



Slovensko predsedstvo EU 2008



Predsedovanje Slovenije Svetu EU

Poročilo o delu na dosjeju WSIS

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1. Uvod in ozadje

WSIS (*World Summit on Information Society, Svetovni vrh o informacijski družbi*) je proces, ki poteka pod okriljem Organizacije združenih narodov. Formalno se je začel s tako imenovanim Prvim vrhom WSIS v Ženevi leta 2003 in že takrat je Slovenija zelo aktivno sodelovala. To prvo zasedanje WSIS je načrtovalo določene smernice za obdobje do Drugega vrha in med drugimi pomembnimi izpostavilo vprašanje »internetnega upravljanja« (*Internet Governance*). Na drugem vrhu v Tunisu leta 2005, ki se ga je prav tako udeležila slovenska uradna delegacija, se je na tem področju spopadlo nekaj diametralnih pogledov in pričakovati je bilo, da se bodo različna mnenja močno udarila, kar bi po najbolj pesimističnih scenarijih lahko drastično zamajalo internetno stabilnost po vsem svetu. Evropska unija se je močno angažirala v pripravah na ključne dogodke v zvezi z Drugim vrhom WSIS, predvsem pri pripravi dela zaključkov v zvezi z internetnim upravljanjem. EU ima pravzaprav glavno zaslugo, da se je vse skupaj umirilo, vprašanje internetnega upravljanja pa kanaliziralo v mirne debatne vode. Eden od pomembnih rezultatov Drugega vrha je bilo doseženo soglasje, da ostaja organizacijska upravljalna struktura interneta do nadaljnjega nespremenjena. Drugi nič manj pomemben zaključek pa je bil poziv generalnemu sekretarju Organizacije združenih narodov, da skliče Svetovni forum o upravljanju interneta (*IGF — Internet Governance Forum*¹), kjer bi dobili diskusijski prostor za izmenjavo mnenj med vsemi deležniki (vlade, industrija oziroma privatni sektor, raziskovalci, civilna družba, ...). Takratni generalni sekretar OZN je to zavezo izpolnil in prvo zasedanje IGF je bilo v Atenah novembra 2006 (ob udeležbi dvočlanske slovenske delegacije), leto kasneje (november 2007) pa še drugo zasedanje v Braziliji.

Moje delo na področju WSIS v času slovenskega predsedovanja se je praktično začelo še v času obveznosti portugalskih kolegov. Kot »naslednji predsedujoči« sem bil aktivno udeležen že v času novembrskega brazilskega zasedanja IGF ter v decembru pri predaji tematike v okviru EU koordinacije za vprašanja IGF v Ženevi. V vsebinskem pogledu predsedovanje sicer ni bistveno vplivalo na moje aktivnosti, saj gre za področje, ki ga tudi sicer pokrivam v okviru svojih normalnih delovnih zadolžitvev, so se pa zaradi predsedovanja seveda vse moje aktivnosti močno intenzivirale. Na področju WSIS namreč deluje EU na kar nekaj vzporednih poteh, na primer:

- Forum IGF, kjer gre predvsem za sodelovanje v okvirih OZN,
- GAC, ki je svetovni odbor vladnih predstavnikov pri svetovnem krovnem upravljalnem organu za internet (ICANN),
- HLIIG — delovna skupina visokih uradnikov držav članic EU,
- IIG — strokovna delovna skupina predstavnikov držav članic EU,
- koordinacija predstavnikov držav članic pri veleposlaništvih OZN v Ženevi,

in ker vse sodijo v moje delovno področje, je bila moja vloga pri vseh dejanjih omenjenih skupin in teles tokrat na povsem drugačni ravni.

2. Namen, cilji, pomen

Pri dosjeju WSIS gre za svetovno politiko in oblikovanje stališča EU do pomembnejših političnih odločitev na svetovnem nivoju. Zato je ta dosje eden redkih (če ne celo edini) v okviru MVZT, ki naslavlja »zunanje zadeve EU« oziroma mednarodni prostor izven EU. Ne gre torej za zakonodajne oziroma regulativne zadeve na notranjem geopolitičnem prostoru EU. Zato se tudi nismo mogli opirati na neke obstoječe pravne podlage; še najbližje temu so bili zaključki COREPER o procesu WSIS iz novembra 2005. V

¹ Glej **Dodatek A — pojmovnik**

programu za obdobje prve polovice leta 2008 tako tudi nisem izpostavljaj nikakršnega sprejema morebitnih pravnih oziroma regulativnih aktov, prav tako pa tudi koledar Sveta EU za naše področje ni predvideval nobene točke v zvezi s procesom WSIS. Zato sem kot formalne potrditve skupnih stališč oziroma izhodišč, ki jih bomo zastopali in predstavljali na svetovni ravni, predvidel samo sklepe delovne skupine HLIIG (*High Level Group on Internet Governance*) ter morebitne zaključke COREPER-I. Pri praktičnih izvedbenih oziroma izvršilnih ukrepih sem se čutil zavezanega z usklajenimi mnenji neformalne strokovne delovne skupine naših (= EU) predstavnikov v odboru GAC.

Kratkoročni cilji, ki sem jih predstavil v programu dosjeja WSIS v času našega predsedovanja, so bili:

- EU stališče kot en glas, predvsem v okviru Foruma o upravljanju interneta (IGF)
- Pospešeno sodelovanje s svetovnimi institucijami in organizacijami
- Aktivnejša vloga pri oblikovanju bodočega organizacijskega modela interneta
- Širitev informacijske družbe za vse in zmanjševanje digitalnih ločnic

Dejavnosti v zvezi s procesom WSIS in s tem povezanimi vprašanji upravljanja z internetom nam (= EU) dajejo možnost, da z močnim ozadjem nastopamo pri reševanju nekaterih ključnih svetovnih problemov izven meja EU. EU se tukaj pojavlja tudi v vlogi "zaščitnika" manj razvitega sveta in okolij, ki niso pod vplivom drugih svetovnih velikih sil (ZDA, Kitajska, Japonska ...), saj imamo jasno vizijo glede razvoja informacijske družbe kot tudi instrumentov, potrebnih za doseganje zastavljenih ciljev. Poleg problematike upravljanja interneta in iskanja ustreznih organizacijskih modelov sem v času našega predsedovanja med pomembnejše izzive naslavljal še premostitev digitalnih ločnic, zagotavljanje človekovih pravic vključno z neodtujljivo svobodo izražanja na internetu, multikulturalnost in večjezičnost ter širitev informacijske družbe za vse.

V zvezi z morebitnimi spremembami organizacijskih modelov za upravljanje interneta sem si prizadeval za enakopravno obravnavo perečih vprašanj organizacije in delovanja interneta na svetovnem nivoju brez pretiranega vpliva države oziroma vladajočih struktur. Vztrajal sem na iskanju poti za vključevanje predstavnikov EU v obstoječe in bodoče svetovne organe in telesa, ki delujejo oziroma bodo delovala na področju WSIS in IGF (svetovni odbori, sekretariati, pripravljalni odbori itd.) ter tako zagotavljati prisotnost evropskih usmeritev neposredno na mestih, kjer se sprejemajo odločitve. Ker sem se tukaj soočal tudi z ameriško politiko na eni strani in z nekaterimi radikalnimi poskusi posameznih skupnosti (npr. Kitajska, Brazilija, Iran, ITU, veliki telekomunikacijski operaterji itd.) na drugi, je šlo za v precejšnji meri tudi politično občutljiv oder.

