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| **PHYSICAL OPEN CONSULTATIONS OF THE COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL INTERNET-RELATED PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES** Geneva, 3 February 2017 |  |
| INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION |  |
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|  | **Document OPCWGINT4/3-E** |
| **3 February 2017** |
| **English only** |

PHYSICAL OPEN CONSULTATIONS OF THE COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL INTERNET-RELATED PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES (CWG-Internet)

**Brief Summary of the Online Open Consultation and Physical Open Consultation Meeting (October 2016- January 2017)**

**1. Introduction**

Following discussions during the 2016 Session of the ITU Council, which took place from 25 May to 2 June 2016, in Geneva, Switzerland, Council instructed the CWG-Internet to produce a brief summary of the Open Online Consultation and Physical Open Consultation Meetings:

a) ITU secretariat should prepare a brief draft summary of the written contributions to the online open consultation and the discussions during the physical open consultation meeting,

b) Stakeholders present at the physical open consultation meeting should agree on the brief summary,

c) Submit brief summary, without edits, to the next CWG-Internet for inclusion as an Annex to the Chairman’s report.

d) CWG-Internet should consider and discuss the open consultation brief summary.

**2. Online Open Consultation on the "Developmental Aspects of the Internet"**  
**2.1** An Online Open Consultation was conducted from October 2016 to January 2017 on the topic of the "Developmental Aspects of the Internet". During this consultation 46 responses were received from a variety of stakeholders and regions (20 Government and public sector entities, 10 entities from the Private Sector and Technical Community, 8 Civil Society representatives and 8 from the Academia and Research Community). The responses provided rich inputs, analysing the developmental aspects of the Internet and sharing different views on the way forward with regard to the three specific questions of the consultation:

"Considering the importance of Internet to the global digital economy, all stakeholders are invited to submit their comments on the following key aspects:  
  
1. What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?  
2. How can governments and other stakeholders promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?  
3. What are the challenges and opportunities?" 

The meeting appreciated and thanked all stakeholders who responded to the online consultations.

**2.2** A compilation of the summaries received directly from the individual online submitters, including relevant comments made by participants during the meeting, can be found in the [Annex](#Annex) of this document. The detailed responses and views submitted during the Online Open Consultation can be found in the published compilation document [OPCWGINT4/2](https://www.itu.int/md/S17-OPCWGINT4-C-0002/en).

**3. Physical Open Consultation meeting on the "Developmental Aspects of the Internet"**

**3.1** The fourth Physical Open Consultation meeting on the topic of the "Developmental Aspects of the Internet" took place on 3 February 2017 at the ITU HQs in Geneva, Switzerland with over 100 registered participants, both onsite and remotely.

**3.2** The Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Malcolm Johnson, opened the meeting welcoming the participants to the Physical Open Consultation meeting. He commended the results of the Online Open Consultation and pointed out the relevance of this round of Open Consultations on the "Developmental Aspects of the Internet" to the overall Post-2015 efforts.

**3.3** A panel session was held at the beginning of the Physical Open Consultation meeting. The intent of the panel session was to share experiences and factual information with regards to the "Developmental Aspects of the Internet". Expert panellists representing various stakeholder groups presented their unique experiences and shared best practices and views, as these related to the questions of the open consultation. The panel was followed by an open discussion with the rest of the participants.

**3.4** Compilation document [OPCWGINT4/2](https://www.itu.int/md/S17-OPCWGINT4-C-0002/en) was presented during the physical consultation meeting and various stakeholders took the floor- both onsite and through the remote participation tool- to present their submitted views.

**4. Summary of Discussions during the Physical Open Consultation meeting**

**4.1** Stakeholders present at the physical open consultation meeting agreed on the brief summary of the fourth Physical Open Consultation meeting of CWG-Internet, as included below:

ICTs were recognized as a driver for sustainable development, economic growth, social and financial inclusion. Linkages were made between ICTs and the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, namely ICTs supporting sectors such as education, health, agriculture, trade, critical infrastructures and public administration. It was also agreed that ICTs can serve as platforms for innovation and entrepreneurship, thus having the potential to reduce unemployment and poverty.

Ensuring access and affordability and bridging the digital divide in all its manifestations (geographical, social, gender-related, financial etc) was considered critical for furthering development through ICTs. Providing an enabling environment for investment and expansion of infrastructure was considered important in this regard.

At the same time raising awareness, fostering digital skills and enabling the development of local content was seen as vital for a broader adoption of ICTs and enjoyment of their benefits. Trust, security and the protection of fundamental human rights online were also identified as essential elements for achieving greater usage.

The importance of robust and transparent regulatory, legal and policy frameworks was highlighted for leveraging the opportunities and mitigating the challenges involved in the adoption of ICTs.

International, regional and national engagement of all stakeholders with regard to the pertinent issues was encouraged.

**4.2** The meeting further discussed suggestions on topics for future open consultations, such as “security, trust and privacy” and the “gender digital divide”.

**4.3** Various suggestions were further made on an output-oriented use of the results of the Open Consultations by the CWG-Internet.

**4.4** The brief summary will be submitted by the ITU Secretariat, without edits, to the upcoming CWG-Internet for inclusion as an Annex to the Chairman’s report.

**5. Closing**

**5.1** In closing, Mr. Majed Al-Mazyed thanked all stakeholders who sent submissions and participated in the open consultation discussions and encouraged the CWG-Internet to consider the received responses and the fruitful discussions of this meeting. He further thanked the moderator and the panellists for the informative panel session, which the meeting found very useful. He also expressed his thanks to the Secretariat, in particular Ms. Despoina Sareidaki and Mr. Preetam Maloor, for their efficient assistance during the meeting.

**5.2** The participants thanked the Chairman and Secretariat for their effective organisation and management of the physical meeting.

