



## **OPINION (7) THE ROLE OF MEMBER-STATES IN THE INTERNET GOVERNANCE MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL TO FACILITATE ITS FURTHER DEVELOPMENT**

The key trend in the development of modern information society is a consistently increasing role of Internet in the system of International telecommunications/ICT. Taking into account this trend the Internet should be considered as a global telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, and also a part of national telecommunication infrastructure of each ITU Member State. Accordingly, Internet numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources shall be considered as a critical transnational resource.

The roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder group in the process of Internet governance are specified in para. 35 of the Tunis Agenda, which states that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations. In this respect, it is recognized that policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States. They have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues.

Therefore, each ITU Member State have rights to:

1. Establish and implement public policy, including international policy, on matters of Internet governance, ensure security of national Internet segment, as well as regulate within their territory the activities of operating agencies providing Internet access or carrying Internet traffic;
2. Establish policies aimed at meeting public requirements with respect to Internet access and use;
3. Take necessary regulatory measures to ensure security and confidence in provision international telecommunication services, provide implementation of these measures by operating agencies.

### **1. Proposal**

In accordance with *resolves to invite Member States 1* of the Resolution PLEN/3 WCIT-2012, ITU shall continue its active role in the internet governance through a development of general principles of international Internet governance, which may include but not limited to the following provisions:

1. Internet governance shall be effected through the development and application by governments, the private sector and the civil society of shared principles, norms, rules, decisions-making procedures and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.
2. Member States shall have equal rights to manage the Internet, including allotment, assignment and reclamation of Internet numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources and to support for the operation and development of basic Internet infrastructure.
3. Member States shall have the sovereign rights to establish and implement public policy, including international policy, on matters of Internet governance, and to regulate the

national Internet segment, as well as the activities within their territory of operating agencies providing Internet access or carrying Internet traffic;

4. Member States should endeavor to establish policies aimed at meeting public requirements with respect to Internet access and use, and at assisting, including through international cooperation, administrations and operating agencies in supporting the operation and development of the Internet.

5. Member States should ensure that administrations and operating agencies cooperate in ensuring the integrity, reliable operation and security of the national Internet segment.