3. Kronologija aktivnih dogodkov (seje, zasedanja itd.)

3.1 V januarju je bila v Bruslju prva redna seja delovne skupine visokih uradnikov držav članic za vprašanja internetnega upravljanja (HLIIG) in obenem prvi formalni dogodek v zvezi z dosjejem WSIS v času slovenskega predsedovanja. Najpomembnejši del seje, ki zadeva slovensko predsedovanje oziroma dosje WSIS, je bil iskanje harmoničnega pogleda na vlogo posvetovalnega odbora vladnih predstavnikov pri ICANN-u (svetovni krovni upravljavski organ za internet). Z naše strani ni sporno, da ICANN izvršuje zadane obveze in zaveze iz dogovora JPA. Naš konsenz je, da ICANN deluje dobro, da pa bi bilo koristno spremeniti vlogo GAC-a, da bi lahko odražal večji vpliv posameznih držav na vsa vprašanja, ki se tičejo upravljanja interneta. Vsa naša sporočila in komentarji naj bodo "pozitivno" naravnani, saj zaradi nekaterih radikalnih in celo destruktivnih idej potrebuje ICANN vso možno podporo. Ni pa zanemarljiva bojazen pred izgubo ICANN-ove neodvisnosti. Po zelo realnem scenariju bo namreč ICANN-ov proračun v zelo veliki

meri odvisen od ene ali kvečjemu dveh organizacij. Resda vsi formalni akti vsebujejo določene varovalke (tudi z zelo preišljenim oblikovanim Upravnim odborom) za ohranitev ICANN-ovega statusa, vendar bi se jih dalo z ustrezno pripravljenim "sovražnim prevzemom" tudi obiti. Znotraj HLIIG želimo javno izpostaviti ta morebiten problem in pozvati k iskanju ustreznih rešitev (četudi s spremembo ICANN-ovih aktov).

3.2 V vlogi predstavnika predsedujoče države sem skupaj z Evropsko komisijo in francoskim kolegom (iz prihodnje predsedujoče države) pripravil osnutek odziva EU na poziv ameriške agencije NTIA (v okviru DoC oziroma Ministrstva za gospodarstvo ZDA) »*notice-of-inquiry*« v zvezi z vmesnim poročilom o uspešnosti izvajanja sporazuma JPA med vlado ZDA in svetovnim krovnim upravljavskim organom za internet (ICANN). V nadaljevanju seje smo osnutek pripeljali do končne in za vse sprejemljive oblike, tako da sem lahko z mirno vestjo poskrbel za končni podpis tega dokumenta².

3.3 Sledila je kopica sestankov in zasedanj v zvezi s pripravljanim odborom (MAG — Multistakeholder Advisory Group) za decembrsko zasedanje Foruma IGF v Indiji (Hyderabad), ki so se odvijali v Ženevi v nizu petih zaporednih dneh v februarju, in sicer:

- koordinacija predstavnikov držav članic
- odprti posvet MAG (MAG Open Consultation)
- dvodnevno zaprto zasedanje MAG
- poročanje predstavnikom držav članic.

Na koordinacijskem sestanku, ki je že pravilo pred nizom sej MAG-a, sem predstavil predlog svojega govora na odprtem posvetu. V njem smo kot predsedujoči Svetu EU dali pobudo za uvedbo posebne točke v okviru splošne teme »prihajajoče zadeve« (stalnica na forumih IGF poleg nosilnih tem) na decembrskem zasedanju IGF — »internet stvari«, saj smo prepričani, da bo to v zelo veliki meri vplivalo na vse prebivalstvo v naslednjih letih. Poleg tega smo sekretariatu IGF in MAG-u izrazili prepričanje o uspehu novega modela strukture tega odbora (model tretjinske rotacije) in podprli njegovo posredovanje generalnemu sekretarju OZN. Zaradi spremenjenega dnevnega reda odprtega posveta MAG sem naslednji dan svoj govor³ moral razdeliti na dva dela. Sodeč po odzivih po sestanku sta bili obe naši ideji dobro sprejeti. Na dvodnevnem zaprtem zasedanju MAG, ki je sledilo, sem zastopal obe naši ideji. Kvaliteto načela tretjinske rotacije sem lahko praktično demonstriral z zgledi delovanja v EU (trojke, predajanje predsedovanja itd.). Tudi glede odpiranja konkretne teme (na primer »internet stvari«) je bilo izraženo mnenje, da je to koristno in da si moramo prizadevati, da vsaj v okviru teme o prihajajočih zadevah, s katerimi se bomo v bližnji prihodnosti soočili, damo prednost konkretnim pobudam. Na zaključnem '*debriefingu*' zadnji dan sem predstavnikom držav članic poročal⁴ o dogajanju minulih dni, obenem pa smo se pogovorili o naslednjih korakih.

3.4 V marcu sem vodil delegacijo »EU trojke« na dvostranski videokonferenčni seji z vlado ZDA v zvezi z vmesnim poročilom o uspešnosti izpolnjevanja zavez sporazuma JPA med vlado ZDA in svetovnim krovnim upravljavskim organom za internet (ICANN). Poudaril sem prepričanje EU, da je sporazum že do zdaj prikazal pozitivne premike ter da ob njegovem izteku čez osemnajst mesecev pričakujemo uspešne realizacije prav vseh zadanih zavez. Potrdil sem naš optimistični pogled za obdobje po zaključku sporazuma ter izrazil zavzetost in pripravljenost za sodelovanje EU tudi v bodoče⁵.

3.5 Še v mesecu marcu je sledila druga redna seja delovne skupine visokih uradnikov držav članic za vprašanja internetnega upravljanja (HLIIG). Glede na pestro aktivnost v februarju in marcu (MAG, videokonferenčna seja z vlado ZDA), je bil velik del seje namenjen mojim

² Glej **Dodatek B – Faksimile dopisa** (v angleščini)

³ Glej **Dodatek C – Magnetogram obeh govorov** (v angleščini)

⁴ Glej **Dodatek D – Debriefing points** (v angleščini)

⁵ Glej **Dodatek E – Poročilo o videokonferenci** (v angleščini)

poročilom, ki so bila dobro sprejeta. Med drugimi temami, ki so tesneje povezane s procesom WSIS, izpostavljam široko debato o stabilnosti interneta ter o potrebi po bolj sistematičnem pristopu EU in njenih držav članic k tej problematiki.

3.6 Zadnji dan v marcu je bila na Bledu mednarodna konferenca z naslovom "Prihodnost interneta". Kot vabljeni govornik sem sodeloval s prispevkom "*Emerging Issues from the Public Policy Aspect*"⁶. Predstavil sem različna razmišljanja o vlogi držav oziroma njihovih vlad pri nekaterih nespornih kot tudi nekaterih vprašljivih segmentih internetnega upravljanja. Prikazal sem opredelitve javnih institucij Evropske unije ter predavanje sklenil z našo odgovornostjo do ohranjanja prvinskega internetnega duha brez pretiranega vmešavanja državnih struktur.

3.7 Aprila se je na svoji redni seji sestala strokovna delovna skupina predstavnikov držav članic (IIG), ki se sicer ukvarja s širšo internetno problematiko, ki zadevajo države oziroma njihove vlade, vendar se velik del prekriva z vsebino procesa WSIS. Med njimi smo obravnavali predloge za urejanje formalnih postopkov pri uvedbi novih generičnih vrhnjih domen ter pregledali odzive na poročilo vlade ZDA v zvezi z vmesnim poročilom JPA. Kot redni član te delovne skupine sem imel možnost neposrednega obveščanja o aktivnostih v prvih treh mesecih tudi z vidika predsedujoče države.