**ANNEX**

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|  | **Date** | **Submitter** | **Summary** |
|  | December 06, 2016 | [Just Net Coalition (Switzerland)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=22) | The Internet has become a vitally important social infrastructure that profoundly impacts our societies. We are all citizens of an Internet-mediated world whether as the minority who uses it or the majority who does not. In this, our world, the Internet must advance human rights and social justice. Internet governance must be truly democratic.   In order to achieve those goals, we put forward principles that should underpin the emergence of an Internet that advances human rights and social justice globally, and the reconfiguration of Internet governance into a truly democratic space.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/22/CWG-Internet_2017_-_JNC.pdf) |
|  | December 06, 2016 | [Association for Proper Internet Governance (Switzerland)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=23) | The Internet and the electronic networking revolution, like previous technological shifts, holds out the promise of a better and more equitable world for all. Yet it is increasingly evident that certain elites are capturing the benefits of these developments largely for themselves and consolidating their overall positions of control. Global corporations, often in partnership with governments, are framing and constructing this new society in their own interests, at the expense of what is required in the wider public interest.  As the challenge to much wider societal issues grows, and the dangers of undermining hard-won gains in social justice across sectors (health, education, environment, gender equality, economic development, etc.) become very real, we call upon social justice movements around the world, as well as other concerned individuals and organizations, to engage with the Internet Social Forum process.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/23/CWG-Internet%202017%20-%20ISF.pdf) |
|  | December 14, 2016 | [Association for Proper Internet Governance (Switzerland)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=24) | As we already stated in our contribution to a previous open consultation on this topic, the key developmental aspects of the Internet are to reduce the cost of connectivity and to maintain trust and security.  Reducing the cost of connectivity can be achieved by fostering competition (which may include functional separation), funding infrastructure, taking steps to reduce the cost of international connectivity, supporting the development of local content, capacity building, and a proper governance system.  Maintaining trust and security can be achieved by protecting human rights, protecting data privacy, combating spam, protecting consumers, enabling pervasive strong encryption, and curtailing unnecessary and disproportionate mass surveillance.  Further, it is time to recognize that colonialist attitudes left over from the past are not appropriate and must be banned. And the time has come to make the world a better place by using the Internet to increase social justice: the fair and just relation between the individual and society, measured in terms of the explicit and tacit terms for the distribution of wealth, opportunities for personal activity and social privileges. And the time has come to abandon neo-liberal policies that are in reality corporatist policies that favor the techno-imperialistic geopolitical and geoeconomic goals of one particular country.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/24/CWG-Internet%202017.pdf) |
|  | December 16, 2016 | [Ministère des postes des télécommunications et de l'Economie Numérique](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=25)  [(Guinea)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=25) | find attach my request  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/25/Request_IUT_NCONDE1.docx) |
|  | December 20, 2016 | [IT for Change](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=26)  [(India)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=26) | The world will be connected, by 2025. But a totalising net of surveillance has annexed the planet, rapidly enfolding society and sociality. The unfreedoms of the internet are not just about exclusion, but the despotism of a tireless net that enslaves us as subjects of a datafied world. There was a time when those who could manipulate media manipulated elections; now algorithms are taking over electoral processes and the media. Welcome to post-truth on the post-human planet. The primary problem before us is that of greed: in digital capitalism, the Internet is becoming a rapacious instrument of capture. We have forfeited the opportunity that the digital revolution brought us to build a technology of memory that can radically change the power structures of society.  The digital phenomenon is invariably cast as post-political; as an autonomous force that is best left alone, untarnished by human intent. But inclusion presupposes the rule of law. As the Internet redefines institutions globally and locally, it dislocates the boundaries of existing jurisprudence. So, who should develop the standards for the global public policy issues raised by the Internet? The absence of a democratic international platform to address public interest in times of algorithmic tyranny reflects a monumental crisis of governance. A private platform floated by the top six digital corporations is all set to formulate best practices on AI technologies. Industry standards do indeed have a role to play.  But an internet that can be individually empowering, collectively enriching and ecologically restorative is possible only through a democratic rule of law that can guarantee the mechanisms of accountability, in global governance. It is time we move in this direction, of forging a global digital compact. We need a robust political process to develop global norms and policies for the Internet, as required by the Tunis agenda.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/26/IT%20for%20Change%20-CWG-Internet%20Online%20Open%20Consultation%202017.pdf) |
|  | December 21, 2016 | [Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications (Bulgaria)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=27) | "Developmental Aspects of the Internet"  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/27/SUMMARY.docx) |
|  | December 23, 2016 | [Comisión de Regulación de Comunicaciones (Colombia)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=28) | Please find attached the responses from the CRC to the online open consultations.  [View submitted document in Spanish](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/28/Colombia_OpenConsultations_Oct2016.docx) |
|  | December 26, 2016 | [Povolzhskiy State University of Telecommunications and Informatics (Russian Federation)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=29) | 1. What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?  Developmental aspects of the Internet, especially for developing countries:   1. Human Infrastructure Trained, educated and engaged people who create, sustain, and maintain networks at a local and regional level. 2. Technical infrastructure The networks, computers, protocols (standards), Internet exchange points, and other technology that the Internet runs “on”, and through which the unconnected become connected. 3. Governance Infrastructure The frameworks, guidelines and rules that promote Internet use, innovation and expansion are critical to allow the Internet to fulfill Its’ potential as a channel for human expression and development.   2. How can governments and other stakeholders promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?  For the further development of the Internet, particularly in developing countries, governments and other interested organizations can focus their efforts on: - participating in conferences and technical workshops; - supporting local and regional internet Organizations; - producing research and publications; - funding grants for Internet projects.  3. What are the challenges and opportunities?  One of the problems of further development of the Internet is to provide efficient access to the desired content on the worldwide web. The explosive growth of the world wide web in the Internet has caused a large volume of distribution of digital content such as texts, pictures, audio data, and video data. A large portion of Internet traffic is derived from this content. Therefore, a major developmental aspect of the Future Internet is to create new content distribution mechanisms. These include the so-called content distribution networks (CDNs), described in Recommendation ITU-T Y.2019, and peer-to-peer (P2P) networking for content sharing. This requires some novel approaches specializing in data content handling, focused on the management of data / content from the point of view of Internet resource usage. They are distinguished from existing Internet in the concepts of addressing and routing mechanism. While the routing mechanism of current Internet depends on 'location' (IP address or host name), the new routing method must be based on the name of data/content and the data/content may be stored in multiple physical locations with a network-wide caching mechanism. |
