|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | |
| Geneva, 14-16 May 2013 | |
|  | **Document WTPF-13/10-E**  **30 April 2013**  **Original: Spanish** |

Contribution from Mexico

Introduction

The Administration of Mexico, aware of the challenge faced by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union when consolidating the report submitted to the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum through a transparent and inclusive process covering such relevant topics as the issues raised in Resolutions 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), on Internet Protocol-based networks, 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), on the role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names, of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and developed by the Secretary-General in the following sections of his report:

• Development and diffusion of ICTs globally

• The multistakeholder model

• Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and management of Internet resources

• International public policy issues and the management of Internet resources

• Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names,

holds the following views in regard to these issues.

Development and diffusion of ICTs globally

As the Secretary-General points out in his report, information and communication infrastructure has become a critical resource for governments, a vital part of national infrastructure, and a key driver of socio-economic growth and development, among other drivers. In recognition of the foregoing, the Congress of the Union of the United Mexican States, in consultation with the state congresses, is in the process of approving a series of reforms to the country’s Political Constitution whereby the Mexican State will be bound to guarantee the right of access to information and communication technologies, as well as to broadcasting and telecommunication services including broadband and Internet.

To this end, the Government of Mexico will improve the conditions for competition with a view to increasing the number of providers and hence the quality of information services, resulting in lower prices for the consumer and the promotion of productivity and economic growth. In pursuance of this goal, telecommunications will be established in the country’s supreme legal instrument as a public service serving the general interest, with the State thus guaranteeing that the corresponding services are provided under conditions of competition, quality, plurality, universal coverage, interconnection, convergence, unrestricted access and continuity.

The strategy for consolidating those efforts will include the creation of the Federal Telecommunications Institute as an autonomous constitutional entity charged with the efficient development of broadcasting and telecommunications, with responsibility for the regulation, promotion and supervision of the use, development and exploitation of the radio spectrum, networks and the provision of broadcasting and telecommunication services, as well as of access to active and passive infrastructure and other essential inputs. In addition, it will serve as the authority in regard to economic competition in those sectors, with the power to establish asymmetric regulations, impose limits on national concentration and order the disposal of assets.

At the same time, in the interests of attracting more investment and of boosting connectivity at the national level to enable broader telecommunication service penetration, the reform includes opening up to direct foreign investment to the tune of up to 100 per cent in telecommunications and satellite communication and 49 per cent in broadcasting under conditions of reciprocity, and the construction of a robust telecommunication backbone network providing national coverage and enabling competition under equal conditions in the interests of eliminating backlogs, achieving economic progress and ensuring that the Mexican public enjoys lower prices and better services, in line with the Broadband Commission for Digital Development's recognition of the importance of competition in promoting investment.

The multistakeholder model

The Mexican Administration reaffirms its recognition of the multistakeholder model as the global Internet governance model defined in § 34 of the Tunis Agenda as *the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet*.

In this regard, it is right for implementation of the multistakeholder model to vary according to the organizations and countries in question and to other variables associated with the specific problems in each case. However, the model must allow for full participation by governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations, in line with the provisions of § 29 of the Tunis Agenda.

Taking the foregoing in account, we consider it necessary to strengthen the relevant organizations through the ongoing enhancement of responsibility and transparency measures which translate into a model that inspires confidence within the international community, with the equitable participation of all interested parties, mainly governments, for the ongoing management of critical Internet resources, while not losing sight of the fact that the concept of Internet governance relates to more than just infrastructure, and also concerns legal, economic, sociocultural and development issues of the kind that are normally discussed in the Internet Governance Forum.

Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and management of Internet resources

Fixed and mobile broadband networks constitute essential infrastructure for the expanding global economy and therefore have to be used optimally, particularly when it comes to scarce resources such as the radio-frequency spectrum, geostationary orbit and satellite orbits, whence the importance of fostering the harmonization of frequency bands to achieve greater economies of scale and ensuring equitable access to the geostationary orbit, as provided for in Article 44 of the ITU Constitution.

We also reiterate the need to continue making every effort to facilitate the transition from version 4 of the Internet Protocol (IPv4) to version 6 (IPv6).

International public policy issues and the management of Internet resources

It is common knowledge that, of the 22 generic top-level domain names (gTLDs) in operation, 15 are administered by entities based in North America, five by entities based in Europe and one by an entity based in the Asia-Pacific region. There being no such entities based in Africa or in Latin America and the Caribbean, the launch of the programme of new gTLDs by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) represents an opportunity to balance the participation of those regions which have thus far had no entity operating a gTLD and to foster better development of the Internet worldwide, while remaining attentive to the risks pointed out in the Secretary-General's report with respect to the security and stability of the domain-name system, intellectual property, consumer protection, competition in the marketplace and protection of the names and acronyms of intergovernmental organizations, all of which serves to re‑underline the importance of the work done by ICANN's Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC).

Where country code top-level domain (ccTLD) names are concerned, we reaffirm what is stated in § 63 of the Tunis Agenda, namely that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding the ccTLDs of other countries.

Finally, we acknowledge the significant contribution that has been made to multilingualism by facilitating the use of non-Latin characters, particularly in ccTLDs.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_