3.8 V maju se je v Ženevi odvrtel naslednji petdnevni krog sestankov in zasedanj v zvezi z pripravljanim odborom MAG za decembrsko zasedanje Foruma IGF v Indiji. Tako kot v februarju se je niz začel s koordinacijo predstavnikov držav članic, kjer sem ponovno predstavil predlog svojega govora na odprtem posvetu. Tokrat sem v imenu predsedstva Sveta EU ponovil naše razmišljanje o pomembnosti razprave o »*internetu stvari*«, hkrati pa predlagal obravnavo še drugih novih tem, kot na primer semantični web oziroma web 2.0. Naslednji dan sem na odprtem posvetu MAG tako koordinirano stališče tudi predstavil⁷. Na dvodnevem zaprtem zasedanju MAG, ki je sledilo, smo uspešno začrtali popolnoma nov okvir forumskega programa oziroma vsebinske strukture. V zelo plodnem in proaktivnem ozračju smo v dveh dneh prišli do zelo zadovoljive rešitve. Tedenski cikel dogodkov se je zaključil spet s tradicionalnim zaključnim '*debriefingom*', kjer sem predstavnike držav članic seznanil⁸ z dogajanjem minulih dni, obenem pa smo še začrtali nove smernice za delo do konca leta 2008.

3.9 Kmalu zatem je sledila tretja redna seja delovne skupine visokih uradnikov držav članic za vprašanja internetnega upravljanja (HLIG), kjer sem ponovno poročal o majskem dogajanju v zvezi z MAG-om. Ker se je vlada ZDA medtem odzvala na vmesno poročilo o sporazumu JPA, je bil del časa namenjen tej problematiki. Stabilnost interneta v smislu državnih/vladnih ukrepov pri kritičnih internetnih resursih je bila ponovno na dnevnem redu. Nazadnje smo še oblikovali skupno stališče do ministrske konference v Seulu in o nekaterih temeljnih zadevah v zvezi z upravljanjem interneta, o katerih bo tekla beseda na junijskem zasedanju posvetovalnega odbora vladnih predstavnikov GAC pri ICANN-u. Delovna skupina HLIG se je zelo pohvalno izrazila o slovenskem angažmaju pri tematikah upravljanja interneta v prvi polovici leta 2008.

3.10 Tik pred koncem slovenskega predsedovanja sta se odvila še dva dogodka, delno ali celo v pretežni meri povezana z delom na dosjeju WSIS, in sicer ministrska konferenca OECD z naslovom »*Prihodnost internetnega gospodarstva*« v Seulu (Južna Koreja) in drugo redno letno zasedanje ICANN/GAC v Parizu.

Ministrskega srečanja OECD v Seulu, ki je bilo skupaj s spremljajočimi dogodki v celoti posvečeno internetu kot glavnemu motorju bodočega svetovnega gospodarstva, sem se udeležil kot član štiričlanske delegacije Republike Slovenije, ki jo je vodil minister dr Žiga Turk.

⁶ Posnetek (video) prispevka: http://videolectures.net/foi08_sostaric_eip/

⁷ Glej **Dodatek F – Magnetogram govora** (v angleščini)

⁸ Glej **Dodatek G – Debriefing points** (v angleščini)

Šlo je za prikaz ključnih potencialov in izzivov internetne ekonomije. Rdeča nit sestanka in vseh spremljajočih dogodkov je bila »*kreativnost, zaupanje in konvergenca (3xC)*«. V okviru formalnega dela so bile obravnavale naslednje tematike:

- vloga interneta pri izboljšanju gospodarskih dosežkov in socialne blaginje;
- koristi od konvergence na področju interneta: povezovanje mrež, medsebojna kompatibilnost, vloga regulative na tem področju;
- spodbujanje kreativnosti: inovacije in tehnološki razvoj spreminjata način dela in organizacije na področjih sociale, zdravja, okolja, javne uprave, podjetništva ... ;
- krepitev zaupanja: vsestranskost in odprtost interneta sta lahko tudi njegova ranljivost in priložnost za zlorabe, še posebej na področjih osebnih podatkov in osebne svobode;
- pomen medsebojnega sodelovanja med državami in uveljavitev regulative za zaščito uporabnikov;
- globalna internetna ekonomija: pospešiti uporabo interneta v državah v razvoju in omogočiti dostopnost tamkajšnjemu lokalnemu prebivalstvu, s ciljem hitrejšega gospodarskega in socialnega razvoja.

Ministri držav članic OECD in nekaterih povabljenih držav (vključno z Republiko Slovenijo) so 18. junija na zaprtem delu srečanja pristopili k Seulski deklaraciji o prihodnosti internetnega gospodarstva. Sprejeta deklaracija odraža usmeritve na področju razvoja informacijske družbe, ki potekajo v najširšem globalnem okviru. Z deklaracijo se države pristopnice zavezujejo za aktiven pristop k razvoju interneta v smislu konvergence, zaupanja in kreativnosti. Med spremljevalnimi dogodki izdvajam forum internetne tehnične skupnosti, kjer smo sprejeli memorandum, v katerem je poudarjena nujnost sodelovanja med vladami, civilno družbo, zasebnim sektorjem in posamezniki za zagotavljanje možnosti dostopa vsakega posameznika do informacijsko komunikacijskih tehnologij, možnosti komuniciranja, spodbujanja inovativnosti in dostopa do znanja. Deležniki internetne tehnične skupnosti so se zavezali, da bodo povabili vlade in vse ostale zainteresirane k razvoju in uporabi tehnologij informacijske družbe kot prispevek k vedno novim potrebam razvijajočega se globalnega interneta.

3.11 Z drugim rednim letnim zasedanjem ICANN/GAC⁹ v Parizu se je zaključila moja vloga nosilca dosjeja WSIS v času slovenskega predsedovanja Svetu EU. Med pomembnejšimi temami izdvajam: poročilo sekretariata, poročila posameznih držav članic, odnosi z matičnim telesom – ICANN, poročila delovnih skupin, internacionalizirana domenska imena vrhnjih državnih domen, strategija pri uvajanju novih vrhnjih generičnih domen, vmesno poročilo o izvajanju JPA in priprava na post-JPA obdobje, zagotavljanje načel varovanja osebnih podatkov pri storitvah WHOIS, problem prehoda na IPv6, reforma ICANN-a ter vloga držav oziroma vlad pri regulaciji interneta.

Zelo dosti časa smo posvetili vprašanju internacionaliziranih domenskih imen (predvsem pri vrhnjih državnih domenah) ter reformi ICANN-a. Pri vprašanjih, ki zadevajo kritične internetne resurse, je bilo največ govora o bližajočem se pomanjkanju IP naslovov (pri protokolu IPv4) in o ovirah pri uvajanju protokola IPv6. Predstavniki držav članic EU smo uveljavljali več ali manj enotne poglede in uspeli imenovati našega predstavnika v ustrezno delovno skupino ICANN-a, ki se ukvarja z generičnimi vrhnjimi domenami.

Med spremljajočimi dogodki bi posebej omenil razprave o varnosti in stabilnosti interneta, o zagotavljanju intelektualnih pravic ter o sodelovanju z mednarodnimi organizacijami v zvezi s procesom »*Internet Governance*«. Delegati GAC smo imeli tudi ločene sestanke z ICANN-ovim upravnim odborom in z odborom gNSO, kot predstavnik predsedujoče države Svetu EU pa sem skrbel še za posamične koordinacijske sestanke držav članic.

