**DRAFT CIVIL SOCIETY BRIEF**

At some point this brief will go up on the website. It is still a Draft and will undergo changes as we revise it. Given the short time and our busy schedules this is the best we can do under the circumstances.

**Background**

**October 7, 2013** - Fadi Chehadé, the CEO of ICANN met with Brazil’s Communications Minister Paulo Bernardo

**October 18, 2013** – Conclusion of the Seoul Cyber Space Conference on Cyber Space in which 90 countries took part. [Next Conference is in Netherlands November, 2015] The Conference resulted in the Seoul Framework for and Commitment to Open and Secure Cyberspace (“Seoul Framework”) that was designed by the participants and reflects the international consensus of these countries.

 -Fadi Chehadé, the CEO of ICANN at the [Internet, Mobile & Digital Economy Conference (IMDEC) 2013](http://www.ficci.com/events-page.asp?evid=21654) in New Delhi, and made some very interesting statements, including the following (which I paraphrase):

* The Affirmation of Commitments needs to change from being a contract between ICANN and the US Government, to a contract between 'ICANN and you'.
* The handling of the IANA function needs to be structured in keeping with the idea that it is the 'root of the world' rather than of any one country.
* ICANN headquarters would be split between Los Angeles, Istanbul and Singapore, and hiring in Los Angeles is to be frozen.

For the Community it was unclear whether the Rio Internet Governance Summit would be focusing on the International Oversight of ICANN or whether this was going to be a meeting where the Agenda would be set by the convenors of the Summit. The two day Seoul Conference on Cyberspace

The position amongst the community within the IGC was that there was conflict in whether there should be an immediate response by way of letter or to wait for clarification of context of meeting. The Brazil Government representative on Day 1 communicated President Dilma Rousseff that they would be convening a high level internet governance summit and that they would be examining how to increase greater international oversight of ICANN and shifting it from just one government. According to Paulo Bernardo, President Dilma agreed that changes in network governance must occur multilaterally and
with the participation of all actors who engage the internet, and said that "we must not allow economic, political and religious interests to interfere in the free circulation of ideas."

There have been numerous meetings both in bilateral rooms and corridors over this Summit and one thing is clear, there is consensus amongst the civil society, technical community to drive the Agenda whilst the business constituency’s position is fiercely opposing a meeting and questioning the legitimacy of ICANN CEO in convening the meeting. There is talk about the creation of a Dynamic Coalition to discuss pathways for how to address this problem. The framework and the composition is yet to be confirmed. The diverse stakeholders within both the civil society and technical communities desire to be part of this discussion from the very beginning. However, civil society has not made a formal statement yet on this matter.

At the meeting of the Civil Society which ICANN CEO Fadi Chehadi asked to attend, I advised him that Civil Society is an equal player and for the process to be legitimate has to have a hand in crafting the Agenda and in the discussions on how the meeting would be convened. Fadi assured us that civil society and the rest of the community will be leading the summit and that ICANN would not be leading it as they have taken a step back from the process.

*Status of Seoul Framework*

Today 87 countries have signed the Seoul Framework.

**Proposal to the IGC**

***This is a consolidated summary of what civil society on the IGC mailing list have been saying in relation to the Proposal for a Dynamic Coalition. The three points are non-contentious and are part of our mandate under the Charter. Given that we have not solicited feedback from the IGC community in this regard, we will remove any political connotation except for the right to mobilize, freely associate and participate. It is important that as the IGC our release goes out. On the other hand the coordinators are happy to sign the Release in their capacity as coordinators.***

* Civil Society is a critical part of the shared decision making process in Internet Governance;
* Civil Society reserves the right to sit at the table and formulate the Agenda and join the Steering Committee in charting the discussions, organization and coordination;
* Civil Society seeks clarifications in terms of deadlines for submissions to enable it to mobilize and gather feedback from its respective constituencies.

We also need to continue having the dialogue and hearing all the views from members and subscribers to the IGC.

**What we will have to do as a community is to continue the dialogue that we have been having but focus it to enable us to prepare position papers.**

**Annexure**

1. **Official Report on Meeting between President Dilma Rousseff and ICANN CEO following her address in the opening of the United Nations General Assembly [English and Portugese Version]**

<http://convergenciadigital.uol.com.br/cgi/cgilua.exe/sys/start.htm?infoid=35107&sid=4&utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=twitter#.UlXEbbOm1q8>

*[Translation done by Carlos Afonso. Original script in Portugese.]*

**Brazil will host world event on Internet governance**
**Editor : Convergência Digital : 09/10/2013**

Brazil will host the meeting in 2014 to discuss the necessary changes to
Internet governance. After meeting with the president of the Internet
Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (Icann, its acronym in
English), Fadi Chehadé, President Dilma Rousseff agreed to meet global
leaders from different sectors interested in the topic.

