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| **PHYSICAL OPEN CONSULTATIONS OF THE COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL INTERNET-RELATED PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES** Geneva, 3 February 2017 |  |
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PHYSICAL OPEN CONSULTATIONS OF THE COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL INTERNET-RELATED PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES

**Compilation of responses to the Online Open Consultation   
(October 2016- January 2017)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference 2014 instructed the ITU Council to revise its Resolution 1344 to direct the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG-Internet), limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders, and to conduct such open consultation according to specific guidelines. As a result the ITU Council at its 2015 session resolved that the CWG-Internet should hold both online open consultations and physical open consultation meetings, with remote participation, within a defined period prior to each CWG-Internet meeting.

ITU Council also resolved that all relevant inputs received in the open consultation will be available to the CWG-Internet and all other stakeholders on a dedicated publicly accessible webpage of the CWG-Internet website. Relevant inputs from the open online consultation on the topic(s) decided by the CWG-Internet will form the basis of discussion at the physical open consultation meetings and all relevant responses will be submitted to the CWG-Internet for consideration of the issues chosen for its next meeting.

On 14th October 2016 the Council Working Group decided to hold an open consultation (online and physical) on the following topic:

**“Developmental Aspects of the Internet**

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?"

You can find below the compilation of the responses received.

*NOTE: Please note that due to the different formats used by the online respondents:*

* *Inputs to the “Comment box” of the online form- serving either as sole contribution, summary or comment- have been copied and pasted;*
* *When available, indicated summaries have been copied and pasted.*
* *Unless a summary is available, submitted documents up to 1000 words have been copied and pasted, as well as hyperlinked. Longer documents have been hyperlinked only;*
* *Footnotes found in the submitted documents were not included in the present document.*

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|  | **Date** | **Submitter** | **Response** |
|  | December 06, 2016 | [Just Net Coalition (Switzerland)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=22) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box):**  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) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box):**  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) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box):**  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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  find attach my request  **Text provided in submitted document:**  **1-What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?**  Developmental aspects.  In developing countries, there are many aspects that need to be developed, economy is one of them, since the introduction of the internet, information economy has been one of the important aspects to be developed.  Legislation and regulation are another developmental aspect, many countries still do not have a proper regulation or legislation on the internet usage like e-transaction, e-Commerce and Business to business are usually not guided by a law.  Capacity development remains another developmental aspect, youths need to be prepared for the future through technical capacity development programs, so to enrich their knowledge and interpersonal skills for employability.  **2-How can governments and other stakeholders promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?**  Internet accessibility and affordability are the two major areas where Governments can focus to promote the developmental aspects of Internet in their countries.  Governments and stakeholders need to invest more into the internet infrastructure (national network and cross border connectivity), so they will encourage private sector to pioneer the internet services.  Affordability is one of aspects that can as well promote the internet, it extends internet user base, so to create more jobs.  Governments can take a lead by introducing reliable e-administration initiatives.  **3-What are the challenges and opportunities?**  The challenges are numerous, but the biggest one are articulated through:  Building adequate ICT infrastructure  Create and promote appropriate training program  Implementing law and regulation  Building cooperation with best in class partnership with foreign ICT leading corporate  The same time, there are some great opportunities, almost all sectors rest untapped:  Government services need to be digitized (e-administration)  Automation of healthcare services, education services, agriculture services …  [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) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box):**  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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  "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) | **Text provided in comment box:** Please find attached the responses from the CRC to the online open consultations.  **Text provided in submitted document (in Spanish):** Question 1: **What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?