⁹ Glej **Dodatek H – GAC-ov komunikate** (v angleščini)

3.12 Kot predstavnik predsedujoče države je moje delo na dosjeju WSIS v času slovenskega predsedovanja obsegalo še kopico dvo- in večstranskih pogovorov, praviloma s kolegi primerljivega ranga drugih držav članic. V pričakovanju morebitnih srečanj in pogovorov na višji ravni sem za slovenske predstavnike na poziv kabineta ministrice pripravil skupino vprašanj, s katerimi bi lahko Slovenija dobila vpogled na razmišljanja drugih držav EU in na ta način lažje usmerjala delovanje vseh aktivnosti na področju dosjeja WSIS v času predsedovanja. Izjemno pomembna za naše delo bi bila mnenja najvišjih predstavnikov držav članic na naslednja vprašanja:

- Kako komentirati dejstvo, da so izmed več kot sedemdesetih točk Tuniške agende najaktivnejše teme tiste, ki so povezane z upravljanjem interneta? Ali to pomeni, da trenutno druge zadeve niso prioritete? Katere druge teme (poleg upravljanja interneta) so kratkoročno posebno pomembne za EU?
- Kakšno je njihovo stališče na očitno diametralno nasprotna si mnenja glede organizacijskega modela interneta (vključno z ne-tehnično komponento upravljanja)?
- So seznanjeni z zadnjimi dogodki pripravljalne skupine MAG in kakšno je njihovo stališče do novega načela rotacije članstva ter uravnotežene strukture med vladnimi in drugimi predstavniki?
- Se je njihova država uradno odzvala na »*Notice-of-Inquiry*« ameriške vlade v zvezi z vmesnim poročilom o izvajanju sporazuma JPA? Če da, kakšno je vodilno sporočilo?

Žal nisem prejel nikakršne povratne informacije, ali je v okviru tovrstnih srečanj na najvišjem nivoju sploh prišlo do omembe tematike dosjeja WSIS (širše) ali vsaj internetnega upravljanja (ožje) in posledično tudi do priložnosti za pogovor o teh vprašanjih. Ne glede na zaključek slovenskega predsedovanja ta vprašanja ostajajo še naprej pomembna in upam, da bo kdaj tudi priložnost zanje.

3.13 Povzetek izvedenih sestankov, sej, zasedanj itd v prvi polovici leta 2008:

- Redna seja HLIG — Bruselj, januar 2008
- Koordinacija predstavnikov DČ — Ženeva, februar 2008
- MAG Open Consultation — Ženeva, februar 2008
- MAG dvodnevno zaprto zasedanje — Ženeva, februar 2008
- Videokonferenčna seja »EU trojke« in vlade ZDA — Bruselj/Washington, marec 2008
- Redna seja HLIG — Bruselj, marec 2008
- Konferenca »Future of the Internet« – Bled, marec 2008
- Redna seja IIG — Bruselj, april 2008
- Koordinacija predstavnikov DČ — Ženeva, maj 2008
- MAG Open Consultation — Ženeva, maj 2008
- MAG dvodnevno zaprto zasedanje — Ženeva, maj 2008
- Redna seja HLIG — Bruselj, maj 2008
- Ministrsko srečanje OECD — Seul, junij 2008
- Redno zasedanje ICANN/GAC — Pariz, junij 2008

4. Zaključek

Delo na dosjeju WSIS v času slovenskega predsedovanja Svetu EU ocenjujem kot zelo dobro, kar brez omahovanja priznavajo tudi vsi kolegi iz drugih držav članic in izven EU. Francoskim kolegom smo predali dobro obdelano tematiko brez zaostalih ali nerešenih zadev; odprto je ostalo samo tisto, kar po svoji naravi zahteva daljši časovni interval ali pa gre celo za trajno nalogo oziroma aktivnost.

V obdobju našega predsedovanja svetu EU smo bili priča številnim ključnim trenutkom v zvezi s prihodnostjo interneta v tehničnem, organizacijskem in upravljavskem pomenu besede. Uspeli smo ohraniti prvinske ideje interneta in uspešno krepili sinergične napore vseh deležnikov k enakopravnemu nedestruktivnemu razvoju. Države članice Evropske unije slej ko prej ostajajo vsaj na zelo podobnih če ne celo na identičnih stališčih pri vprašanjih upravljanja interneta in so skupaj z Evropsko komisijo in Svetom EU trdno odločene vložiti vse svoje napore na političnih in strokovnih področjih, da bodo zaveze drugega svetovnega vrha o informacijski družbi čim prej polno zaživele v korist vseh prebivalcev evropske in svetovne skupnosti.

Prepričan sem, da je aktivna vloga Slovenije na tematičnih dosjeja WSIS v času predsedovanja močno prispevala k prepoznavnosti sposobnosti Slovenije pri nekaterih temeljnih svetovnih vprašanjih prihodnosti, kar tako meni osebno kot Direktoratu za informacijsko družbo in Ministrstvu za visoko šolstvo, znanost in tehnologijo pomeni vzpodbudo za nadaljevanje aktivnosti na tem področju tudi po koncu predsedovanja.

5. Zahvala

Na koncu bi se rad zahvalil vsem tistim, s katerimi sem na dosjeju WSIS aktivno sodeloval in so mi v okviru svojih zmožnosti nudili pomoč in podporo. Po abecednem redu:

- Boštjan Jerman (Veleposlaništvo RS pri Organizaciji združenih narodih v Ženevi)
- mag. Anamarija Jesenko (Stalno predstavništvo RS pri Evropski uniji v Bruslju)
- mag. Miloš Kuret (Ministrstvo za visoko šolstvo, znanost in tehnologijo, Direktorat za informacijsko družbo)
- Elisabeth Markot (Evropska komisija, DG INFSO)
- Michael Niebel (Evropska komisija, DG INFSO)
- mag. Mojca Pečnik Ternovšek (Ministrstvo za visoko šolstvo, znanost in tehnologijo, Direktorat za informacijsko družbo)
- Barbara Povše Golob (Akademska in raziskovalna mreža Slovenije)
- Ljudmila Tozon (Stalno predstavništvo RS pri Evropski uniji v Bruslju)
- Peter Zangl (Evropska komisija, DG INFSO, namestnik generalnega direktorja)

Dodatki

- A Pojmovnik**
- B Faksimile dopisa "EU-trojke" vladi ZDA**
- C Magnetogram obeh govorov na "MAG Open Consultation" februarja 2008 v Ženevi**
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- H GAC-ov komunike**

Pojmovnik

Poleg tega, da to poročilo vsebuje množico strokovnih in tematsko utečenih izrazov, kar nepoučenemu lahko zbuja odpor in ga celo odbije, je pri vsebinskem razumevanju potrebno določeno predznanje. Temeljita razlaga vsega ozadja, vseh preteklih in sedanjih aktivnosti, vseh vzporednih kot tudi razhajajočih se poti, ne nazadnje pa tudi svetovnih trendovskih dogajanj, bi povzročila drastični porast obsega tega poročila. Gre pač za določen obseg akumuliranega znanja, izkušenj in ekspertnega poznavanja tematike, ki sicer samo po sebi ni ravno nekaj ekskluzivnega, vseeno pa ga ni moč stlačiti v stran ali dve razlage »po domače«. Seveda sem kadar koli na voljo za podrobnejšo razlago (pravzaprav z velikim veseljem), za lažje razumevanje pa bo v pomoč tale kratek (in seveda nepopoln) pojmovnik.

