

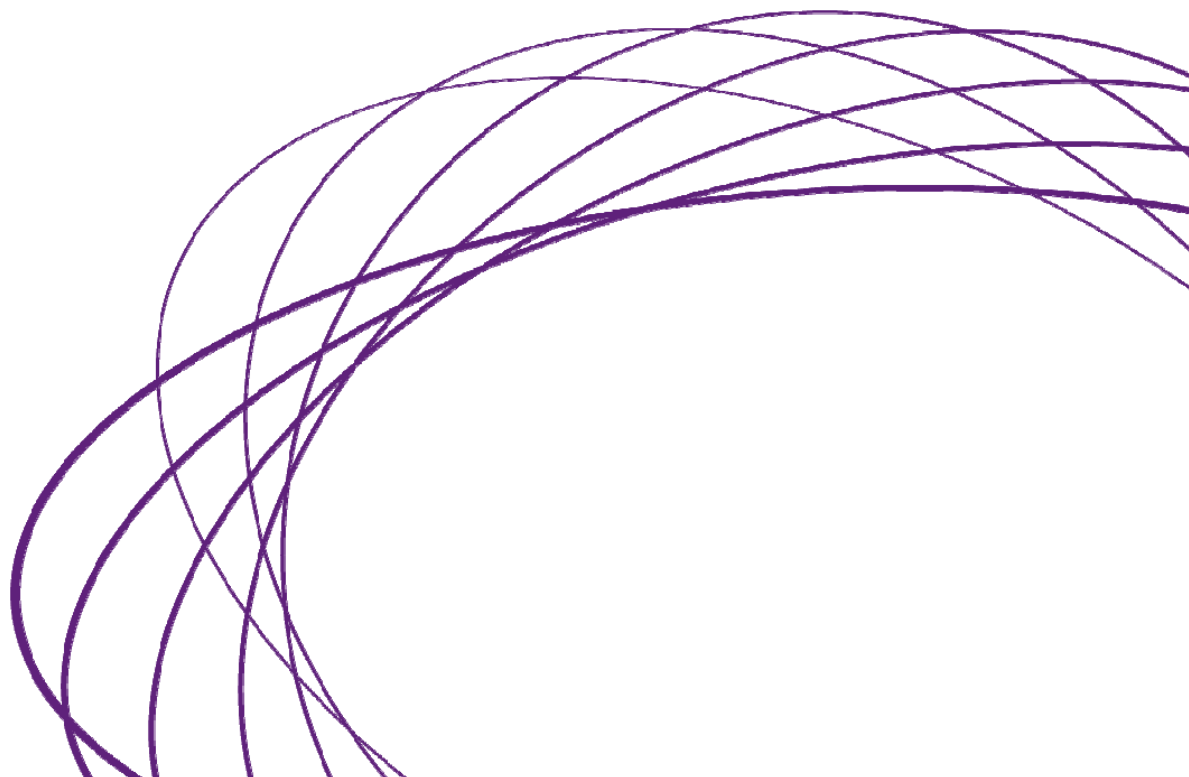


Rapportering från

# ITU Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS)

22-24 June 2009

Anders Rafting



# Bakgrund

PP06 i Antalia nov 2006 antog resolutionerna:

- ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the WSIS (World Summit on the Information Society), (Resolution 140)
- Study on the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the activities of the Union related to WSIS, (Resolution 141);
- Review of terminology used in the ITU Constitution and Convention, (Resolution 142);
- Study of definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies, (Resolution 149)

## Agenda WG-WSIS 15-25 juni -09

- Fourth meeting of the Working Group on Resolution 149 (**WG-Def**) from **15-16 June 2009** (open to Member States and Sector Members);
- Third meeting of the Working Group on Resolution 142 (**WG-Terminology**) from **18-19 June 2009** (open to Member States);
- **Fifteenth meeting of the Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) from 22-24 June 2009** (open to Member States and Sector Members);
- Sixth meeting of the Working Group on the participation study (**WG-Study**) on **25 June 2009** (open to Member States).

## 23 Juni: Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues. Ordförande: Mr. Majed Al Mazyed (Saudiarabien)

- This group was established as an integral part of WG WSIS, open only to all Member States, in accordance with Resolution 75 (WTSA, 2008), and Council Resolution 1282 (Mod. 2008)

It is tasked to identify, study and develop matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues, to disseminate its outputs throughout ITU's membership, and to contribute to the work of WG - WSIS on international Internet-related public policy issues within the mandate of ITU.

## Proposal: Joint Contributions from Syria and Saudi Arabia

1. To support development of the technology, protocols, and governance required for a **new, alternate internet optimized for international applications and for WSIS principles**, including innovation, competition, and investment.
  - To prepare **guidelines**, from the perspective of Internet-related public policy issues, **regarding those characteristics required of a new, alternate internet**.
  - To leverage the experience and expertise of the ITU and to recommend that the **ITU lead the coordination effort on development activities of a new, alternate internet**.
  - To instruct the **ITU Secretariat to study those activities already underway in support of a new, alternate internet**, both within and exterior to the ITU, and to provide a summary of those activities.
  - To establish a coordinated effort among ITU-T, ITU-D, and relevant UN organizations regarding **international agreements and treaties required for a new, alternate internet** optimized for international applications.

## Discussions on the contribution on a New, Alternate Internet

1. The meeting discussed the extensive contribution which was welcomed by the Group. It was suggested that the term “future internet” could be used instead of “New, Alternate Internet”.
2. This contribution was supported by some administrations while other administrations felt that there need for more discussions on applying WSIS principles to the current Internet.
3. It was also pointed out that a number of relevant organizations have already recognized the need for new approaches to the current challenges, that it is important to coordinate their efforts to achieve outcomes in line with WSIS principles, and that the ITU is ideally suited to provide this coordination.

(cont.)

## Discussions on the contribution on a New, Alternate Internet

- It was suggested that ongoing work within ITU (such as in various Study Groups), should be leveraged.
- The need for a stable, secure and interoperable future internet, in line with WSIS principles was emphasized by the Group.
- It was noted that future contributions are important for making progress in this area.

## Proposal: Joint Contributions from Syria and Saudi Arabia

### Prioritizing Internet-Related Public Policy Issues

- Infrastructure and resource issues.
  - Coordination and management of critical Internet resources.
  - Internet naming and addressing, including administration of the root zone files and root server system of the domain name system (DNS) and allocation of generic top-level domain names (gTLDs).
- Cybersecurity issues.
  - Security, safety, continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet.
  - Dealing effectively with spam, malware, botnets, phishing, etc.
  - Issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet.
  - Respect for privacy and the protection of personal information and data.
  - Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation through telecommunications/ICT.

## (cont.) Prioritizing Internet-Related Public Policy Issues

- Multilingualization of the Internet.
- Affordability and availability issues.
  - Reducing international Internet costs.
  - Availability, affordability, reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world.
- Development and capacity building issues.
  - Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries.
  - Developmental aspects of the Internet.

## Discussion on Prioritizing Internet-Related Public Policy Issues

- It was mentioned that the order of this non-exhaustive list of Internet-related public policy issues does not represent the priority of all Member States as each Member State and/or relevant regional group may have a different order for this list.

## Contribution: Internet-related Public Policy (USA)

Regarding doc WG-WSIS-15/4: ITU activities in Public Policy Issues

- important to define the “scope” of the ITU’s role
- other entities may already be coordinating or managing a specific area identified by the ITU
- ITU is not the lead actor for coordination and management of critical Internet resources, Internet naming and addressing, or allocation of top-level domain names

