**Subject***:* Response to the ITU invitation for Member States to provide their input on actions that have been undertaken or to be undertaken by governments in relation to various international Internet-related public policy issues

*“Recognizing the scope of work of ITU on international Internet-related public policy matters, represented*

*by the list of topics in Council 2009 Resolution 1305 Annex 1 which was established in accordance with decisions of ITU membership at the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council Working Group on international Internet Related Public Policy invites Member States to provide their position on following question:*

*Q1. What actions have been undertaken or to be undertaken by governments in relations to each of the international Internet-related public policy issues identified in Annex 1 to Resolution 1305 (adopted by*

*Council 2009 at the seventh Plenary Meeting)?”*

*A1.*

|  | **Issues in Res 1305** | **Actions to be undertaken by Governments** | **Actions which have been undertaken by Governments** |
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| 0 | General – applicable to all issues | 1. Name or create an entity within the UN system to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues. 2. Develop clear mechanisms and processes within the entity to address how issues are introduced, studied, agreed, disseminated, adopted and implemented. 3. Participate in mechanisms for development of international public policy, and ensure that national public policy is consistent with international policy. |  |
| 1 | Multilingualization of the Internet including [Internationalized (multilingual) Domain Names](http://www.itu.int/publ/T-RES/publications.aspx?lang=en&parent=T-RES-T.48-2008) | 1. Support development of local content in local languages and scripts. 2. Develop international public policies addressing multilingualization issues such as email and search engines. | 1. Local content is a national and regional issue and many governments have programs in place to support development. |
| 2 | International Internet connectivity | 1. Support mechanisms and strategies to ensure that national traffic remains local or regional. 2. Enact national and regional regulation supporting profitable but moderate connection charges. 3. Develop international public policies fostering affordable global connectivity, thereby facilitating improved and equitable access for all. | 1. A number of countries are undertaking relevant national and regional programs regarding local traffic. 2. A number of countries are implementing national regulation to support bilateral agreements between operators to ensure affordable connection charges. |
| 3 | International public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses | 1. Develop international public policies to ensure equitable and balanced distribution of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and to ensure that there is no unilateral control of those resources, including the administration of the root zone files and system. | 1. There has been no movement since 2005 on internationalizing the management of Internet resources. One entity still maintains unilateral control. Though some countries participate in providing advice regarding policies adopted by the entity, no mechanism exists to put in place meaningful, agreed and enforceable international public policies in this area. |
| 4 | The security, safety, continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet | 1. Develop international public policies to ensure the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet and to prosecute those that deliberately attack the security and safety of the Internet. 2. Propose and support R&D programs related to technical and administrative improvements in the Internet. | 1. Those countries where R&D is undertaken are generally supporting those programs. There are continuing issues, however, with the role of developing and less developed countries regarding input to R&D programs. |
| 5 | Combating cybercrime | 1. Develop international public policies to combat cybercrime and to prosecute cyber criminals. Actively seek out cyber criminals operating within their territories and cooperate with other nations who are victims of cybercrime. | 1. A number of countries are actively involved in discussions of cybercrime and/or have national policies and laws related to cybercrime. However, no mechanism exists yet to put in place meaningful, agreed and enforceable international public policies in this area. Though some amount of bilateral or multilateral cooperation is being developed based on the evolution of existing discussions and forums, bilateral agreements are not the answer. |
| 6 | Dealing effectively with spam | 1. Develop international public policies to deal effectively with spam and to prosecute spammers. Actively seek out spammers operating within their territories and cooperate with other nations who are victims of spam. | 1. A number of countries are actively involved in discussions of spam and/or have national policies and laws related to spam. However, no mechanism exists yet to put in place meaningful, agreed and enforceable international public policies in this area. Though some amount of bilateral or multilateral cooperation is being developed based on the evolution of existing discussions and forums, bilateral agreements are not the answer. |
| 7 | Issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet | 1. Develop international public policies to deal with misuse of the Internet and to prosecute those that deliberately misuse the Internet. | 1. A number of countries have national policies and laws related to use and misuse of the Internet, but they are not coordinated with international public policy since there is no mechanism to develop such policy. |
| 8 | Availability, affordability, reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world | 1. Enact national and regional regulation promoting competition. 2. Promote network rollouts and participate in funding as appropriate. | 1. Most nations have established policies and/or independent regulators charged with the responsibility for promoting competition. 2. Though there are some efforts to provide funding support for network rollouts in developing and less developed countries, there is no clear public policy or consistent mechanism for making this happen. |
| 9 | Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries | 1. Propose and support related initiatives, including with expertise and funding. | 1. Existing efforts could be enhanced by developing supporting international public policies, but there is a need to develop such policies on an international level. |
| 10 | Developmental aspects of the Internet | 1. Propose and support R&D programs related to technical and administrative improvements in the Internet. | 1. Those countries where R&D is undertaken are generally supporting those programs. There are continuing issues, however, with the role of developing and less developed countries regarding input to R&D programs. |
| 11 | Respect for privacy and the protection of personal information and data | 1. Develop international public policies to deal with privacy and the protection of personal information and data. | 1. A number of countries have national policies and laws related to privacy and the protection of data, but they are not coordinated with international public policy since there is no mechanism to develop such policy. At present, global personal data is handled according to the laws and policies of the country where that data is kept. There is a real need for international public policy on how this should be handled. |
| 12 | Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation | 1. Develop international public policies to deal with protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation and prosecute abusers. Actively seek out abusers operating within their territories and cooperate with other nations who are victims of abuse. | 1. A number of countries are actively involved in discussions of protection of young people and/or have national policies and laws related to such protection. However, no mechanism exists yet to put in place meaningful, agreed and enforceable international public policies in this area. Though some amount of bilateral or multilateral cooperation is being developed based on the evolution of existing discussions and forums, bilateral agreements are not the answer. |