GAC	<i>Governmental Advisory Body</i>	Svetovalni odbor vladnih predstavnikov pri ICANN-u; ICANN-u svetuje pri konkretnih vprašanjih, kjer se problematika dotika odgovornosti vlad posameznih držav; obenem je to tista stična točka v multideležniškem organizacijskem sistemu ICANN, kjer imajo vlade možnost vpliva na izvajanje politike upravljanja interneta.
HLIG	<i>High Level Group on Internet Governance</i>	Delovna skupina visokih uradnikov držav članic EU v zvezi z vprašanji upravljanja interneta; seje sklicuje Evropska komisija (DG INFOS); pobudnik ustanovitve je bil generalni direktor DG INFOS F. Colassanti in v času predsedovanja Slovenije Svetu EU je seje vodil njegov namestnik P. Zangl.
ICANN	<i>Internet Corporation for Assigning Names and Numbers</i>	Svetovni krovni upravljavski organ za internet v tehničnem in organizacijskem smislu; upravlja internetni naslovni in imenski prostor; ustanovljen kot neprofitna organizacija po pooblastilu Ministrstva za gospodarstvo ZDA; izrazito multideležniško usmerjen (vlade, gospodarstvo, mednarodne organizacije, civilna družba ...); nekatere države postavljajo njegovo vlogo pod vprašaj (strah pred morebitno odvisnostjo od ZDA).
IGF	<i>Internet Governance Forum</i>	Prostor za dialog med različnimi deležniki glede vloge, pomena in upravljanja interneta; nastal na podlagi zaključkov drugega svetovnega vrha WSIS; deluje pod okriljem generalnega sekretarja OZN; ima petletni mandat (do 2010).
IIG	<i>Informal Internet Group</i>	Strokovna delovna skupina (v okviru DG INFOS), ki jo sestavljajo predstavniki GAC iz držav EU.
JPA	<i>Joint Project Agreement</i>	Sporazum med vlado ZDA (izvaja agencija NTIA znotraj ameriškega gospodarskega ministrstva) in ICANN-om za izvajanje desetih zavez v zvezi s tehničnimi in organizacijskim vidikom internetnega upravljanja; naslednik številnih "Sporazumov o razumevanju" ter poskus postopnega umika vlade ZDA ter popolnega prehoda v zasebni multideležniški sektor.
MAG	<i>Multistakeholder Advisory Group</i>	Odbor za pripravi programskih vsebin Forumu IGF; članstvo iz vladnih predstavnikov (50%) ter civilne družbe in privatnega sektorja; člane imenuje generalni sekretar OZN.

Faksimile dopisa "EU-trojke" vladi ZDA

15 FEB. 2008

Dear Ambassador Gross,

The EU welcomes the decision by the US Government to invite comments from stakeholders on the performance of ICANN in relation to the JPA as part of its *"midpoint review of ICANN's progress towards becoming a more stable organization with greater transparency and accountability in its procedures and decision making."*

The EU notes the significant progress made by ICANN in many respects since its inception in 1998. ICANN has in particular proved to be an important forum for facilitating multi-stakeholder cooperation in matters related to the Domain Name System (DNS).

The EU notes the strong commitment and work on improving the advisory function of GAC inside ICANN. It welcomes progress made by governments towards exercising fully their responsibilities but notes that further progress needs to be made including also on the question of funding.

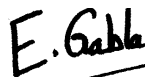
The EU also welcomes the emphasis that the US has placed on the need for ICANN to improve its transparency and accountability and welcomes efforts made by ICANN in this respect. The EU looks forward to seeing in the future appropriate mechanisms to assure accountability.

Yours sincerely,



Davor Šostarić

Republic of Slovenia
Undersecretary
Ministry of Higher
Education, Science and
Technology



Emmanuel Gabla

Republic of France
Director for Information
Society and Technologies
Ministry of Economy,
Finance and Employment



Peter Zangl

European Commission
Deputy Director General
DG INFSO

*The Honourable David A. Gross
U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and
Information Policy
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520
United States of America*

**Magnetogram obeh govorov na "MAG Open Consultation"
februarja 2008 v Ženevi**

**Internet Governance Forum OPEN consultations
Geneva 26 February 2008**

Note: *The following is the output of the real-time captioning taken during the Open Consultations of 26 February 2008. Although, it is largely accurate, in some cases it may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages or transcription errors. It is posted as an aid to understanding the proceedings at the session, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.*

(. . .)

>>CO-CHAIR DESAI: Thank you. Can I turn to Slovenia, speaking on behalf of the E.U.

>>EUROPEAN UNION: Thank you, Chair. As you said, I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union. We would like to thank you for convening these consultations which constitute a welcome opportunity for an exchange of views on the Rio meeting and on all our ways ahead. We would like to thank the government of Brazil for having hosted a very successful meeting for the forum. Of course we are particularly grateful to both you co-chairs, as the Secretary-General special advisors for Internet governance, Mr. Desai, and to your Brazilian colleague, Ambassador Vianna. And our thanks are aimed again to the Internet Governance Forum Secretariat, headed by Mr. Markus Kummer. As to the first point of today's agenda, the stock-taking, we find that the second meeting of the IGF in Rio demonstrated that this forum successfully established a broad and inclusive platform for all relevant stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda. The multistakeholder basis of the IGF, with its members operating on equal footing, allowing for sharing points of view and best practices among very diverse groups, is the cornerstone for the success of the IGF and needs to be maintained in the future as well. The European Union stands ready to engage in exploring further developments of the forum on questions of format as well as to the themes and the substance. Rio demonstrated that innovative approaches like dynamic coalitions can bring added value to the IGF. The IGF should continue to deal with the overall and cross-cutting theme of Internet governance for development, which was so effectively addressed in Rio. European Union would like to take this opportunity to thank the government of India for having agreed to host the next IGF meeting. And for this upcoming meeting in India, we believe that future-oriented themes should remain on the agenda. In particular, we would welcome, for instance, the Internet of things be addressed in the framework of this new forum. Sharing conclusions once again, the European Union would like to express its continued support for the IGF process as a forum and as a whole for multistakeholder, public policy dialogue, and for our commitment to continue to cooperate with all stakeholders to ensure the continuation of its success. Thank you, Chair, for this opportunity to speak here, and we would like to ask for the floor in a second for item two.

(. . .)

>>CO-CHAIR VIANNA:

That's why I would like to open the floor for comments on the MAG, on its roles, on issues that have to do directly with its functioning. Please those who intend to take the floor, please do now. Thank you. Slovenia, please.

>>SLOVENIA: Thank you, chair, again for giving us the opportunity to speak on behalf of the European Union. European Union stands ready to start a proposal for rotation schemes and renewal of membership as they may emerge from the Advisory Group. Let me add that while rotation is a good idea as such, we should trade carefully in order to safeguard (inaudible) and innovation into the work of the Advisory Group. Now, what makes Advisory Group such an effective mechanism is its multistakeholder composition. The secretary-general has managed to serve in their capacity and chosen from the governments, private sector, civil society including the academic communities within the stakeholder groups, such representing all regions. This balanced composition needs to be remained. The Advisory Group has been instrumental in moving the IGF forward. It is, therefore, of crucial importance that the Advisory Group starts the preparation of the next IGF meeting in India as well as others in the next years as soon as possible. Thank you, chair.

>>CO-CHAIR VIANNA: Thank you very much, Slovenia, on behalf of EU.

(. . .)

Debriefing points (Koordinacija EU, Ženeva, februar 2008)

Summary points taken from two-days IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group Meeting (for EU-coordination debriefing)

The discussion focused on three issues:

- Renewal of the MAG membership (including proposals on a suitable rotation);
- Measures to increase the transparency, visibility and legitimacy of MAG;
- Hyderabad meeting.

