

NETmundial, Marco Civil and CGI.br: The modern Brazilian regulatory environment for the Internet

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Roadmap for Internet Governance

- Chronology
 - 1995: The Internet Steering Committee – cgi.br
 - 2009: Principles for Internet use and governance
 - 2011: Marco Civil – The Civil Rights Framework for the Internet, approved by Congress in 2014.
 - 2014: NETmundial

Brazil

Facts and figures

Population: 195 million

85% living in urban area

IBGE PNAD 2011

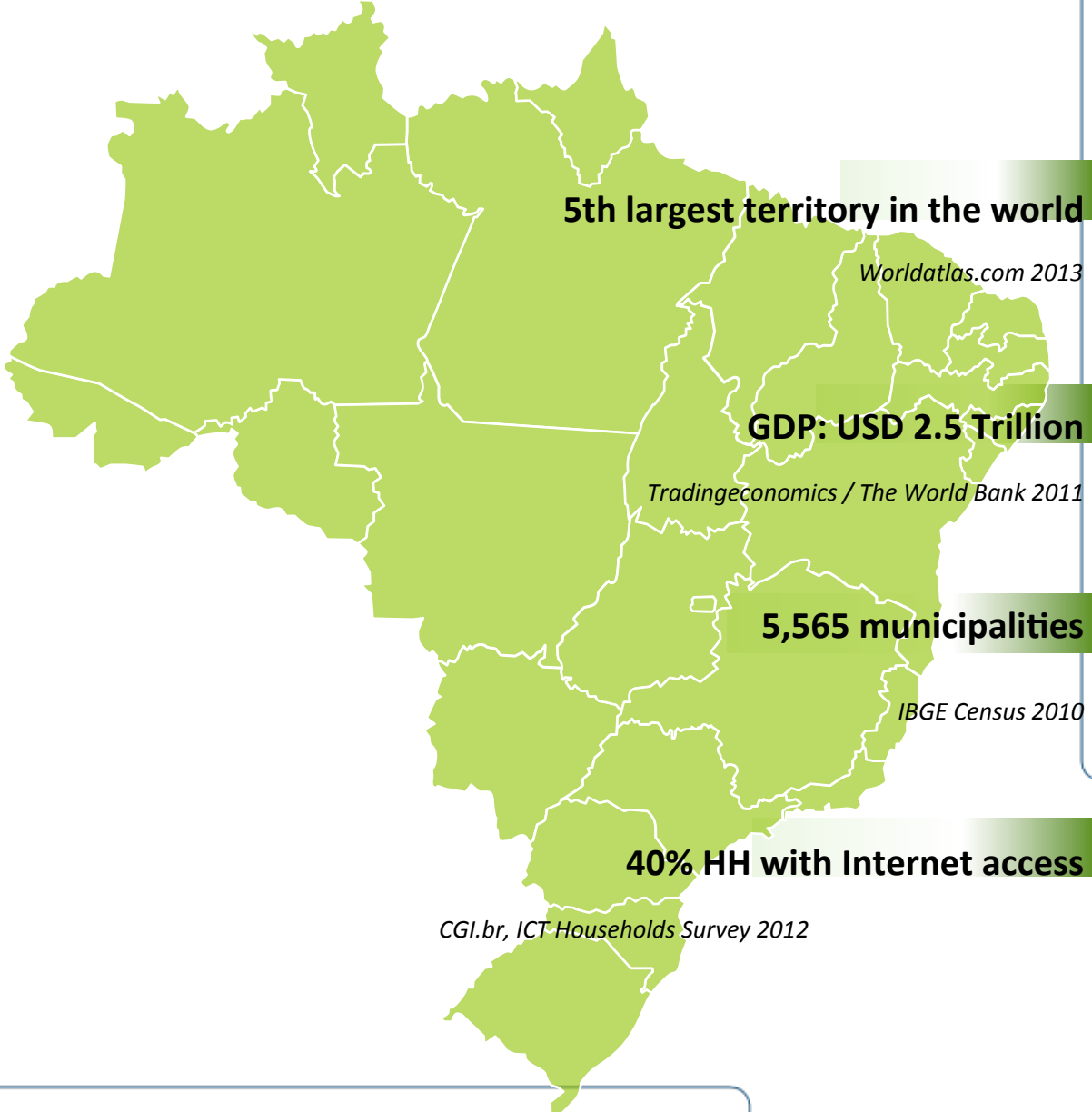
GDP/capita: USD11,640

Tradingeconomics / The World Bank 2011

8th largest ccTLD: 3.3 million

NIC.br Dez/2013

105 million Internet users (2014)