|  | December 27, 2016 | [TUBITAK](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=30)  [(Turkey)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=30) | We can describe the developmental aspects of the Internet by separating many groups. The communications and information delivery capability of the Internet serves all sectors of society. The areas of education, health, social policy, commerce and trade, government, agriculture, communications, and science and technology benefit from Internet access to information. The internet provides many benefits for society. Internet can be defined as a technological tool that enables or enhances the convenience of people this way. At the same time, internet can only become a tool for social development if it is applied in a way that addresses the complex challenges of improving the lives of the least-privileged and most-needy millions around the world. Social development here means in improvement in the living standards and general well-being of all members of any given society. Accordingly, if the Internet is to be socially beneficial, it needs to be used for alleviating poverty, improving access to health care and education, conserving and fairly distributing resources, and strengthening participation in decision-making processes. Thus the success of the Internet should be measured less in terms of sheer numbers of connected individuals and more in terms of accessibility and contribution to social progress.  It is widely believed that the digital revolution holds many promises for developing countries, allowing them to leapfrog through stages of development and catch up with more developed countries. The idea of joining the global information society is pursued vigorously worldwide, not the least by commercial interests. Appropriate measures to be taken are increasingly on the political agendas at international, regional, and national levels and more international development efforts aim at introducing new information technologies in less-developed parts of the world.  Internet is seen as need and convenience for developing countries. The Internet needs to be protected by regulations, protocols and laws to protect the rights of individuals. It can be developed with the support of governments and other stakeholders, and the internet will contribute to the economy of the country in communication with other sectors. The fact that the internet is free and accessible means that citizens can hear their voice to around the world. The internet is freedom, but requires supervision and knowledge. I hope that social media controls, internet laws and courts will come out in order to protect their rights. Money laundering on the internet, frauds, inappropriate content, attacks on individual rights, and conscious propaganda in social media etc. IT crimes require international internet law and control mechanisms. Such formations will not only lead to rigid governance but also to make constructive decisions that are more open, free and open to developing societies, and will make them individuals who are bound by internet ethical rules.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/30/AccessibleForm_OpenConsultations_Oct2016.docx) |
|  | December 28, 2016 | [MAMTech Limited](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=31)  [(Bangladesh)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=31) | Internet is very very useful medium for communication. Now a days peoples realize that, Internet is an important basic element of everyday life activities and without it the world is dull and cumbersome. But with regret it is to say that, till eve of 2017 it could not be recognized officially/ in State as necessary or indispensable thing like other basic needs. In webspace everybody is skeptic that internet is insecure and hazardous. For network usage, there is no government or international statutory rules. There will have Universal Unique Identity (UUID) for every internet/network user which will be perpetual. This UUID will be used as IP Address, any account ID in webspace, Phone number, email address, server IP, web application IP, website address etc. In this document I try to stand a model for IP Addressing with UUIDs. And this IP Address will replace IPv4/IPv6.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/31/Raw%20RFC%20For%20IP%20Addressing.docx) |
|  | December 28, 2016 | [Ministry of Economy (Montenegro)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=32) | DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECTS OF THE INTERNET  1. What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?  Internet plays an increasing role in life's daily and increasingly affects the economic development of a country, so it is very important to create an environment that encourages the use of the Internet. First of all it is necessary to work on the digital literacy of the population in the way to get them engaged in the digital society. With the introduction of the Internet in everyday life, setting up various e-services, increasing local content in all respects will increase the need for its use. The appearance of new content and new e-services encourages the development of infrastructure for access to the Internet, but also the application of new technologies that allow faster access speeds makes room for offering a range of new content and services, so it means that the development of the infrastructure and content are interconnected to each other, so as to influence one another, and it affects in their constant evolving. The regulatory framework needs to be predictable to encourage long-term investments in infrastructure. Of course, all this should be accompanied by regulations in other areas, primarily in the field of construction. In Montenegro is kept the register of operator`s infrastructure, so that the joint use of the existing infrastructure is increasingly represented, which greatly reduces the cost of construction. It is very important to provide an environment that provides security and privacy to users while using the Internet. And finally, there must be ensured the access to the Internet also in areas that are not economically viable for operators, usually in sparsely populated rural regions. In Montenegro, it is solved through the universal service, but also during the allocation of radio frequencies for mobile operators, it is put the requirement that operators have to cover with signal rural areas as well, and to make possible to customers in these areas to access to the Internet at high speeds. At the state level a lot of this is supported through the Information Society Development Strategy of Montenegro by 2020.  2. How can governments and other stakeholders promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?  The Government of Montenegro is endeavoring to provide the best possible conditions for the quality of life of citizens in all aspects of life and work, especially in the development of information - communication technologies, and building an information society in the country. The development of the information society and the use of ICT in order to raise the efficiency of economic and social processes, requires coordinated efforts and activities of all government institutions. In order to build a favorable environment in the field of ICT, and the team and access to the Internet, the Government aims to: 1) Improve the overall price / feature of all electronic communications services; 2) Introduces competition in the existing monopoly or quasi-monopoly of the market, such as fixed network and services, international traffic, Internet access and Internet services; 3) It provides a favorable investment climate for technology broadband networks, both for existing and potential investors; 4) Amend the existing legislation and regulations relating to electronic communications in order to approach the policy and principles of EU directives in the field of EC. This goal is consistent with the Government's efforts to achieve closer economic, trade and political relations with the EU, including, as the ultimate goal, the full membership; 5) Promotes the use of the Internet by individuals and legal entities, government bodies, in accordance with the provisions of the strategy of ICT and the development of a wide range of online applications and services (G2B, G2C, B2B and B2C 3); 6) Restructures planning and use of electronic services and networks needs to improve their efficiency and cost / performance; 7) Remove all barriers to attract new investments in the Montenegrin telecommunications sector relating to: the introduction of new services that depend on the timely availability of reasonable offer wholesale services of existing operators; construction of new systems, particularly cable distribution network (which can provide telecommunications services and distribute entertainment programs); and use other selected technologies such as broadband wireless transmission; Montenegro has established a national point of exchange of Internet traffic (IXP), which result in the following benefits: encouraging the development of Internet services in Montenegro, lowering cost of Internet access services, relief links to the global Internet, improving the quality of Internet access services and increase safety communication, etc. The government creates a legal environment that encourages competition and it leads to the formation of prices that are affordable for all citizens. The increase in the number of internet users, whether via fixed or mobile networks, testified that the Internet is accessible to most Montenegrin citizens, and the application of the universal service it is more accessible and in rural areas. Today, all internet providers in Montenegro offer special, cheaper internet packages for socially vulnerable population, pupils, students, people with disabilities, NGOs, etc. In addition, in many municipalities in Montenegro has a location in which to use free wireless internet. From the Internet, which is based on a "best effort", it is expected more, so operators must provide a certain quality of Internet connection which will allow users to use various content available on the Internet, and which are more sensitive to quality variation of Internet connection. Quality parameters have to be stipulated, and their values have to be publicly available to all operators. Also, operators must publicly announce if they are performing traffic management, as well as possible slowing or blocking of traffic. It is necessary to provide tools to users with which they can examine the quality of the Internet connection and on that basis they can make the decision on the selection of the operator.  3. What are the challenges and opportunities?  