A – about MAG itself (membership etc)

- Present composition (in terms of size /40/ and diversity) is fairly balanced.
- Development countries are not enough represented.
- Rotation is fully accepted; there is just a question of procedure and algorithm (but 1/3 within each stakeholder group is generally accepted idea).
- Quote: “Everybody is appointed by SG”
- About membership, there are different options;
 - can we really put together the objective criteria;
 - just let to the wisdom of SG to decide;
 - there is no consensus ==> (M)AG reappoints itself
- Members are not just people in their own role; they are “connectors” to specific groups (*DS: That is also true for governmental part!!!!*)
- A wide range of options for renewal of MAG; from full reconstitution to a gradual process of replacing members who resigned for any reasons.
- Replacing of members by “random process” alone is not adequate.
- Replacing of members through selection based on merit alone is not adequate.
- The most favour approach is “black box method”, in light of the upcoming review of the IGF mandate.
- There were different views whether the present composition reflects the requested and wanted balance.
- Generally fillings – there is a room for improvement with regard to the gender balance as well as representation of development countries.
- Civil society is not happy with current composition (due to too many governmental representatives), claiming that they should have more representatives.
- On the other hand, we heard an opinion that governments should have more representatives.
- ND put this debate to stop, saying (quote): “There can be no arguing about this fact – 50% come from governments and 50% from other stakeholder groups”.
- Governments have their own selection mechanisms through their regional groupings and will be asked to forward their proposals to the Secretariat.
- Current members, who wish to continue, shall be included on any candidate list; because of need for continuity approx 2/3 of the members of the current group should be reappointed.
- Membership should respect regional balance.
- Host country, next host country and all previous countries should be part of MAG.
- Intergovernmental organizations (ITU, WIPO etc.) are equally important and they are not subject to rotation.

- The need for procedural flexibility was expressed, as well as the anonymity and non-attribution.
- Members-to-be must possess relevant knowledge and willingness to reach out and ensure continuous flow of information to and from interested groups.
- They are also expected to take an active part in three meetings in Geneva as well as in the annual IGF meeting.
- There were “provocations” about “ICANN’s agents”, inactivity of some members, who of present members belongs to which stakeholder group etc.

B – the credibility of MAG

- Discussed items were about measures to increase the transparency, visibility and legitimacy of MAG;
- Some members are in favor of allowing observers to be present at MAG meetings, while other opposed to this idea and are willing of having just one session opened to observers.
- One possible solution – open the meeting to a limited number of invited observers.
- There were several ideas of splitting the schedule of MAG meeting and Open consultations over a two-day period.
- As a tool for improving transparency of MAG’s discussion (whether in meetings or online), a short summary reports should be publicized.

C – Hyderabad meeting

- Mr Ravi Shankar summarized his presentation, already given at the Open consultation and gave some additional information regarding the conference facilities.
- The Group welcomed the excellent arrangements.
- The frame of the meeting was discussed.
- ND: we can stick to same tracks or add some new ones (development, linkage to other policing areas, link to the workshops).
- There will be two days with general themes and main sessions focused on specific issues.
- Some workshops’ themes will be defined by MAG.
- Workshops should not be parallel to the main sessions. (*DŠ: to potrebuje razlago*)
- Two broader “chapters” – **Universalization of the internet** and **Managing the Internet**
- This is only the large scheme draft and will be detailed later in the process, but:
- The first subject is aiming towards “next billion”; it will deal with questions of low cost access, multilingualization and implications for development policy.
- The second subject is for CIR (hopefully focused just on two or three items, like transition from IPv4 to v6), regional/local/national arrangements for Internet governance, global cooperation for security and stability, freedom of expression etc.)
- On the last day there will be session on the taking stock and the way forward.
- There will be an open space for debate at large.
- Before closing there will be a dedicated session for emerging issues (such as IoT).

Poročilo o videokonferenci

Mid-term review of the Joint Project Agreement between the USG and ICANN

*Troika bilateral with the US Government (via video-link)
on 5th March 2008*

Participants:

On the U.S. side:

Amb. David Gross (State Department)
NTIA Acting Assistant Secretary Meredith Baker
David Murray (Head of the International Affairs Office in NTIA)
Suzanne Sene, (NTIA staff)
Matt Beh (from the European Bureau, State Department),
Anna Snow (EU delegation Washington).

On the EU side:

Davor Sostaric (Slovenian Presidency)
Bertrand de la Chapelle (forthcoming French Presidency)
Peter Zangl
Didier Le Moine (France)
Michael Niebel
William Dee
Elisabeth Markot
Huibert van Wagenveld (Council Secretariat)
Anne-Marie Vesdrevanis (possibly)
David Lippeat (US Mission, possibly)

Discussion key points:

For the Troika, **Mr Sostaric** thanked the US side for the opportunity to exchange views on the current situation regarding ICANN. He noted that the Troika had submitted written comments to the USG and would be happy to discuss these as necessary. It was clear that ICANN had made substantial progress over the years since its establishment and that it had now reached a stage where it was necessary for all the stakeholders to review where the next steps in its development should be. For governments, a specific parallel task would be to see how the work of the GAC within the ICANN context could be improved.

Mr De la Chapelle noted the consensus among ICANN stakeholders that a transition mechanism was necessary and that, in his opinion, a prerequisite for this was to ask ourselves what it is that we want ICANN to transition to. Equally important was the need to agree on how discussions between the various stakeholders groups will be conducted on these issues. An overarching objective was that of appropriate accountability mechanisms for ICANN and he assumed that there the need to ensure that ICANN is protected from capture (in the post-

JPA environment) by any narrow group of stakeholders was a common objective that the US and EU would share. What was obvious already was that completing the objectives of the JPA would not be sufficient in itself for ICANN to become what it needs to become. In the short-to-medium term, Mr De la Chapelle also highlighted the importance of implementing IDNs properly to ICANN's credibility.

Mr Zangl endorsed the views already expressed and added a particular emphasis on the need to adopt an approach which optimises the security and stability of the Internet as a whole. Clearly, much of the scope of this subject would be outside the mandate of ICANN but it would still be useful for governments to be able to discuss such issues as contingency planning as an urgent priority. He used the example of cooperation on contingency planning between fire services in the Benelux countries to illustrate the type of ideas that could perhaps be discussed, noting that no similar mechanisms currently operate today to deal with serious Internet failure.

He also noted that accountability meant different things to different types of stakeholder and, in terms of accountability to those with responsibility for public policies - governments - he noted that the USG was perhaps better placed to offer an opinion since they were the only ones with experience of governmental oversight over ICANN. It would also be necessary to look at what the GAC has already achieved – especially in terms of setting principles – and to decide if this was sufficient and whether such principles were being respected in the ICANN processes.

Mrs Baker agreed with Mr. Zangl that the security & stability of the Internet was a key overriding public policy objective shared by the USG and noted that it had been one of the guiding principles in the WSIS agreed by all stakeholders. The challenge was to deal with the various places in which issues related to security & stability were currently being addressed. Contingency planning was certainly a priority area for the USG (and it was for this reason that the USG had included it in the JPA) and one where governments needed to talk to each other. She emphasised however that the USG very much wanted to be in "listening mode" at this stage rather than putting forward proposal of its own before all other stakeholders had had the opportunity to express their views.

In response to a question from Mr Zangl about the likely timing of a report from the USG on the NOI, **Mrs Baker** also explained that NTIA legal counsel had advised that a report was not mandatory so it was still not decided whether a report would be issued.

