**PROPOSED UK DRAFT OPINIONS TO WTPF-13**

**1. Supporting capacity building for the deployment of IPV6**

• The successful adoption and migration to the new protocol relies on the collaboration of many entities;

• ISPs, website operators and governments share responsibility to educate and inform general public; and

• The promotion of the IPV6 is a priority to ensure the Internet can continue to grow and connect billions more people and devices around the world

**2**. **Promoting Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) as a long term solution to advance connectivity**

• Setting up national, sub-regional, and regional IXPs is a priority if we want to address connectivity issues, improve quality of service and reduce interconnection costs;

• The regulation of international Internet interconnection cost is not the way forward to improve international internet connectivity;

• Recommending donor programmes and developmental financing mechanisms to consider the need to provide funding for initiatives that advance connectivity, IXPs and local content for developing countries;

• The adoption of IXPs enables a virtuous cycle: To the extent that the IXP begins to build critical mass, involving ISPs, it will also begin to attract content providers, along with business, academic, and government users; and

* In particular, local content capacity in developing countries should be encouraged and supported within the enabling environment that local/ regional IXPs provides.

**3**. **Supporting the inclusivity of communications for all**

* It is recognised that freedom of expression and universal access to information are the cornerstones of inclusive knowledge societies;
* The development and implementation of Internet services should be open; transparent and accountable, which allows the full participation of governments; the private sector; civil society; and the Internet technical community, taking into account their specific roles and responsibilities;
* Internet related policies should recognise the global nature of the Internet and the objective of universal access. They should not adversely affect the global; unimpeded flow of cross-border Internet traffic; and
* Internet users (net-citizens) should be fully empowered to exercise their fundamental rights and freedoms, make informed decisions and participate in the information society, in particular in the governance mechanisms of the Internet.