Today, the telecommunication sector is experiencing structural changes and is still struggling with the missing links of the national market, the lack of regulatory consistency and predictability, especially for radio spectrum, as well as the lack of sufficient investment, especially in rural areas. The introduction of new ICT and modern services that require high speed data transfer is unthinkable without a developed broadband Internet access and built proper infrastructure. Development and construction of modern electronic communication network, efficient use radio-frequency spectrum, geographic and economic availability broadband access is the goal in function of the development of digital Montenegro. In addition to providing infrastructure and geographical availability of broadband access is necessary to ensure its economic availability through price regulation of broadband access, in accordance with the law, and take measures to increase the use of the Internet. Achieving affordable access to the Internet is best done through the promotion of competition. In order to ensure, competitive environment, where all market participants have equal conditions for business, it is necessary to adopt an appropriate regulatory framework in the field of electronic communications that will allow ease the entry in market and will remove all barriers of entering the market. Also, it is necessary to have mechanisms which will, in order to increase competition, enable interventions on the wholesale market, and if that is not enough, then also on the retail market. It is necessary to ensure mechanisms for affordable prices for vulnerable population. Also, it is necessary to enable environment to build confidence and security in the use of the Internet in Montenegro through: 1) Improving institutional and legislative framework for cyber security 2) Protection of critical information infrastructures 3) Strengthening capacities of state law enforcement authorities 4) Strengthening capacities of the National Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT-ME) 5) Establishing and maintaining an effective Public-private partnership 6) Raising public awareness about the safe usage of the Internet Digital Montenegro - a country that has recognized the economic and social potential of ICT remains the vision of the information society development in Montenegro. |
|  | January 03, 2017 | ICT Ministry of Colombia  [Submission in English](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=34)  [Submission in Spanish](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=35) | Internet development inside countries, depends on two complementary lines, one that includes external factors related to market disruptions inside international internet sectors and the intervention of collaborative actors (ICANN, IGF, IETF, Civil Society, etc.) involved and constituted as actors inside ICT policy-making process and another, a domestic one represented by a ICT public policy implemented from the national government. For developing countries, the role of the National Government is presented as the one with the most preponderance, since its performance is not only focused in ensuring integral deployment of the infrastructure that enables ICT connectivity within the territory, but also in the training and education of society to boost their usage of benefits of internet development. The inclusion of activities that promote these two government roles inside the public policy generated for the ICT sector will facilitate the adjustment and the coordination of domestic decisions with the digital advances that are carried out daily on the global basis.  El desarrollo de Internet dentro de los países, depende de dos grandes líneas complementarias, una que incluye factores externos relacionados con las disrupciones del mercado internacional de Internet y la intervención de grupos colaborativos internacionales (ICANN, IGF, IETF, Sociedad Civil, etc.) que participan y se constituyen como actores en la toma de decisiones del sector y otra interna, representada por una política pública TIC implementada desde el gobierno nacional. Para países en vía de desarrollo, el papel del Gobierno Nacional se presenta como el de más preponderancia, dado que su labor se centra no sólo en garantizar el despliegue integral de la infraestructura que posibilita la conectividad de las TIC dentro del territorio, sino que además debe liderar la enseñanza y el entrenamiento de la sociedad para el aprovechamiento de los beneficios que ofrece el desarrollo de Internet. La inclusión de actividades que impulsen estos dos grandes roles del Gobierno dentro la política pública generada para el sector TIC, facilitara la adaptación y coordinación de las decisiones domésticas con los avances digitales que se llevan a cabo a diaria a nivel global.  [View submitted document in English](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/34/Open%20Consultation%20of%20the%20CWG-Internet-MINTIC.docx) |
|  | January 04, 2017 | [National Communications Authority](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=36)  [(Ghana)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=36) | The aspects of the internet that can help in its development are but not limited to Digital Literacy, creating contents that are of interest and will drive the local people to use the internet, critical access infrastructure such as Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), social, economic and policies/regulations.  Conscious efforts and the political will of governments in developing countries is very much required to institute favourable and sustainable polices and regulations for the development of the internet in their countries.  Governments need to engage and partner with organizations whose activities are aimed at ensuring internet development and affordability for everyone such as the Internet Society (ISOC), Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI), IEEE, ICANN, etc.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/36/OPEN%20CONSULTATION%20ON%20THE%20DEVELOPMENTAL%20ASPECTS%20OF%20THE%20INTERNET.docx) |
|  | January 06, 2017 | [GSMA  (United Kingdom)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=37) | A number of development aspects of the Internet exist and all stakeholders have a role to play in addressing the challenges to economic, social, regulatory and technical issues. However, the sharing and communication of information and challenges in-countries and in-region goes a long way to promoting developmental aspects of particular regional Internet development. In this consultation a number of challenges and possible ways to address those challenges are discussed with a focus on affordability, local content and skills as well as investment.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/37/ITU_Developmental%20Aspects%20Internet%20Consultation_GSMA%20Submission%20January%202017.docx)  COMMENT:  In response to this submission, a comment was made that Zero-rating is perceived as a violation of network neutrality. |
|  | January 09, 2017 | [General Authority for Communications and Informatics (Libya)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=38) | This response is made in line with my department's scope of work which revolves around the development aspect of the internet in regard to the implementation of e-Libya strategy that highly depends on the internet.  [View submitted document in English](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/38/The%20Role%20of%20the%20Internet%20in%20the%20Economic%20Development.docx)  [View submitted document in Arabic](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/38/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%86%D8%AA%20%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%86%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A9%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%AA%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%A9.docx) |
|  | January 09, 2017 | [US Department of State  (United States)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=39) | The United States believes that the foundational aspect of the digital economy is connectivity. As more countries come online, the focus increasingly will turn to addressing shortfalls in rural service, gender divides, and the gap between those who “know how” to use technology and those who don’t. The risk of being left behind grows exponentially with each leap forward by the economies that are connected and adept at deploying the benefits of computing.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/39/US%20Contribution%20CWG-I%20Open%20Consultvf.docx) |
|  | January 10, 2017 | [ASIET  (Spain)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=40) | The development of telecommunications and technological convergence, both at globally and Latin America level, has made possible the emergence of new markets of digital content and services, setting up a new set of interactions between users, telecom sector companies and providers of such digital content and services.  The traditional purpose of telecommunications, that is, allowing two or more people to communicate by voice, is no longer the rationale for connectivity.  The Digital Ecosystem, understood as the set of benefits and requirements of different nature provided from and through networks (telecommunications infrastructure) enabling it, as well as the interaction between the providers of services of different nature that make up the new extended ***Value Chain*** of Internet services, is a ***new subject of analysis*** from which the ***Public Policies*** must be considered.  The Digital Ecosystem is based both in connectivity providers via telecommunications networks and content and service providers over the top (OTTs), and is essential that both can develop in a sustainable way, with equivalent regulations and principles (Level Playing Field).  The debate is that with the traditional logic of remuneration to the operator because of regulatory asymmetries, it doesn´t permit to sustain the necessary levels of investment to meet the growing demand for bandwidth from end user with universal coverage, quality and a reasonable return for the operator. On the other hand, traditionally the operator who developed the nets was paid by the user through the acquisition of services (voice, data, and video). In the current situation, a part of the business of voice and video is captured by over the top service providers (OTT), which operate without being subject to the existing regulation for incumbents.  