Ambassador Gross also thanked the European side for being available for the video-conference and stressed the importance for the US government of being able to hear the views of all relevant stakeholders on the issues covered by the Notice of Inquiry. It was also important that ICANN hear and take notice of such views as well. In terms of the next year, he emphasised that a new administration would be in place in the US by 20th January 2009 – before the end of the JPA – and that while all the inputs received from stakeholders was a valuable resource for informing the decision-making process, the current US administration could not "tie the hands" of the next one.

W. Dee
INFSO A3
06/03/08

Magnetogram govora na "MAG Open Consultation" maja 2008 v Ženevi

Internet Governance Forum Consultations
13 May 2008 Geneva, Switzerland

Note: *The following is the output of the real-time captioning taken during the Open Consultations of 13 May 2008. Although, it is largely accurate, in some cases it may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages or transcription errors. It is posted as an aid to understanding the proceedings at the session, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.*

(. . .)

>>CHAIR DESAI:

Thank you. The floor is open. May I invite Slovenia.

>>SLOVENIA: Thank you,

Chair. I'm speaking on behalf of the European Union as representing the presidency of it. Now, the European Union would like to thank you for holding these consultations. And we consider it an important step for the next IGF meeting in India. We congratulate our friend, Nitin Desai, for his reappointment as chairman, and the MAG, whose mandate was recently extended by the U.N. Secretary-General. The European Union would also like to express once again its gratitude to the government of India for its decision to host the IGF meeting and for having provided valuable information of the logistics of the Hyderabad meeting during the consultation in February this year. For the upcoming meeting in Hyderabad, the European Union believes that future-oriented themes and development aspects are the two areas which would be appropriate to consider when selecting elements of the agenda. The development dimension of the Internet is particularly important for us in the European Union. The Internet has become a tool for development. So in this context, we welcome the focus of the IGF on the next billion Internet users, as we have put it. And we also see added value in addressing in the IGF framework practical and future-oriented issues such as opportunities and challenges presented by for instance, Web 2.0 and the Internet of things that are going to be of importance to millions of Internet users around the world. We also see all the things from a perspective of stability of the Internet of much importance. The E.U. welcomes the draft program outline for the Hyderabad meeting presented on the home page of the Internet Governance Forum. There is merit in building on the experience of previous meetings and in avoiding repetition. In particular, we highly appreciate that the informal, interactive, multistakeholder character remains the main guiding principle of the forum. We are convinced that the next IGF meeting in India will continue this tradition of progress and steps forward, also in practical terms, as the Brazil meeting demonstrated. Further improvement of practical arrangements can maximize the use of our time in India. The European Union, therefore, welcomes all proposals aimed at reducing duplication of debates. We consider today's meeting as a good starting point for substantive preparations of the IGF. The E.U. will take good account of today's discussion. It is of importance for the preparation of the India meeting that the renewed MAG starts work without delay. Let me remind you that the European Union would like to see the renewed MAG to retain its balanced composition and operate on a basis of maximum transparency, clarity, and the flow of information around all the stakeholders. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, once again, the European Union would like to stress its unwavering support for the IGF, as a forum for multistakeholder dialogue and our strong commitment to continue to work with all stakeholders to continue the continuation of its success. Thank you, Chair.

(. . .)

Debriefing points (Koordinacija EU, Ženeva, maj 2008)

Summary points taken from the IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group Meeting(s) (Geneva, 13 - 15 May)*

A – Open Consultation Day

- Just few contributions in advance (only one from country/government)
- M. Kummer gave a summary on comments (received contributions and forum comments)
- Summary of workshop proposals
- Hyderabad program framework - two alternatives:
 - A: Similar to both past IGFs with main sessions and workshops in parallel
 - B: Just one main session per day and workshops are not held during that main session
- Transcript is available on the IGF web site

B – Closed MAG Meeting

1. General remarks:

- From the “UN Press Release” regarding reappointment of Nitin Desai, it appears that his position is shifted back to the role of the “The Special Adviser for Internet Governance to the Secretary-General” (as we recall, the last time he was advisor to the UN, meaning he was responsible to Mr Shaa)
- Much more proactive and productive than February meeting
- Vivid discussion but in constructive spirit
- Only minor disputes (two, actually) and no need for Chair’s intervention
- No pushing forward the “touchy” issues (at least, not too much, maybe just a little bit regarding definitions and/or understanding of “openness” and “freedom of expression”)
- Position of non-repeating framework (i.e. not the same five main themes again) remains.
- “Internet for All” was chosen as the overall theme and slogan for the Hyderabad meeting.
- Next round – 16 September

2. Workshops:

- Over 100 workshops proposals (grouped into eight categories)
- 14 for ACCESS, 9 for DIVERSITY, 14 for OPENESS, 21 for SECURITY, 13 for CRITICAL INTERNET RESOURCES, 9 for DEVELOPMENT, 6 for CAPACITY BUILDING and 17 for OTHER
- From the nature of their content, they could be classified into three categories, i.e. TECHNOLOGY, OPERATION and SERVICES
- So there was quite a natural observation – could they be somehow merged or convinced to cooperation.
- There is no problem of having too many workshops; the question is – how are they related to the main sessions and how will people around the world find the workshops outcomes.

* for the EU-coordination debriefing (Geneva, 16 May 2008)

- Danger of having “workshops for believers” (meaning: for people that are already dedicated to the expected message).
- Emerged consequence of the discussion: could we identify some “representative” workshops (maybe four or five) and having them in the morning sessions, while afternoons remain for “main” sessions.
- At that point, there was no debate of alternatives A or B (regarding workshops and panel sessions in parallel or in sequence).

3. *The program structure:*

- Two broader chapters – **Universalization of the Internet** and **Managing the Internet** are still the fill-rouge.
- Discussion of “titling” took place (i.e. Universalization vs. Expanding; Managing vs. Using).
- India would like to see the wording “Multilingualisation” in the view of “Diversity”.
- Openness: it’s been always there, it means open standards, interoperability, open sources etc, but also the freedom of expression.
- China opposed and explicitly claims that they do not want to have “freedom of expression” as a discussion issue at all.
- Maybe also under the influence of the previous workshop discussions, the new model is proposed (Alternative C):
 - Three broader themes (titles yet to be defined, but the matter is known).
 - One theme per day, having two 90 minutes “mega-workshops” (super-workshops, plenary-workshops, contributory-workshops, main session workshops ...) in the morning and open discussion (debate) in the afternoon (three hours).
 - Morning mega-workshops will be organized by the Secretariat together with whomever of proposed workshops organizers willing to join their forces.
 - So there would be two “sub-themes” identified for mega-workshops (it is not so difficult to choose among the workshop proposals).
 - Afternoon “debate” session (we tried to avoid the term “panel”) would have two chairs (obviously related to two morning mega-workshops).
 - Maybe there should be an additional “prominent” speaker at the afternoon session, but it is not necessarily, maybe a moderator, but definitely there will be no panelists!
 - The morning mega-workshops will have limited interactivity and should present best practices, case studies, experiences etc.
 - They will be held in the main hall, benefiting from interpretation and real-time transcription facilities.
 - They could be seen as the pushing vehicle (provocative?) for the afternoon debate session.
 - The afternoon debate session will bring forward brief reports from the morning mega-workshops and the floor will be open.
 - The afternoon session will address more than just morning’s mega-workshops; it will deal with the whole content (that will be regardless of the title well known and documented in advance).
 - There is still place for “normal” workshops and nobody is prevented from holding its own separate workshop (depending on meeting rooms availability).
- Theme 1: Reaching the Next Billion (generic title, could be “Expanding” or ...)
 - Workshop 1: Access
 - Workshop 2: Multilingualisation
- Theme 2: Promoting the Cyber-security and Trust (generic title, could be ...)