According to Chehadé, the world counts on Brazil's leadership on this
issue, after President Dilma Rousseff spoke at the opening of the 68th
UN General Assembly, held in September in the United States. "The world
heard the Brazilian president, who spoke with deep conviction, with
great courage, and expressed the frustration that many people around the
world feel about the fact that the trust relationship we have with the
Internet had been broken,"said, revealing that the speech by Dilma was
the motivation of his proposal for their meeting.

Chehadé cited allegations of espionage involving the communication of
Brazilian authorities and citizens, among them the very president,
Petrobras and the Ministry of Mines and Energy. "I came to ask the
president to elevate her leadership to a new level, to ensure that we
can all get together around a new model of governance in which all are
equal," he said. The president of Icann said that future decisions on
how leaders can manage the internet should be based on the principles of
the Civil Rights Framework for the Internet in Brazil which is going
through the National Congress.

Fadi Chehadé was yesterday (Oct.7th) with Communications Minister Paulo
Bernardo, to ask for help from Brazil to start discussions about changes
in the governance of the Internet, and said that the arrangements should
begin this year. According to him, the need for a new governing body of
the Internet requires the involvement of multiple actors, not just the
government.

"I understand that the internet has a new feature that requires active
participation by governments, their respective agencies within the
United Nations, but also in the context of users, civil society, the
technicians, who after all make the Internet work," Chehadé defended.
For the president of the corporation, academics and industrialists need
to participate in the debate, as they reflect on rights and carry out
the management of the Internet infrastructure.

The president of Icann said telecommunications companies must also
attend the conference."They are integral part of the family with which
we must work," he said. According to Paulo Bernardo, President Dilma
agreed that changes in network governance must occur multilaterally and
with the participation of all actors who engage the internet, and said
that "we must not allow economic, political and religious interests to
interfere in the free circulation of ideas." The minister said that the
suggestion of the president is that the event be held in April 2014 in
Rio de Janeiro.

Source : Agência Brazil

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O Brasil vai sediar em 2014 o encontro para discutir as mudanças
necessárias para a governança da internet. Após se encontrar com o
presidente da Corporação da Internet para Atribuição de Nomes e Números
(Icann, na sigla em inglês), Fadi Chehadé, a presidenta Dilma Rousseff
concordou em reunir líderes globais de diferentes setores interessados
no tema.

De acordo com Chehadé, o mundo conta com a liderança brasileira nesta
questão, depois que a Presidenta Dilma Rousseff discursou na abertura da
68ª Assembleia Geral da ONU, ocorrida em setembro nos Estados Unidos. “O
mundo ouviu a Presidenta brasileira, que falou com profunda convicção,
com muita coragem, e externou a frustração que muitas pessoas, em todo
mundo, sentiam com o fato de que a confiança havia sido quebrada que
temos com relação à internet”, disse, revelando que o discurso de Dilma
foi a motivação da sua proposta para o encontro.

Chehadé citou as denúncias de espionagem envolvendo a comunicação de
autoridades e cidadãos brasileiros, dentre eles a própria presidenta, a
Petrobras e o Ministério de Minas e Energia. “Vim solicitar à presidenta
que elevasse sua liderança a um novo nível, de modo a assegurar que
todos possamos nos reunir em torno de um novo modelo de governança, em
que todos sejamos iguais”, afirmou. O presidente da Icann disse que as
futuras decisões sobre como os líderes poderão gerir a internet devem
ter como base os princípios do marco civil brasileiro, que tramita no
Congresso Nacional.

Fadi Chehadé esteve anteontem (7) com o ministro das Comunicações, Paulo
Bernardo, a fim de pedir ajuda do Brasil para iniciar os debates sobre
mudanças na governança da internet, e disse que as articulações devem
começar este ano. Segundo ele, a necessidade de um novo órgão gestor da
internet passa pela participação de múltiplos atores, não só do governo.

“Entendo que a internet tem um novo recurso, que exige participação
ativa por parte dos governos, dos seus respectivos órgãos no âmbito das
Nações Unidas, mas também no âmbito dos usuários, da sociedade civil,
dos técnicos, que afinal de contas fazem a internet funcionar”, defendeu
Chehadé. Para o presidente da corporação, os acadêmicos e industriais
precisam participar do debate, pois refletem sobre o direito e fazem a
gestão da infraestrutura da internet.

O presidente da Icann disse que as empresas de telecomunicações devem
também participar da conferência. “Elas são parte integrante da família
com a qual precisamos trabalhar”, afirmou. Segundo Paulo Bernardo, a
presidenta Dilma concordou que as mudanças na governança da rede devem
ocorrer de forma multilateral e com a participação de todos os atores
que se envolvem a internet, e disse que não se pode “permitir que
interesses econômicos, políticos e religiosos interfiram na livre
circulação das ideias”. O ministro informou que a sugestão da presidenta
é que o evento ocorra em abril de 2014 no Rio de Janeiro.

fonte: Agência Brasil