Governments in relation to developmental aspects of Internet, as leading actor, must focus its ***Public Policies*** so that they take into account this crucial change and orient them to generate an environment that favours ***innovation*** and at the same time secure the sustainability of the system, they should develop a new regulatory framework that ensures ***equal game conditions*** for all players in the ecosystem (Level Playing Field)  Is essential a permanent ***public-private dialogue*** that generate confidence from one sector towards the other, to encourage ***public-private partnerships*** focused on a win-win base both from the point of view of users benefit and for the greater credibility of the new products and generation of new business as consequence of traditional economies digitization.  The challenge of digital innovation as consequently of the access to Internet, in the case of Latin America (and perhaps in other regions) implies to act on the following points:   * Promotion of best practices in public innovation * Solve the inefficiencies of the private incubation: * Focus areas of digital innovation: * Resolve the failures of coordination of public investment: * Promotion of private investment: * Solve the human capital gap. * To explore options that facilitate the involvement of development Banks.   So far, the focus on decision-making centres of the Governments of the continent has fallen on ***networks, deployment of broadband and access prices.*** Without forget to consider that there is still work to be done in this area - especially referring the Digital Inclusion of vulnerable sectors - the fact is that both Governments and companies, researchers and academics have to begin to define an ***Agenda for the future***, based on an integrated vision of the Digital Ecosystem, however, this challenge is at the same time an opportunity. The future of this agenda requires a stand-alone industrial development of the digital sector. The complexity of the future agenda lies in the fact that, in parallel with the development of the digitalization, we must resolve the gaps that continue to affect our societies both in the access and use of Internet.  [View submitted document in English](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/40/Abstract%20ASIET%20Response.docx)  [View submitted document in Spanish](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/40/ASIET_OPEN%20CONSULTATION%20CWG-INTERNET%20JAN17.docx) |
|  | January 10, 2017 | [NTT DATA Corporation (Japan)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=41) | The Internet is now necessary social infrastructure which could provide solution to various issues on development of industry and economy, healthcare and social security, education, safe and reliable life by levering ICT. In addition, the Internet is now important network to support business of multi-national company, R&D activities with international collaboration, without physical constriction such as border or sea. As a result the Internet contributes to create new additional value in globe. Regarding the developmental aspects of the Internet, we should consider to create necessary rule to promote the open Internet with multi-stakeholder approach and with minimum interference by governments of each country. As a result, the open Internet comes to be place where could make innovation by private sector through various pilot projects to achieve their fruitful idea. Regarding the challenges and opportunities, we should make further activities against cyber terrorism with collaboration at national, regional and international level among all relevant stakeholders. In addition, we should promote to utilize cross-border data flows with framework of economic partnership. |
|  | January 10, 2017 | [Internet Initiative Japan Inc.  (Japan)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=42) | These comments are on behalf of IIJ.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/42/ITU%20Questionnaire_IIJ.docx) |
|  | January 10, 2017 | [Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. (JPRS) (Japan)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=43) | In the comments, JPRS delivers its view that it supports the arrangement of the Internet-related issues with various stakeholder initiatives, and therefore supports the open and bottom-up multistakeholder model. Such Internet-related issues are for all the layers including technical infrastructure, application, content, and political ones. JPRS also touches the possible danger of excess regulation and welcomes the impelling force of moderate support and guidance for people on the entire globe to achieve a big success in the developmental aspect of the Internet.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/43/1701-Development%20Aspects%20of%20the%20Internet%20(JPRS).pdf) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Alliance for Affordable Internet / Web Foundation (United States)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=44) | The Web Foundation and Alliance for Affordable Internet offer two reports: 1) Women’s Rights Online: Translating Access into Empowerment[i] and (2) 2015-16 Affordability Report[ii] as a contribution to the call by the ITU Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues. While the benefits of Internet access are well document, of concern are current trends that can attenuate these positive impacts. Governments, especially in developing countries, seem more responsive to the idea of the Internet as an enabler of economic rights, much less so social, cultural, civil and political rights. This obviously presents a challenge as we can’t really have some rights without others, nor have the Internet’s use fragmented in that way. For example, blocking and filtering of content (as well as the growing trend of Internet shutdowns) prevent women (as well as all citizens) from exercising and enjoying their right to information; in the case of women, blocking/filtering of Internet content affects their access to sexual and reproductive health information. Other important trends in Internet access and use include income inequality[iii], which impacts how low-income groups and women access and use the Internet. In particular, our understanding of what is affordable Internet is distorted by high-levels of income inequality. If policies do not account for this it will make it harder to improve access for all. In addition, we will never achieve universal Internet access without acknowledging and addressing the gender gap in access. The Women’s Rights Online report found that women are 50% less likely than men to access the Internet in ten countries across the global South. In fact, globally the digital gender gap is growing.[iv] Our reports show that adverse social norms[v] are affecting women’s ownership of digital assets and in turn, how they benefit from the Internet. Perhaps of most concern is that most broadband/ICT policies are gender-blind[vi] and are doing nothing to reduce this gap. ICT Policy reform presents a momentous opportunity to reverse and halt the growing digital divide, that is a poverty and gender divide. In particular, governments can “REACT” to this by protecting and enhancing women’s rights online; ensuring that primary and secondary school curricula must incorporate digital skills training, and that women have equal access to tertiary education opportunities; set a more ambitious affordability target[vii] if we are to achieve SDG 9c by 2020; invest in public access solutions; ensure relevant content for women is available and used; and to Define, set and measure targets for gender-responsive ICT policy[viii]  [i] <http://webfoundation.org/docs/2015/10/womens-rights-online21102015.pdf>  [ii] <http://a4ai.org/affordability-report/report/2015/>  [iii]<http://a4ai.org/affordability-report/report/2015/#poverty_income_inequality_and_the_case_of_mistaken_affordability>  [iv] <http://a4ai.org/digging-into-data-on-the-gender-digital-divide/>  [v] See page 24 of Women’s Rights Online: Translating Access to Empowerment  [vi] <http://a4ai.org/affordability-report/report/2015/#policy_recommendations>  [vii] <http://a4ai.org/1for2-affordability-target/>  [viii] <http://a4ai.org/affordability-report/report/2015/#policy_recommendations>  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/44/Combined%202015-Affordability-Report+Womens%20Rights%20Online%202015%20report.pdf) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Ministry of Communications and High Technologies (Azerbaijan)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=45) | [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/45/MCHT_ITU_%20CWG-Internet%20Online%20Open%20Consultation_2017.doc) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [CITRA  (Kuwait)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=46) | All the views included in the report represent CITRA's views.