**  Answer to question 1:   1. Uno de los aspectos fundamentales para generar desarrollo es promover la economía digital en los países. Para ello, se requiere a nivel regulatorio un cambio de paradigma: pasar de una regulación que acelere la innovación, que equipare cargas regulatorias, que analice las posibilidades de una regulación basada en riesgos o ex post, cambiar el pensamiento basado en los modelos de las telecomunicaciones de los años 90 y pasar a modelos regulatorios que se acomoden a los desafíos de la economía digital. Así mismo, por la naturaleza intersectorial de la economía digital, se requiere de un mecanismo coordinador de alto nivel para poder afianzar dicha regulación en todos los sectores productivos. La digitalización debe ser responsabilidad de todos los sectores productivos y no se debe dejar esta tarea solamente a la industria TIC, pues este esfuerzo por digitalizar la economía debe ser una alianza en la que todos los sectores productivos trabajen de la mano con el sector TIC, para contar con un verdadero Internet productivo. 2. De otra parte, es indispensable pensar en la regulación en función del consumidor. Éste debe ser el foco total de la regulación, ya que uno de los principales motores de la economía digital, especialmente de la economía colaborativa, es la confianza. Además, los reguladores deben conocer al prosumidor de la economía digital, sus formas de pensar, de comprar y empoderarlo de su rol en el ecosistema digital. 3. Así mismo, el correcto manejo de los datos y la privacidad son cruciales. Es necesario adaptar la regulación para permitir usos de aplicaciones de Big Data, pero dándole al titular de los datos la posibilidad de controlar sus datos. 4. Una posibilidad adicional a analizar es poder generar mecanismos de autorregulación o corregulación con los actores de la economía digital.  Question 2: **How can governments and other stakeholders promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?**  Answer to question 2:   1. El involucramiento de los otros sectores de la economía debe desarrollar la oferta de productos y servicios que resulten de utilidad para las industrias en esos otros sectores. Las relaciones B2B permitirían generar valor en un concepto más amplio y, de este modo, se fortalecerán más los emprendimientos digitales en la región. Un ejemplo ya conocido en la región es el de plataformas como Groupon, que está impulsando productos de las pymes a través de sus canales, generando ganancias en ambos sentidos. 2. Es prioritario generar confianza de un sector hacia otro. Las alianzas deben estar enfocadas en una ganancia mutua, por parte del Gobierno, al beneficiar con estas acciones a los usuarios y, por parte del privado, al generar mayor credibilidad en sus productos. 3. Desde la política pública, incentivar alianzas público-privadas, la generación de nuevos negocios y la digitalización de las economías tradicionales. 4. Generando programas de apropiación que lleven a generar nuevos negocios o la digitalización de los pequeños negocios rulares y urbanos. 5. Implementando, desde la educación primaria, competencias TIC, en las que los niños le enseñen a sus padres y abuelos la importancia de ser ciudadanos digitales. 6. Comprendiendo que la economía digital maneja un modelo de gobernanza de múltiples actores, donde todos tienen voz y voto; además, su principal plataforma que es Internet, cuenta con unas reglas de neutralidad, universalidad, accesibilidad y libertad a las que los nuevos modelos económicos deben adaptarse.  Question 3: **What are the challenges and opportunities?**  Answer to question 3: [Add your input in this section]   1. La digitalización implica que todos los sectores productivos se verán afectados en algún grado por las innovaciones de la tecnología: empresas que han surgido en sectores como el de transporte (Uber), audiovisual (Netflix), hotelero (AirbNb) y muchas otras, demuestran cómo la tecnología al usar como base una plataforma, puede cambiar industrias enteras. Es una realidad que todos los sectores están afrontando con múltiples enfoques y cambios, para lo cual se debe entender cómo éstos pueden afectar la productividad, el crecimiento, el recaudo tributario, la generación de políticas públicas y la regulación sobre temas tan diversos como banca, empleo, TIC, entre otros; así como tener un marco en el cual los individuos y las empresas participen de esta economía digital. 2. Es necesario revaluar cómo medir la economía digital, en la actualidad ningún país cuenta con información confiable de cómo la digitalización está beneficiando o afectando el PIB; varios países conocen algunas implicaciones positivas o negativas, pero las mismas no se han cuantificado aún.   [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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  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) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box):**  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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  Dear Attendee, My views mainly is Universal Unique Identity (UUID) system. It is in detail discussed and almost matured, but sometimes has minor update. So I want to express my opinion through this website https://sites.google.com/site/universaluniqueidentity/ In economic, social perspective I've another opinion - eMoney, which will be found at https://sites.google.com/site/emoney112016/ For ITU very suitable my opinion is being written, yet to final. It is Raw RFC For IP Addressing. It is attaching herewith. Thanks Best Regards Zia  **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document):**  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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  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) | **SUMMARY in English (provided in submitted document and comment box):**  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.  **Text provided in comment box (in Spanish):**  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) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box):** 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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  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) |