5th largest territory in the world

Worldatlas.com 2013

GDP: USD 2.5 Trillion

Tradingeconomics / The World Bank 2011

5,565 municipalities

IBGE Census 2010

40% HH with Internet access

CGI.br, ICT-Households Survey 2012

About cgi.br

- Created in 1995, the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee - CGI.br coordinates and integrates Internet services in Brazil, promoting technical quality, innovation and dissemination of the use of Internet services.
 - Propose policies and procedures related to the regulation of Internet activities;
 - Recommend standards for technical and operational procedures;
 - Establish strategic directives for the use and development of the Internet;
 - Promote studies and technical standards for network and Internet security;
 - Coordinate the allocation of Internet addresses (IPs) and registration of domain names under the ccTLD “.br”;
 - Promote specialized research on the use of ICTs;
 - Collect, organize and disseminate information on Internet services, including the production of indicators and statistics.

History of CGI.br

Brazilian Internet
Steering Committee



- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 – Ministry of Science and Technology | 11 – Access and content providers |
| 2 – Ministry of Communications | 12 – Telecom infrastructure providers |
| 3 – Presidential Cabinet | 13 – ICTs and software companies |
| 4 – Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management | 14 – User companies |
| 5 – Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade | 15 – Third Sector |
| 6 – Ministry of Defense | 16 – Third Sector |
| 7 – National Telecommunications Agency | 17 – Third Sector |
| 8 – National Council for Scientific and Technological Development | 18 – Third Sector |
| 9 – National Forum of Estate Science and Technology Secretaries | 19 – Academia |
| 10 – Internet expert | 20 – Academia |
| | 21 – Academia |



Multistakeholder model

1995

2003

- 9 representatives from the **government**
- 4 representatives from the **private sector**
- 4 representatives from the **non-profit sector**
- 3 representatives from the **scientific and academic community**

Legal Framework in Brazil

Law, resolutions and legislation

- ❑ CGI.br's Principles for Governance and Use of the Internet

Approved by
consensus in April/
2009

- ❑ Information Access Act

- ❑ W3C Open Data Principles

- ❑ The Civil Rights Framework for the Internet

- ❑ Privacy and Personal Data (not sent to Congress yet)

Brazilian Internet
Steering Committee

egi.br

2005

1995

Brazilian Network
Information Center

nic.br

About NIC.br

registro.br

<http://www.registro.br/>

cert.br

<http://www.cert.br/>

cetic.br

<http://www.cetic.br/>

ceptro.br

<http://www.ceptro.br/>

W3C[®]

Brasil

<http://www.w3c.br/>

Marco Civil: The Civil Rights Framework for the Internet

- Defines principles, rights and responsibilities for citizens, companies and government agencies.
- It articulates the interconnection of technological and legal codes
- Process:
 - Participatory
 - Bill proposed by Ministry of Justice, inspired by CGI Charter of Principles
 - 2009: online consultation process and public debate on the internet
 - Open source platform created by Ministry of Culture: Digital Culture, received 2000 suggestions from institutions (eg.: Globo, Federal Police, etc) and citizens.
- Law sanctioned by the President on April 23, 2014: No. 12.965/2014

Marco Civil

- Key points:
 - Rights and principles
 - Data retention
 - Net neutrality
 - Intermediary liability
 - Privacy protection
- Important value:
 - Minimizes legal uncertainty
- Regulamentation: not completed yet.



Global Multistakeholder
Meeting on the Future
of Internet Governance

NETmundial

Netmundial: chronology of events

- Sept 2013: President Dilma Rousseff's speech at United Nations;
- Oct. 2013: Montevideo meeting: ICANN, ISOC, IETF
- Oct. 2013: President Rousseff and Fadi Chehadé met in Brasilia
- Oct. 2013: President Rousseff announces a Multistakeholder Internet Governance meeting in Brazil in 2014
- Oct. 2013: Initial discussions about Netmundial held in Bali/IGF
- Nov. 2013: Partnership between CGI.br and 1/net to organize Netmundial meeting;
- Dec. 2013: First meeting of the organizing committee;
- Apr. 2014: Reference documents are published for public comments
- Apr. 2014: Netmundial - Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance was held in São Paulo on 23rd and 24th.