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/46/Response%20to%20ITU%20ver.3.1.pdf) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation (Mauritius)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=47) | See attached file  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/47/Inputs%20Developmental%20Aspects%20of%20the%20Internet%20CWG%20ITU%20v2.docx) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Radial Basis (United States)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=48) | Infrastructure for a competitive diversity is converse to somewhat deterministic structures that economize non-congruence to keep competition captive. Interdependencies that induce global growth must develop from regional shapes of economic, social, and regulatory condition through due proportion to maintain native diversity in drive of close competition. While the classical function of environment maintains this dynamic for mental and physical variance of individual forces to capacitate from diversity, the current of progressive technological aspects crosscut those concerns to aggregate field for faculty toward broad linearity. Is the distribution of empowerment to our semblances in humanity not the distribution of semblance to maintain humanity by individuality? With lateral respect for remote condition, the extent of enabling environments through the Internet facilitates sustainable development. Such in global enhancement of humanity, toward implicit equitability, returns from relative dynamics. Thus, governments and other stakeholders may diversify from current technical aspects by local disposition of the construct for community sphere, such that deliberative recomposition develops the civil candidate pool to maximize community cross-sections toward judgment with respect for due proportion. While we examine the evolution of governance by diversity in representation, in common hopes for prosperity, security, and liberty, we must modernize the infrastructure that values all nations, for value to further merit. In such, the multilateral, multistakeholder concept of open source nodes, as community privacy spheres, intend to equably empower civil communications. Similarly, client applications and plugins developed for existing channels must be made available among all, authenticate, and provide a simple mechanism for civil discretion of record to the proximate, geographically fenced node after their authorization. Individuals may interface with nodes to manage their opt-in communication streams for subscription to feed forward in confidence to deliberation fora. Does this approach to development by equity of stakeholders return representation for distribution across regions and participant national jurisdiction? In parallel is opportunity for differentiation to further incentivize resolution toward a more competitive route through regional roots. Without intent of error, the development toward equitability returns integrity for rediscovery of potential from mutual recognition of our imperfections, such that we strive toward better together of just humanity. <http://www.radialbasis.com/posts/development-from-recognition-to-rediscovery> |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Radio Research & Development Institute (Russian Federation)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=49) | • Russian Federation has developed and implemented public policy for personal data processing as well as many other countries.  • Nevertheless, public policies related to identification and authentication systems and processing of personal data are at different stages of development in various countries.  • One of the key issues is the cross-border transfer of personal data for global Internet services, where personal data is transmitted and can be processed on servers outside the legal framework of the country of origin.  • There is a strong need of all stakeholders to share knowledge and discuss issues related to personal data protection.  • CWG-Internet can initiate and conduct such discussion regarding public policies for identification and authentication issues in general and personal data processing in particular for benefits of all stakeholders.[View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/49/DEVELOPMENTAL%20ASPECTS%20OF%20THE%20INTERNET%20-%20NIIR%20contribution%20Feb-2017.pdf) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Telia Company (Sweden)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=50) | To whom it may concern, Please find herewith our submission; <http://www.teliacompany.com/accelerating-sustainable-growth>  Below a summary.  **Accelerating Sustainable Growth**  In this report by Deloitte commissioned by Telia, Deloitte have taken a closer look at how the services made possible by digitalization can accelerate more sustainable growth in the Nordics and Baltics.  The Nordic economies (Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland) have historically performed well but are facing a number of socio-economic challenges. These include low economic and productivity growth, high unemployment, especially amongst young people, as well as rising cost of healthcare for a growing and aging population. The Baltics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) face similar economic challenges to the Nordics and are still behind other EU countries’ income and productivity.  According to the report findings, increasing the scope and scale of digitalization in the Nordics and Baltics could add up to €100bn to the Nordic and Baltic economies in 2021, while also contributing to all dimensions of development covered by the United Nations. For example:  •Boosting sustainable growth: Enhanced use of digital solutions among governments, businesses and consumers may increase productivity by 3.5% on average across the Nordics and Baltics while creating up to an additional 470,000 jobs.  •Improving people’s lives: Up to 23,000 untimely deaths could be avoided through e-healthcare, while connected smart transportation could save up to 1,000 lives annually on our roads in 2021.  •Protecting the environment: Increased digitalization of the Nordic and Baltic economies could enable a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by up to 20%. That equates to taking nearly 9 million cars off the roads for a year.  Connected digital solutions can enable better access to quality education, new innovative jobs for our youths, improved healthcare for a growing and aging population, more efficient use of natural resources, as well as safer and cleaner cities and transportation.  However, while digitalization may unlock new more sustainable economic growth, a number of significant barriers still need to be successfully addressed to realize the opportunities of digital services. These include development of the regulatory environment for complex issues such as privacy, data security, taxation of shared assets and liability for machine actions. |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Ministry of Science and Technology, Higher and Technical Professional Education (Mozambique)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=51) | Internet is a technological platform that can be used to catalyze social and economic development in the developing world, regarded that aspects related to safety and security on the cyberspace are catered for and that global and national regulatory mechanisms are put in place to equip the law enforcement agencies to prevent and address the use of the Internet for negative purposes. With the emerging technologies that Internet open opportunities for investors, innovators, researchers, educational institutions in all levels to contribute in the development of new models and companies that explore the potentials made available by the Internet in social and economic development areas like education, health, tourism, agriculture, infrastructures, etc. One of the challenges that must be addressed in the education and capacity building for leaders, managers, and the citizens at large in the potential offered by the Internet for the economic and social development as well as the awareness on the safety and security risks associated with the Internet, mainly for children to prevent child abuse on the cyberspace and terrorism.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/51/ITU%20CWG%20Mozambique%20Contribution%2010012017.docx) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [University of Jos (Nigeria)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=52) | The internet has boosted the economies of most developing countries through communications. A good example is that at the last rebase of Nigeria's economy, the GDP rose from the second largest economy in Africa to the first largely due to the telecommunications sector that was ignored over the years. The influx of the Telecoms Companies and business in Nigeria made it easier for people to reach out and do business even in the hinterland and remote villages through mobile phones. Mobile prepaid phone-boots opened and boosted employment. Additionally, the internet also brought online banking to the fore (reducing overhead costs and improving cash flows from various points), improved human rights agitation through online freedom of expression and promotes knowledge and innovation through resolving issues with the internet infrastructure.  The government and other stakeholders should come-up with good policies that promote the expansion of acceptable internet practices. Regulatory bodies should be established and/or empowered to control and promote sustainable development of the sectors by encouraging regime-independent interventions that support the growth of start-ups with Small and Medium Scale Enterprises. Knowledge exchange should also be encouraged through sound and people-friendly regulations and resources allocated to create room for healthy competition. Institutional frameworks that prevent interventions from prematurely coming to a halt should be legislated and enacted to prevent risks factors such as political or administrative change in government structure.  There are quite a number of challenges which range from security, privacy, identity theft, accessibility, bandwidth cost, speed, availability, reliability and building local content especially for online research on sub-Saharan Africa. Likewise, the opportunities such as e-learning courses for capacity building and development, freedom of expression, online business, mobile business and improved social interaction should be explored and boosted to bring about innovation in a bid to solve problems, resolve issues, improve quality of service and create an impact in the society  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/52/AccessibleForm_OpenConsultations_Oct2016.docx) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Centre for Technology Law and Development (Zimbabwe)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=53) | This note describes the developmental aspects of the Internet in Zimbabwe, a developing Southern African country. Zimbabwe's experiences with the Internet might to a certain extent reflect on how other developing countries might benefit from an open and accessible Internet.