|  | January 09, 2017 | [General Authority for Communications and Informatics (Libya)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=38) | **Text provided in comment box:** 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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  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) | **Text provided in comment box (in Spanish):**  El desarrollo de las telecomunicaciones y la convergencia tecnológica, tanto a nivel global como en América Latina, ha posibilitado el surgimiento de nuevos mercados de servicios y contenidos digitales, configurando un conjunto nuevo de interacciones entre los usuarios, las empresas del sector y los proveedores de dichos servicios. Como consecuencia de este cambio fundamental, el sector de las telecomunicaciones, como sujeto de análisis, ya no puede entenderse como un mercado aislado, disociado del universo amplio de prestaciones que se nutren de la conectividad para desarrollar nuevos modelos de negocios. Es por ello que el propósito tradicional de las telecomunicaciones, esto es, el permitir que dos o más personas puedan comunicarse a través de la voz, ha dejado de ser la razón fundamental de la conectividad. Los servicios de conectividad, sustentados en redes de telecomunicaciones fijas e inalámbricas, constituyen la infraestructura esencial del Ecosistema Digital. Existe una relación simbiótica entre proveedores de contenido y aplicaciones y los operadores de telecomunicaciones. Los proveedores de acceso necesitan que la oferta de valor sobre la red sea valiosa para los usuarios finales. Los proveedores de servicios “en la nube” requieren que los usuarios puedan acceder a ella, con los estándares de calidad que sean consistentes con la naturaleza de las prestaciones que quieren ofrecer.  [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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  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) | **Text provided in comment box:** These comments are on behalf of IIJ.  **Text provided in submitted document:**  **1. What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?**  In order for the Internet to be widely adopted in a positive manner, the operation of the individual networks that comprise it, should be well coordinated. Only when each network manages to provide stable connections, can the Internet be utilized in ways that would allow for the birth of creative new businesses and opportunities.  Whilst a steady and consistent level of user growth would be easiest to design networks for, the reality is that rates of growth are erratic, and should be constantly monitored. Having an up-to-date prediction and the flexibility to prepare suitable facilities and bandwidths for the targeted time period is imperative to optimizing costs and providing a high-quality network.  In order to achieve this, engineers that are able to co-operate with other organizations in the design, construction, and operation of the infrastructure, are indispensable. Unnecessary purchases of expensive equipment, and connectivity issues from simple mistakes in the settings, can greatly impact the quality of the overall service. Often, we’ll see that restrictions implemented under security reasons, end up becoming the cause of transmission errors further down the road. The operation of networks are ever changing, and it would be wise to have engineers that are able to cope with such challenges.  **2. How can governments and other stakeholders promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?**  Educational sessions such as the conferences of Internet Network Operator’s Groups (NOG’s) are continuously being held in various areas. By passing on their knowledge and technical expertise, the speakers facilitate the birth of new teachers to further educate the public on networks. Furthermore, the aforementioned conferences also give a chance for the audience to debate and raise questions, becoming feedback in improving network operations for the speakers to consider.  On the other hand, these are private institutions, thus organizations without the proper knowledge of them may find it difficult to participate. Furthermore, a lack of resources may also lead to difficulties in paying for the travel expenses of guest speakers to attend such events. It would be beneficial to the people, if the government would take note of such pre-existing activities, and provide the necessary support to maximize the benefits that it could potentially bring.  **3. What are the challenges and opportunities?**  The way we handle information has become an increasing concern in recent years. Not only in how we manage our own private information, but the identification of and appropriate filtering of false information have also become a widely disputed topics. Unfortunately, the unknowing provision of private information and the spread of false information cannot be controlled with just supervision and regulation. As a result, there is a need for users to be educated into fundamentally understanding the use of information, and equipped with an appropriate mindset for living in the Internet Age.  [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) | **Text provided in comment box:** 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.  **Text provided in submitted document:**  ***Introduction***  We appreciate the opportunity to express our views on international public policy issues by responding to the online open consultation run by the ITU Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues (CWG- Internet).  Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. (JPRS) is a private company that serves as Japanese ccTLD (.jp) registry. It contributes to the global and local Internet resource management in cooperation with ICANN, Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC), Japanese government, and other entities. Further, it makes various contributions as well to the Internet growth and development through IETF, ISOC, IGF and so on.  Here we submit our comments to this Open Consultation from the standpoint of an organization that serves the Internet infrastructure and its usage environment. We pay our respect to the effort by parties and individuals involved in the Internet growth and development, and expect the discussions in ITU will lead to further sound development and more secure and stable Internet.  ***Question 1: What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?***  Answer to question 1:  One of the indispensable nature of the Internet is "equally connecting every corner of the world". It has been the strong will and autonomous activities of various stakeholders that have served as driving force of the growth and development of the Internet. Such activities, among others, include policy setting, technical standardization, and stable operation of the Internet.   From such a point of view, it is necessary to continuously maintain the nature of the Internet, which is "equally connecting every corner of the world", not only in the Internet infrastructure layer but also in the layers of the application and contents. In order to realize that, we believe that vigorous discussion and activities conducted by various stakeholders should be the basis in all aspects including technology, economy, society, regulation, and so forth. It should be noted that the aforementioned remark is essential especially for developing countries, where people tend to suffer from expanding digital divide.   **Question 2: How can governments and other stakeholders promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?**  Answer to Question2:  Regarding the technical resource management of the Internet, ICANN is contributing to the security and stability of the domain name system (DNS) through nondiscriminatory and vigorous discussion by diverse stakeholders such as government, private sector, civil society, and so on. This framework of participation further strengthens the situation where those who are connected from every corner of the world can contribute to the development of the Internet and also enjoy the benefits of the Internet.  This framework is based on open and bottom-up multistakeholder model and is firming its position as driving force not only for sound resource management but also for the whole Internet growth and development.   Therefore, talking about the role of government, we wish each government to take actions that help accelerating the growth and development of the Internet as one of the collaborative stakeholders in the multistakeholder process.  **Question 3: What are the challenges and opportunities?**  Answer to Question 3:  One of the outstanding characteristics of the Internet is “borderless free flow of information”, which gives extraordinary ability to the Internet. We have strong concern that the speed of the growth and development of the Internet would seriously ruined, if intergovernmental organizations and/or national governments should have excess influence to the policy and technical development by means of international treaties and/or national regulations. We strongly request such situation is avoided.   On the contrary, if intergovernmental organizations and national governments support and guide autonomous cooperation among various stakeholders beyond the frames of the countries, it will strongly promote the success in developmental aspect of the Internet and will make all people on the globe benefit from the development 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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  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) | **Text provided in submitted document:  1. What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?**  Today the internet is an integral part of a daily life in developing countries. ICT has the potential in the development of non-oil sector in the economic development with marginal profit. The internet with its opportunities is a key factor in generating much revenue and plays leading role in ICT sector. Internet’s impact fields in economic development aspect have the support mechanism with technological implementation to add value for the sustainable economic development in each of economic sector of a country. These fields are information technology, “internet of things” (IoT), digital economy, including telecommunications sector, high-tech industry and technopark which promoting knowledge-based production of technological equipment and could increase competitiveness among developing countries.  Main goals in well-being of the population in terms of social and administrative development aspect of the internet is ensuring poverty, reducing unemployment, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of public and private management in modern conditions and substantially meet the access demand on public services. In addition, being transformed into the information society needs fully implementation of e-government solutions. The achievement of these urges developing countries to benefit from the most advanced technological solutions to facilitate the effective e-government and e-managament applications in order to create favourable conditions to citizens.  **2. How can governments promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?**  Obviously internet becomes transforming business into the global marketplace and in emerging markets with the industrial expansion there is ramped up demand for information technology. Governments with interested stakeholders could promote the developmental aspects of the internet with the development of ICT infrastructure in update level, the adoption of legislative documents and regulatory mechanisms by the strategies, state programs, especially stimulating measures for the establishment of high-tech ecosystem and funding startups, implementing e-commerce, “internet of things” solutions for the development of the digital economy and e-government solutions for better usage of government services.  **3. What are the challenges and opportunities?**  The challenges facing the development aspects of the internet is fully implementation of electronic government services, improving the knowledge and skills of population on information technologies, the creation of appropriate environment for the elimination of the “digital divide” and achieving 17 sustainable development goals by developing countries. Economic growth and technology are indivisibly linked together. The investor’s quest in ICT sector for higher rates of return must be reinforced by crowdfunding those of public funds and venture capitalists. The connectivity of the transfer of information in digital economy is networking and collaboration. These can be public and private interactions of stakeholders. Therefore the opportunities in those challenges is making public-private partnership (PPP) dialogue between government organizations and businesses, public-public cooperation between government institutions of the countries in different project implementation and exchange of practical knowledge.  [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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  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) | **Text provided in comment box:** 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) | **Text provided in comment box:** 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) | **Text provided in comment box:** A number of development aspects of the Internet exist and we selected one of them related to secure and confidential Internet environments. In respect that personal authentication is one of the key elements of modern Internet services and basis for development digital economy we represent material related to this subject in the framework of open consultation. Necessary to highlight, that personal authentication is based on processing and management of personal data. We prepared information regarding Russian experience in regulation of personal data processing. Russian Federation has developed and implemented public policy for personal data processing as well as many other countries. One of the key issues is the cross-border transfer of personal data for global Internet services. 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.  **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document):**  • 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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  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) | **SUMMARY (provided in comment box):** 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) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box):** 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) | **Text provided in comment box:** 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) | **Text provided in submitted document and comment box:  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) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box):**  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) |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (Paraguay)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=56) | **Text provided in comment box (in Spanish):**  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) | **Text provided in submitted document (in French):** L’Internet mondial continue de croître à un rythme exponentiel, apportant de nouveaux modes de transaction, de communication, d’apprentissage, de socialisation, et transformant ainsi presque tous les aspects de la vie quotidienne. Même si les bienfaits de l’Internet sont encore inégalement répartis, en Afrique, malgré un démarrage lent, l’utilisation de l’Internet augmente rapidement avec ses effets transformateurs de plus en plus perceptibles.  1. Quels sont les aspects de développement d'Internet (économique, social, règlementaire, technique) spécialement pour les pays en développement ?  Aspects économiques  • Parvenir à l’inclusion financière ;  • Promouvoir les produits locaux ;  • Favoriser le commerce équitable ;  • Rapprocher les producteurs des consommateurs ;  • Renforcer le modèle multi-acteurs ;  • Favoriser l’investissement.  • Accroitre le PIB ;  • Améliorer les performances des organisations et entreprises.  Aspects sociaux  • Vulgarisation de l’artisanat et de la culture ;  • Renforcement de l’accessibilité à la connaissance et au savoir-faire ;  • Amélioration des prestations de santé (diagnostic et traitement à distance dans les zones rurales) ;  • Rapprochement des communautés.  Aspects règlementaires  • Tirer profit des meilleures pratiques juridiques appliquées à tous les secteurs ;  • Harmonisation et adaptation du cadre juridique à l’évolution (investissement, concurrence, relations acteurs).  