Goals

Internet governance principles

Roadmap for the further evolution of the Internet governance ecosystem

NETMUNDIAL: overview

MAJOR GOAL

To produce an outcome document with international and multistakeholder legitimacy with “rough consensus”.

INNOVATIONS

1. Committees, [reference document preparation](#), modus operandi of the meeting and global real time participation.
2. Separate queues by stakeholder (FCFS + round-robin way)
3. Transparency during the document preparation process
4. Open drafting rooms (night sessions)
5. International hubs
6. HLMC+EMC decision-making process
7. ArenaNetMundial – parallel pop event

POINTS OF TENSION

1. The nature and scope of the Internet Governance processes, e.g. technical and non-technical issues, binding and non-binding document.
2. Conflict between two schools of thoughts: multistakeholder vs multilateral and the role of governments.

PARTICIPATION

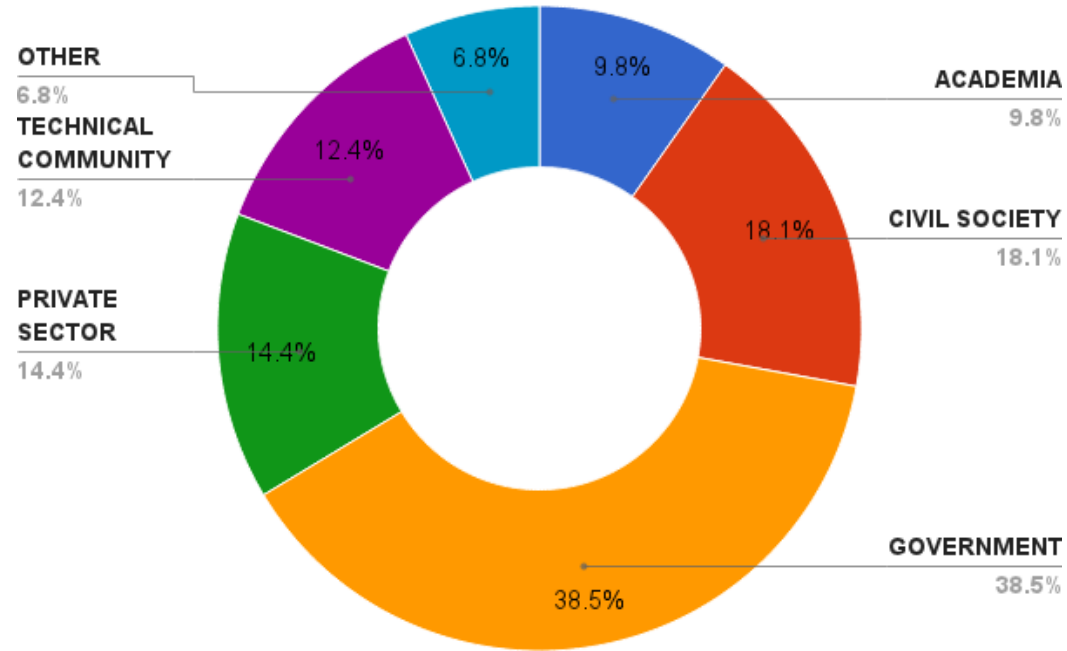
Expression of interest	869
Attendees	933
Press	183
Countries	110