- Workshop 1: Are we losing the battle against Cyber-crime
 - Workshop 2: Fostering Security, Privacy and Openness
 - Long discussions about naming, titles, issues etc.
 - Issues for the mega-workshops: Child Protection/Security, Spam, Cyber-Laws and Cyber-Crime, International Cooperation and Applications on Enforcement of Law, Balancing between Security and Privacy etc.
- Theme 3: Managing the CIR (generic title; could be ...)
 - Workshop 1: Transition from IPv4 to IPv6
 - Workshop 2: Arrangement for Internet Governance – global and national/regional
 - No consensus yet about the issues of the second workshop, just a number of ideas (including ICANN and JPA, spectrum etc.)
- The last day – Taking Stock (Way Forward) and Emerging Issues
- Taking Stock – we should prepare ourselves for auditing (i.e. are we on the track, did we fulfill the expectations etc)
- Emerging Issues:
 - innovations (promotion, Internet evolving, challenges, user generated context, ...)
 - new services (social networking, Internet of things, ...)
 - Web 2.0
 - ICT & Environmental issues (proposal: find a place in parallel workshops)
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- Idea for Emerging Issues: Rename it to the “Internet for Tomorrow” and find some prominent experts to have a speech, for instance Tim Berners-Lee for Web 2.0 and someone for services which will have important impact in coming years.



I. INTRODUCTION

The Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) met in Paris, during June 22-25, 2008.

52 members, 7 observers and one invited country, Russia, participated in the meeting.

The Governmental Advisory Committee expressed warm thanks to the AGIFEM Committee and the French Government for hosting the meeting in Paris and ICANN for supporting the GAC meeting.

II. IDN ccTLDs

The GAC welcomes the results of the IDNC Working Group towards the development of the “fast track” methodology to allow on an exceptional basis the introduction of a limited number of country code IDN top level domains. The GAC believes the IDNC WG report and the recommendations contained therein provide the basis for the development of an implementation plan, and encourages the Board to initiate that process. The GAC looks forward to contributing to these implementation proposals.

The GAC would like to stress its support for a continuation of the multi-stakeholder approach for the consideration of these matters in date, which has been useful in identifying many of the key issues in the IDNC Working Group report, issues which now need to be addressed in order to achieve the early implementation of IDN ccTLDs.

The GAC also recalls its agreement in New Delhi that the substantive public policy provisions set out by the GAC in the “Principles and Guidelines for the Delegation and Administration of country-code Top Level Domains” (adopted by the GAC in 2005) are equally relevant to the introduction of IDN ccTLDs, in particular the principle of delegation and re-delegation. In this respect, the GAC emphasised that it is primarily for the local Internet community, including the relevant government or public authority, to determine the manner in which a string should be selected, the manner in which a registry operator should be selected and the registry policy that should apply for the selected IDN ccTLD.

The GAC also feels that it would be inappropriate for new IDN ccTLDs to be obliged to enter into contractual agreements with ICANN, not least because this could introduce further significant delay to the implementation process.

The GAC believes that, where it is appropriate for an applicant to provide authentication of the meaning of the selected string from an internationally recognised organisation, UNESCO could be one such organisation.

The GAC is willing to contribute further to the process of developing the IDN ccTLD general policy, which will replace the fast track in due course.

GAC-ov komunique

The GAC welcomed presentations by UNESCO and ITU representatives regarding proposed collaboration between their organizations and ICANN to advance multilingualism and its contribution to promoting inclusion, the development of local content and increased global access to the Internet. The GAC also notes the value of such cooperation among all relevant entities toward this goal (eg. ICANN, ISO, national and regional linguistic bodies).

III. New gTLDs

The GAC discussed the recommendations of the GNSO for the introduction of new gTLDs. The GAC welcomed in particular the extensive efforts by the GNSO to respect and incorporate the provisions of the "GAC Principles regarding new gTLDs" in their approach.

During its discussions in Paris however, the GAC expressed concern to the GNSO and to the ICANN Board that the GNSO proposals do not include provisions reflecting important elements of the GAC principles, in particular sections 2.2¹, 2.6² and 2.7³. The GAC feels that these are particularly important provisions that need to be incorporated into any ICANN policy for introducing new gTLDs.

In particular, given the existing levels of concentration in the gTLD market, the GAC reiterates that ICANN needs to adopt an implementation procedure that further facilitates new entrants to the registry, registry-services and registrar markets and avoids unduly favouring those existing registries and registrars involved directly in the Policy Development Process.

¹ ICANN should avoid country, territory or place names, and country, territory or regional language or people descriptions, unless in agreement with the relevant governments or public authorities.
² It is important that the selection process for new gTLDs ensures the security, reliability, global interoperability and stability of the Domain Name System (DNS) and promotes competition, consumer choice, geographical and service-provider diversity.

³ Applicant registries for new gTLDs should pledge to: a) adopt, before the new gTLD is introduced, appropriate procedures for blocking, at no cost and upon demand of governments, public authorities or IGOs, names with national or geographic significance at the second level of any new gTLD; b) ensure procedures to allow governments, public authorities or IGOs to challenge abuses of names with national or geographic significance at the second level of any new gTLD.

IV. JPA mid-term review assessment and post JPA arrangement

The GAC appreciates the efforts of the President's Strategy Committee in preparing the recently published reports "Transition Action Plan" and "Improving Institutional Confidence in ICANN" as well as "Frequently asked Questions" outlining key areas that need to be developed in order to complete ICANN's transition process. The GAC notes that the report covers a wide-range of issues and constitutes a useful basis for discussion at this time. While it is open to individual governments to provide comments, the GAC will aim to formulate a contribution, including on the role of the GAC, in the context of the reports by the Cairo meeting.

V. WHOIS

The GAC reiterates its strong support to the ICANN Board for the initiation of studies of WHOIS gTLD data to create a factual record that documents the uses and abuses of WHOIS data recognized by the GAC WHOIS Principles. The GAC also conveyed its position to the GNSO Council, which is considering whether studies should be undertaken and, if so, what aspects of WHOIS data should be studied. The GAC requested clarification from the Board whether its request for studies would be contingent on the outcome of the GNSO Council decision, and will continue to advocate studies of WHOIS data.

VI. IPv6 deployment and IPv4 depletion

The GAC is thankful to representatives of Australia and Japan for sharing their national experiences on transitioning to IPv6. The GAC also appreciates the presentation from the OECD on the current trends and challenges IPv6 deployment faces worldwide. The GAC also thanks the NRO for their considered response to questions raised by the GAC on IPv4 depletion and IPv6 adoption and appreciates their ongoing work in raising awareness of necessity of

the transition to IPv6. The GAC will continue to monitor developments in this regard, as well as on the allocation and management of the remaining IPv4 addresses in light of public interest.

VII. ICANN meeting reform proposal

The GAC considers that the ICANN meeting reform discussion should be linked to the fundamental issue of the form and method of interaction between and among different constituencies within ICANN. The GAC supports more frequent and effective interaction among stakeholders and will work to submit proposals to achieve that goal.

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The GAC listened with interest to a presentation from the representative of the Netherlands on safeguarding the .NL domain.

The GAC warmly thanks all those among the ICANN community who have contributed to the dialogue with GAC in Paris.

The next GAC meeting will be during the period of the ICANN meeting in Cairo, Egypt.

Paris, 26 June 2008