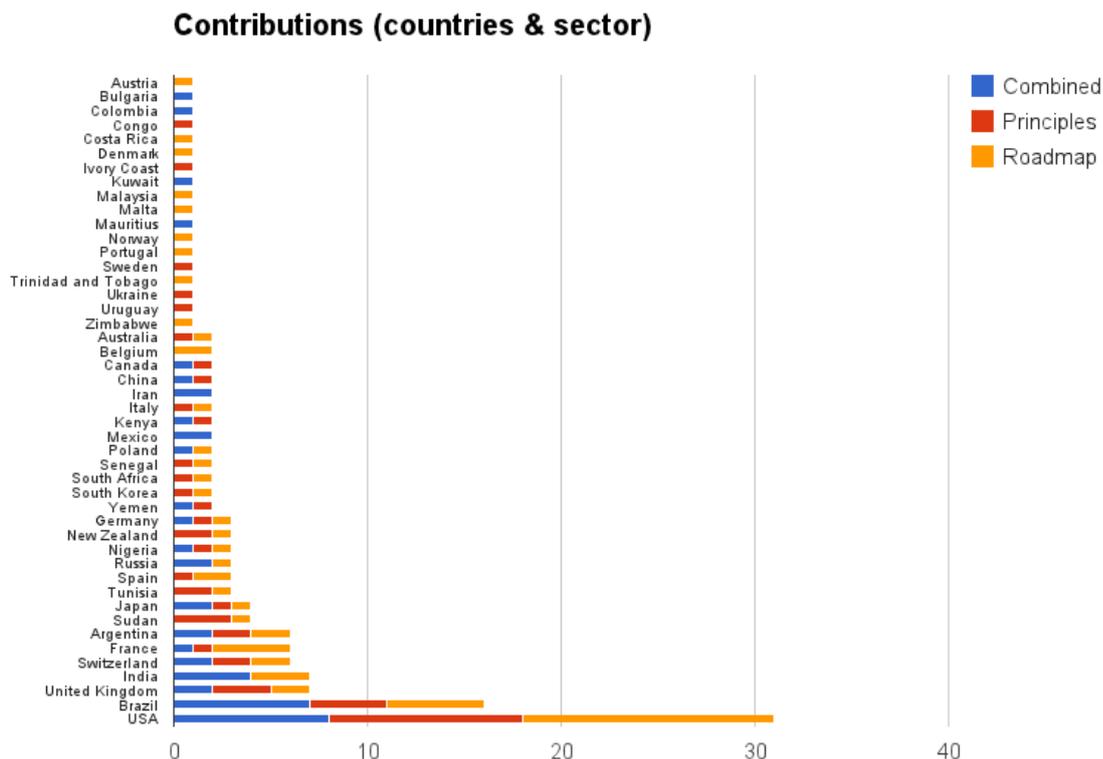


Figure 2. Type of submission (by region)

