

# Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet

**Two way collaboration with the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee**

- 1. Freedom, privacy and human rights**
- 2. Democratic and collaborative governance**
- 3. Universality**
- 4. Diversity**
- 5. Innovation**
- 6. Network neutrality**
- 7. Network unaccountability**
- 8. Functionality, security and stability**
- 9. Standardization and interoperability**
- 10. Legal and regulatory environments**

# Principles for ccTLDs

## General Principles

First come, first served

Registrant data should be public

Policy defined inside the territory, by a multi-stakeholder process

Fairness on the process, transparency on the rules,

Secure and stable on operations.

Collaboration !!!

# Specific Principles for .br

Open just for Brazilians

Thick and open registry (any provider could act as Registrar, even the Registry itself, EPP)

Different levels and characteristics of 2<sup>nd</sup> level domains

- natural persons
- professionals
- blogs, vlogs, etc
- non-for-profit institutions
- enterprises (choise of sub-domains for activity)
- sponsored (restricted) sub-domains:
  - gov.br
  - jus.br Judiciary (DNSSEC mandatory)
  - leg.br Legislative (DNSSEC mandatory)
  - b.br (banks) (DNSSEC mandatory)

Very constrained process of liberations and transfer of domains

Local UDRP, actually with 3 chambers for conflicts resolution

# Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet

## **1. Freedom, privacy and human rights**

The use of the Internet must be driven by the principles of freedom of expression, individual privacy and the respect for human rights, recognizing them as essential to the preservation of a fair and democratic society

## **2. Democratic and collaborative governance**

Internet governance must be exercised in a transparent multilateral and democratic manner, with the participation of the various sectors of society, thereby preserving and encouraging its character as a collective creation.

## **3. Universality**

Internet access must be universal so that it becomes a tool for human and social development, thereby contributing to the formation of an inclusive and nondiscriminatory society for the benefit of all.

## **4. Diversity**

Cultural diversity must be respected and preserved and its expression must be stimulated, without the imposition of beliefs, customs or values.

## **5. Innovation**

Internet governance must promote the continuous development and widespread dissemination of new technologies and models for access and use.

## **6. Network neutrality**

Filtering or traffic privileges must meet ethical and technical criteria only, excluding any political, commercial, religious and cultural factors or any other form of discrimination or preferential treatment.

## **7. Network unaccountability**

All action taken against illicit activity on the network must be aimed at those directly responsible for such activities, and not at the means of access and transport, always upholding the fundamental principles of freedom, privacy and the respect for human rights.

## **8. Functionality, security and stability**

Network stability, security and overall functionality must be actively preserved through the adoption of technical measures that are consistent with international standards and encourage the adoption of best practices.

## **9. Standardization and interoperability**

The Internet must be based on open standards that facilitate interoperability and enable all to participate in its development

## **10. Legal and regulatory environment**

Legal and regulatory environments must preserve the dynamics of the Internet as a space for collaboration.