

Civil Society Organizations and Brazilian Researchers' contribution to the II Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

1) Introduction

Between July 3-4 (São Paulo) and September 12-13 (Rio de Janeiro), several civil society entities and Brazilian researchers met to discuss an agenda for the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), to be held in the city of Rio de Janeiro in November 2007. The debate further progressed on a Web-based discussion list.

Containing the consensus result of our demands to the IGF, this document is now published. We hope to thus contribute that the Internet Governance Forum have the necessary enforcement to comply with its mandate as granted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

The text below resorts to mandatory language that goes beyond the line of transforming the IGF into a mere space for capacity building and learning as adopted by the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG). We firmly believe, however, that this type of language fully complies with the mandate granted to the IGF by the Tunis Agenda, especially under its article 72.

2) Critical Resources

2.1 - Names and numbers

- We defend the internationalization of ICANN in order to ensure that the entity be:
 - Free from the possibility of being captured by commercial interests;
 - Free from national legislations;
 - Free from the demands resulting from the MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) with the US Department of Commerce;
 - "Multistakeholder, transparent and democratic".

2.2 – IPv4 and IPv6

- We understand that IP numbers are global public goods and must therefore be treated as such by national governments, organizations, and

companies in charge of managing them. So we urge the IGF to ensure free distribution of the IPv4.

- Considering the current distribution's inequality and injustice, we urge the IGF to ensure that the redistribution of IP numbers will prioritize developing countries, particularly the least developed ones.

3) Access

Principle: "Since communication is a fundamental human right, universal access to ICTs is key to ensure full human development."

We thus urge the IGF, in terms of:

3.1 – Physical Infrastructure

- To ensure network neutrality to traffic content controls with political and/or commercial purposes.

3.2 - Interconnection

- To seek routing as close to where the traffic is generated as possible.

- To request the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to publish international interconnection costs on an annual report to be exposed at every IGF edition.

- To foster normative structures that will provide balanced/equal treatment to interconnection fees.

3.3 – Capacity Building

- To rely on national and international resources that will foster capacity building policies for full and empowered use of ICTs.

- To develop an annual report on ICTs funding projects use and results towards development.

4) Diversity

We urge the IGF:

- To rely on national and international resources for the development of projects that will offer oral and written content in local languages to public domain.
- To promote open standards as a means to universalize access to contents, ensuring interoperability and accessibility.
- To support internationalization of domain names in local languages.

5) Opening

- We demand that full freedom of expression rights are assured to everyone, without previous control, in compliance with international human rights convention and treaties.
- We urge the IGF to ensure the promotion of open standards (and free software) as a condition for the technological self-determination of the peoples, and also to ensure the availability of free license contents that will guarantee free access and circulation of different types of knowledge and cultures.
- We propose international legislations to be harmonized around limitations, exceptions, and fair use of intellectual property laws compliant with the objectives set out in the Development Agenda of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as per document WO/GA/31/11 dated August 27, 2004.

6) Security

We urge the IGF:

- To promote the creation and strengthening of multistakeholder cooperation networks in developing preventive and repressive actions against cybercrime. These actions are to be taken in strict observance of Human Rights as well as government ratified Treaties and Conventions that will ensure the dignity of human beings.
- To foster security policies that abide by the right to privacy. Any investigation is to be conducted in accordance with the principles of legal

defense, adversary system, and the confidential nature of whatever personal information there may be involved.

The Following are Signatories to this Document:

- Free Software Association
- Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV) Technology and Society Center (CTS)
- São Paulo University (USP) Group for the Research on Policies around Access to Information (G-Popai)
- Brazilian Institute of Social and Economic Analysis (IBASE)
- Brazilian Institute of Informatics Law and Policy (IBDI)
- Institute of International Trade Law and Development (IDCID)
- Intervezes – Social Communication Brazil Collective
- Information Network for the Third Sector (RITS)
- Free Network
- Safernet
- Alessandro Octaviani – São Paulo GV Law School
- Ana Sílvia Couto de Abreu
- Marília Maciel – UFSM Master’s Program on Latin American Integration