Aspects techniques  • Réalisation du passage de l’analogique au numérique ;  • Migration vers IPv6 ;  • Stratégie de renforcement des capacités ;  • Mise en place d’infrastructure large bande ;  • Evolution de la société vers la société de l’information ;  • Réalisation d’un monde des objets connectés.  2. Comment les gouvernements et les parties prenantes peuvent-ils promouvoir ces aspects de développement de l'Internet?  • Politique et stratégie de découpage numérique des territoires pour un plan de couverture en haut débit ;  • Disponibilité de la source d’énergie à un coût abordable ;  • Création de centres de formation et d’écoles d’ingénieurs dans le domaine des TIC ;  • Mise en place d’incubateurs performants pour stimuler la création de Start Up innovants ;  • Promotion de l’expertise locale en confiant les projets aux entreprises locales ;  • Sécurisation du cyber espace ;  • Développement des infrastructures TIC.  3. Quels sont les défis et les opportunités ?  • Assurer la disponibilité de l’Energie ;  • Produire des contenus locaux ;  • Assurer la Couverture du territoire ;  • Faire respecter les exigences légales et règlementaires par tous les acteurs (opérateurs, FAI, FSAV, etc.) ;  • Exiger des titulaires d’infrastructures des offres de référence en matière d’accès et de partage d’infrastructures large bande;  • Mettre en place des points d’échange Internet ;  • Assurer une gestion saine des noms de domaines Internet ;  • Améliorer les systèmes de gestion et les modes de développement des secteurs e-Administration, e-Education, e-santé, e-commerce, m-commerce, etc.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/57/D%C3%A9v.%20Internet-%20Consultation%20publique%20UIT-Contribution%20du%20Mali.docx) in French |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society  (Ecuador)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=59) | **Text provided in comment box:**  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) | **Text provided in comment box:** Developmental Aspects of the Internet  **Text provided in submitted document:**  **1. What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?** The information and communications technology (ICT) including the Internet deals with, among others, storing, processing and transferring information in much faster, smaller, cheaper, better, and more secure manner, and with new opportunities for everyone. These features enable efficiency and effectiveness to all information based functions and activities. During the past decade or two the Internet has developed tremendously since its inception. It has become an important part of the basic infrastructure, like electricity, water, roads etc. It is the backbone and a major tool in contributing to the information society and digital economy. The outcomes speaks for themselves as it has enabled not only new products and services in the private and government sectors but has become a platform for co-creation and collaboration between different sectors, people and businesses both in developed and developing countries – though with different magnitudes. The Internet is seen as a gateway to many opportunities in different domains like economic, service provisions, social etc.  Internet services and increasing penetration rates, eventually contributing to the overall improvement of lifestyle and development of the country. Depending on the geography and size of the country, substantial investments become a prerequisite for vast infrastructure to cover the different regions of the country, including the rural infrastructure. Privatization of the service providers have contributed to the positive growth of the Internet, as they are more reactive to the social demands of technology and requirements. The contribution of knowledge through Internet has played a great role in human capital development and been a very positive influence in education domain.   **2. How can governments and other stakeholders promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?** Both government and private sector play important roles in the development of the Internet of a country. While the policy authority for Internet-related public policy is the sovereign right of States and that they have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues, the private sector plays important role in the research and development of technologies, standards and processes (conforming to international public policy), and promoting capacity-building. It is very important that both work as seamless team players to achieve and deliver quality and excellent services to the end user. The importance of both aligned with the overall strategy is a key factor. There need to be more investments by the service providers and user’s needs and requirements patterns and trends needs to be considered.  Even though there are high mobile penetration numbers with mobile Internet, there still remains room for improvement for basic broadband at home. Investments by service providers need to be increased to cover as much of area as possible, which is not an easy task if the geography of the country is large. Governments can introduce incentives for private sector to encourage and assist them in enlarging the radii of coverage. Lowering prices and increasing bandwidth are important points that need to be considered both by the service providers and government. Accessibility of Internet in rural or small towns away from cities will also contribute to the improvement of lifestyle and usage of government eServices. This is will also bring closer the gap between the digital divide. More integrated government eServices and mobile applications will drive the penetration rate even higher as the general direction of mobile Internet usage and services are on the rise.  **3. What are the challenges and opportunities?**  Coverage of area is probably one of the biggest challenge for the service providers and offering cheaper services with better quality. Threats to cybersecurity would also result from deliberate or accidental misuse of the Internet and its services. Such threats would usually have an unfavorable impact ranging from limited disturbances of Internet use, to catastrophic loss of valuable information and may be of other essential assets.  As mentioned earlier that economic opportunities are created by technology and has changed/improved a broad range of businesses. The Internet contributed in creating a new sector of Sharing Economy.  Governments can also utilize the increased usage of Internet for their advantages by providing more of their services online. This has reduced costs, saved service consumers time and made it possible for the eServices providing agencies to provide much better, quicker and improved services.  It is also a platform for innovation and creativity besides an economic opportunity generator. Collaboration between governments, private sector and public can be further enhanced with new products and services, resulting in improved economic efficiency and access to information. Hence consumers could access new innovative services.  [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) | **Text provided in submitted document (in Spanish)**  **Question 1:**  **What are the developmental aspects of the Internet (for example, economic, social, regulatory and technical aspects), especially for developing countries?**  El internet promueve un desarrollo en todos los aspectos, (técnico, económico, social) conforme el crecimiento y cobertura del internet, se incentiva el crecimiento económico de estas áreas, lo cual está ligado con el avance tecnológico. De hecho a todos estos beneficios se le llama Ecosistema Digital, debido a que propicia y genera un entorno digital que conlleva a más y mejores servicios y promueve una mejor calidad de vida. Sin embargo esto último no está estrechamente relacionado, cada país tendrá que tener la responsabilidad de velar porque todos estos servicios y mejoras promuevan el desarrollo social (se debe promover la disminución y de ser posible el cierre de las brechas que se dan mucho en especial en nuestros países) Un desarrollo de países no debe verse únicamente en relación a su desarrollo económico, debe verse en todos los niveles, especialmente en el desarrollo social.  **Question 2:**  **How can governments and other stakeholders promote the developmental aspects of the Internet?**  El gobierno tiene la misión de promover el desarrollo del país y brindar bienestar a la población, esto como ya está demostrado se puede impulsar mediante el internet, sin embargo debido al presupuesto de nación y a los múltiples compromisos que tiene un país, esta misión resulta prácticamente imposible si es solamente el gobierno que la realice, es por esta razón que el gobierno debe convertirse en un promotor de alianzas con los diferentes sectores, para poder generar los cambios de forma integrada.  Entre estos sectores cabe mencionar al sector público, privado (operadores, proveedores), industrias, gremiales, televisión, ONG, academias, sociedad civil.  Solamente se pueden lograr los cambios y alcanzar los objetivos si todo los actores de un país están comprometidos con estos.  **Question 3:**  **What are the challenges and opportunities?**  Es muy importante para nosotros los países que nos encontramos en proceso de incorporación del internet en más áreas, contar con la experiencia de aquellos países que han logrado mejores niveles de penetración y así mismo obtener sus experiencias de esta transición e ir conociendo como fueron mejorando sus indicadores, tanto económicos como sociales.  Es necesario establecer una hoja de ruta de los pasos que se tienen que dar, así mismo de los logros que se esperan y sobre todo poder medir si se están logrando los objetivos. Por lo cual es importante contar con indicadores que nos permitan conocer los avances.  Es importante también realizar proyectos en forma coordinada con otros países para poder compartir experiencias y de ser posible realizar capacitaciones regionales que permitan la generación de expertos que puedan apoyar no solamente dentro del país sino también en forma regional.  [View submitted document](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/61/Guatemala_Resp%20Developmental%20Aspects%20of%20the%20Internet.docx) in Spanish |
|  | January 11, 2017 | [IEEE (United States)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=62) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box)**  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](http://www.itu.int/en/Lists/consultationOct2016/Attachments/63/Gobierno%20de%20M%C3%A9xico%20-%20CWG%20Internet.docx) in Spanish |
|  | January 12, 2017 | [ICANN (United States)](http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/display-oct2016.aspx?ListItemID=64) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box)** 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) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box)**  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) | **Text provided in comment box:**  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) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box):** 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) | **Text provided in comment box:** 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) | **SUMMARY (provided in submitted document and comment box)**  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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