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/53/Centre%20for%20Technology%20Law%20and%20Development%20Submission%20for%20ITU%20CWG%20Open%20Consultancy-Jan%202017.pdf) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [MTUCI  (Russian Federation)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=54) | **1. What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?**  Developmental aspects of the Internet, especially in relation to developing countries are directly connected with the efforts of bridging the digital divide and the umbrella of corresponding issues. In general the digital divide is kind of watershed between people who can use Internet services and those who have not the possibility to access the Internet because of various technical, politic, social and economic reasons. Besides, digital divide could be seen on various levels as between countries, city and rural population, between youth and elder people, men and women. Digital divides reflex also the current social- economic unequal in the field of training and education and medicine care, depend on quality of life, financial and job position.  Other development aspects of the Internet are technological and are tied with Internet services and application development.  Apparently but directly connected are the issues of training, education and re-training, which bring- up competence and demands of private and corporate Internet users.  **2. How can governments and other stakeholders promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?**  Creation conditions for the Internet development is a complex task, supposing gradual demonopolization of IT market, design of the Internet connected legislation (copyright law, private information, user privacy, e- commerce, etc.) and also supporting universal access without any political, religious and other limitations.  Many governments and development agencies have adopted strategies to leverage IT technologies for development and introduced programmes that take advantage of the Internet – stimulating access to information through telecentres and mobile applications; promoting business sectors such as outsourcing and software development; disseminating e-agriculture and e-health information, distance learning and mobile money; and establishing mechanisms to provide early warning of natural and man-made disasters.  Governments and other interested organizations can focus their efforts also in supporting local and regional Internet Organizations, proposing various grants for research and training.  One of the main problems in developing countries is the brain- drain issue which means the outflow of qualified workforce from developing countries to the developed ones. The transfer or outsourcing of some tasks in IT sphere supported by governments and private sector could resolve the issue and more to turn it over.  **3. What are the challenges and opportunities?**  The Internet has become a great amplifier of human potential and continues to open up new horizons for connecting people, and for sharing ideas and information. This is already having a profound impact as an enabling medium for democratization, the promotion, exercise and enjoyment of human rights, as well as for realizing human development and exercising of economic, socio-political and cultural rights.  The challenges and opportunities, the future growth of the Internet should be promoted via the multi-stakeholder model to keep the Internet up and running towards human and information society development.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/54/development%20aspects%20of%20Internet.docx) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Global Partners Digital and ARTICLE 19 (United Kingdom)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=55) | We recognise that increasing access to the Internet has the potential to support development (and vice versa). However, greater connectivity alone is not enough and three further considerations must be borne in mind: equitable internet infrastructural development; rights-respecting legal, regulatory and policy frameworks; and open, inclusive and transparent Internet-related policy-making processes.  In considering these dynamics, we provide a series of recommendations on how to help achieve the full potential benefit of greater Internet access to sustainable development: investment in infrastructure should be equitable; increasing access should not simply be a numbers game, but take into consideration the need to leave no one behind; there should be a focus on better spectrum management; digital education should be supported and increased; the Internet must be a rights-respecting environment so as to ensure the trust of users; and Internet-related policy-making processes must be open, inclusive and transparent.  We conclude with an examination of some of the challenges in the current social, political and economic environment facing states in facilitating greater access to the Internet whilst ensuring sustainable development, as well the potential opportunities offered by the clear, internationally agreed-upon frameworks relating to sustainable development and the Internet.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/55/ITUCWG-InternetConsultationonDevelopmentalAspectsoftheInternet%20-%20FINAL.pdf)  COMMENT:  In response to this submission a comment was made that all human rights must be protected, thus not focusing on certain rights. In support of the principles of transparency and inclusiveness, a further comment was made that discussions on Internet governance should not take place in WTO or related multi-lateral discussions such as TPP, TIPP, TISA, etc., as these forums were not considered transparent or inclusive. In addition, a comment was made that civil society organizations should be transparent regarding their funding sources. |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (Paraguay)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=56) | En adjunto las respuestas de la CONATEL de Paraguay a la Consulta.  [View submitted document in Spanish and English](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/56/Consulta2017Enero_PARAGUAY.PDF) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [AMRTP (Mali)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=57) | [View submitted document in French](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/57/D%C3%A9v.%20Internet-%20Consultation%20publique%20UIT-Contribution%20du%20Mali.docx) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society  (Ecuador)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=59) | Access to the use of the Internet and mobile telephony are the driving force for the economic and social advance of many countries, the development of electronic services and applications, and the constant evolution of digital technology with its applications in everyday activities such as education, health, economy, government, etc. This generates the need to create public policies and dynamic strategies, focused to guarantee the right of citizens to access and use these technologies. The digital revolution and the internet with the appearance of the Information Society have led governments around the world to formulate strategies, plans, policies or digital agendas aimed at strengthening the country's economic productivity and competitiveness, and thus, the expansion of total national GDP. The affordability of internet service Mobile and Fixed present percentages that exceed the capacity to acquire mobile or fixed internet service in the case of quintile one and reduces the capacity of quintile two for acquiring other telecommunications services. This low penetration of mobile terminals is affected by tariffs and taxes that cause an increase in the final price of the devices, making them less affordable, and the existence of parallel markets. Quintiles 1 and 2 present the highest percentage of Digital Illiteracy, which among other aspects can be due to the limitation of economic resources, social and cultural characteristics of this population, so policies should be oriented to meet the needs of this sector. It is observed that 50.5% of the population at the national level used the Internet during the year 2015. Although the gap between the urban and rural area has been reduced, there is still a marked difference. The urban area presents a figure of 58.5%, while in the rural area only 33.8% of people used the Internet during 2015. 11.47% of the population does not use the Internet because they do not know how to do it. The rural population reflects the greatest lack of knowledge in the use of this technological tool. The internal gap of Internet access is about 3 times between the urban and rural areas. The values reflected are linked to the low percentage of households that have a computer, an essential tool for accessing the Internet; as well as the low penetration of the Internet service at the national level (34.65%). In addition, 63.73% of households do not have Internet access due to lack of economic resources. Taxation on computer equipment is affecting access to such devices. The National Electronic Government Plan and the Electronic Government Architecture promotes an open, efficient and efficient government that encourages development in different areas. The government can promote the development aspects of the internet with the following strategies: increase of electronic services and information available through the internet, increase of quality and security of available services, education about the use and precautions that the citizen should take on the internet.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/59/Open%20Consultation%20of%20the%20CWG%20-%20Developmental%20Aspects%20of%20the%20Internet%2010-01-2016.docx) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [National Committee for Information Society (NCIS) (Saudi Arabia)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=60) | Developmental Aspects of the Internet  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/60/Developmental%20Aspects%20of%20the%20Internet.pdf) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones (Guatemala)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=61) | [View submitted document in English](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/61/Guatemala_Resp%20Developmental%20Aspects%20of%20the%20Internet%20(translation).docx) [View submitted document in Spanish](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/61/Guatemala_Resp%20Developmental%20Aspects%20of%20the%20Internet.docx) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [IEEE (United States)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=62) | With nearly 60 percent of humanity still lacking Internet access, the success of extending universal, affordable connectivity depends on the shared expertise, experiences, and creativity of the global technology, technical, finance, policy, and user communities. Progression to connecting the unconnected will take unprecedented collaboration across industry sectors, technology domains and disciplines, generations and cultures. There is a need to continue the trend from vertical development to collaborative development, as well as to bring stakeholders together to discuss synergies and overlaps, strengthen cross-sector and discipline collaboration and identify new approaches and resources to advancing solutions.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/62/CWG%20international%20internet%20policy_contribution_IEEE.docx) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Ministry of Foreign Affairs  (Mexico)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=63) | [View submitted document in English](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/63/CWG-Internet-%20Online%20Open%20Consultation%20Ingl%C3%A9s.pdf)  [View submitted document in Spanish](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/63/Gobierno%20de%20M%C3%A9xico%20-%20CWG%20Internet.docx) |
|  | January 12, 2017 | [ICANN (United States)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=64) | ICANN is pleased and privileged to take part in this important ITU consultation. We particularly look forward to the open dialogue on these issues with a thorough debate during the CWG “Open Consultation” meeting in early February. We hope the latter will explore the role both the ITU and others can play in the crucial developmental aspects the Internet can offer; and (more importantly) help initiate specific actions.  While ICANN plays a relatively specific and defined role in the overall Internet Policy Ecosystem we do, through our work on the Domain Name System, contribute to the on-going development and global reach of the Internet. In line with our own Mission (which touches on the need for a single, secure and interoperable DNS) we believe it imperative for development that the ITU, with other actors, does everything within its power and remit to secure an open and singular Internet, allowing everyone to share the benefits that such access brings.  ICANN, following the important IANA Transition (where certain key responsibilities for maintaining the integrity of the DNS were transferred from the US Administration to the global Internet Ecosystem) will continue to work with stakeholders in increasing choice and diversity in the Domain Name System as well as well as in providing top-level international domain names (IDNs) in local languages and scripts.  In addressing the questions posed, ICANN will naturally focus on its own remit and locus, though we would note that the work to address the challenges posed will naturally involve all stakeholders, including of course governments from the developed and developing world. As ICANN has experienced, in dealing with complex issues such as the IANA Transition, success is only possible when all the different actors with a stake in the issue come together. On the issue of ICT development, especially that concerning Internet and DNS deployment, therefore, one needs the active role of governments and stakeholders to ensure the environment (for example concerning policy and regulation) is conducive for ongoing investment and deployment of ICTs.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/64/ITU%20-%20Developmental%20Aspects%20of%20the%20Internet%C2%A0%C2%A0%C2%A0.docx) |
|  | January 12, 2017 | [Centre for Communication Governance at National Law University, Delhi (India)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=65) | Two facets of the developmental aspects of the Internet are dealt with in this submission viz, access and human rights. Providing universal access to the Internet is an SDG and recognised in the WSIS+10 Review. However significant social, political and economic barriers to ensuring access remain. Protecting human rights is closely related to promoting development goals. Human Rights Council resolutions on protecting human rights online are instructive to the work of the ITU and the CWG on Internet.  The role of various stakeholders in promoting the developmental aspects of the internet is unclear as the WGIG did not define it. The ongoing work of the WGEC is however relevant to this issue. The challenge is to match different governance configurations to policy challenges.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/65/(CCG-NLU)%20Submission%20to%20the%20ITU-CWG%20Internet%20Open%20Consultation.pdf) |
|  | January 13, 2017 | [Ministry of Transport and Communications (Qatar)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=66) | [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/66/ITU-CWG%202017.pdf) |
|  | January 13, 2017 | [Internet Society (United States)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=67) | The Internet Society is pleased to submit our contribution in response to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Council Working Group on International Internet Public Policy Issues Online Open Consultation on “Developmental Aspects of the Internet.”  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/67/Internet%20Society%20Contribution%20to%20the%20Online%20Open%20Consultation%20CWG-Internet%20.pdf) |
|  | January 13, 2017 | [ICC BASIS (France)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=68) | The Internet’s transformative developmental impact cannot be overstated. Direct references to the catalytic power of information communication technologies (ICTs) for development are cited as specific targets in four of the 17 United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), however the majority, if not all, of the SDGs would be served by the application of ICTs, both using emerging and existing technologies.   When looking at the Internet’s societal impact, stakeholders must work collectively and collaboratively to promote the use of technology to address pressing developing country needs and to further societal benefit, while respecting local social and cultural norms.   Policymakers can benefit from close cooperation with business and other stakeholders to ensure that the legal, policy and regulatory approaches implemented will maximize the Internet’s developmental opportunities.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/68/ICCBASISsbmsson.IntrntDvel.13.01.2017.pdf) |
|  | January 16, 2017 | [ZNIIS  (Russian Federation)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=70) | 1. The formation possibilities of widespread Internet access to various social population layers, particularly in developing countries, methodological assistance from international organizations, primarily the ITU, in forming the regulatory framework of the Internet, the provision of аdvisory and methodological assistance in the implementation of the technical solutions of construction and development of the Internet, assistance in testing of telecommunication and software equipment remotely via virtual laboratories.  2. Governments and other stakeholders can contribute to aspects of the development of the Internet shaping the opportunities of international management of Internet resources.  3. The most significant challenges are ensuring the information security of the Internet, including the issues of international information security using the tools of the UN, multilateral and bilateral agreements, increased efforts in the fight against crime, child pornography, terrorism and extremism on the Internet. |
|  | January 19, 2017 | [Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones  (Mexico)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=72) | The Federal Telecommunications Institute (IFT) is an autonomous body, which aims to the efficient development of telecommunications and broadcasting, it is thus, be responsible for regulating, promoting, and supervising the use, enjoyment and exploitation of the radio spectrum, the infrastructure, the networks and the provision of such services. Also, the Institute is the authority in terms of economic competition in the broadcasting and telecommunications sectors.   This contribution includes the IFT’s vision regarding the developmental aspects of the Internet and the actions that the IFT has developed in order to promote and increase the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors, including the broadband and the Internet. The IFT considers that aspects of Internet development should focused mainly on those aspects related to a regulation that promotes economic competition by encouraging affordable prices, focusing on the reduction of gaps and for the benefit of users. Also, the IFT highlights that, in Mexico, the regulatory agenda continues to advance in order to reduce the digital divide in the country in constant collaboration with the different stakeholders in the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors, including the public and private sectors and civil society that contribute to the development of the internet ecosystem in the country.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/72/Consulta%20abierta%20Consejo%202017rev2.pdf) |

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