OUTCOME DOCUMENT

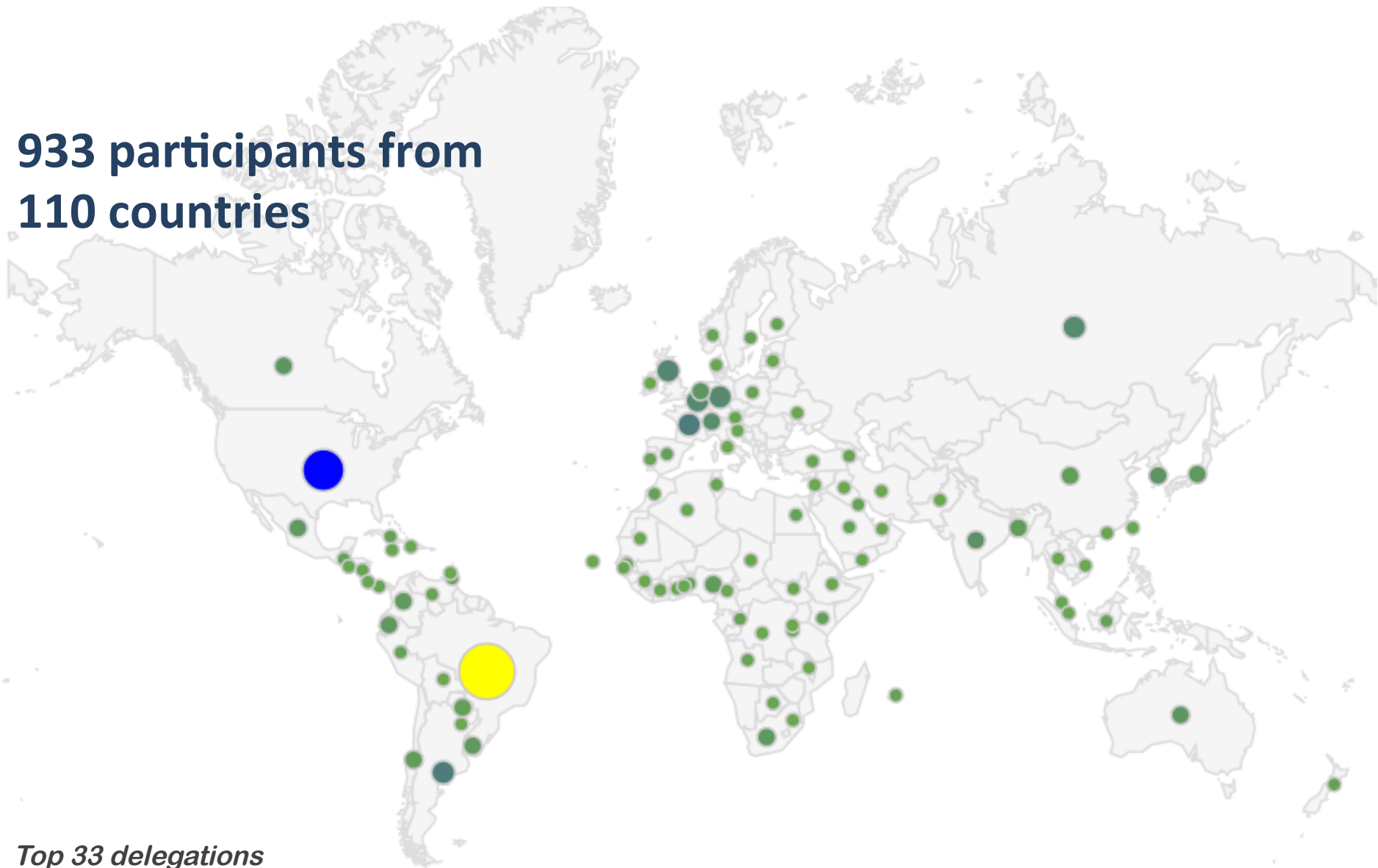
Content contributions	188
Comments on first draft	1,370

REMOTE PARTICIPATION

Worldwide hubs	33
Countries	28
Cities	30



**933 participants from
110 countries**



Top 33 delegations

BRAZIL	221	UNITED KINGDOM	23	SWITZERLAND	18	CANADA	13	MEXICO	11	BANGLADESH	9	PARAGUAY	7	CUBA	5
UNITED STATES	110	BELGIUM	21	INDIA	17	NETHERLANDS	13	SOUTH AFRICA	11	NIGERIA	9	KENYA	6	EGYPT	5
ARGENTINA	30	GERMANY	21	SOUTH KOREA	14	ECUADOR	11	URUGUAY	11	CHILE	8	SPAIN	6	GUATEMALA	5
FRANCE	30	RUSSIA	20	AUSTRALIA	13	JAPAN	11	COLOMBIA	10	CHINA	8	SWEDEN	6	INDONESIA	5

I'M FROM COLOMBIA. COLOMBIA, YOU ARE ON SCREEN. YOU CAN TALK.

>>REMOTE INTERVENTION: GOOD MORNING, GOOD AFTERNOON, GOOD NIGHT BECAUSE IT WILL DEPEND WHERE IN THE WORLD YOU ARE. MY NAME IS (SAYING NAME). I'M FROM COLOMBIA FROM THE TELEPHONIC FACILITIES TOGETHER WITH THE INTERNET USER SOCIETY. IN COLOMBIA, WE SAY HELLO TO YOU. WE ARE TOGETHER WITH THE INTERNET USERS TELEPHONICCA, THE NATIONAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT, TRANSPARENCY FOR

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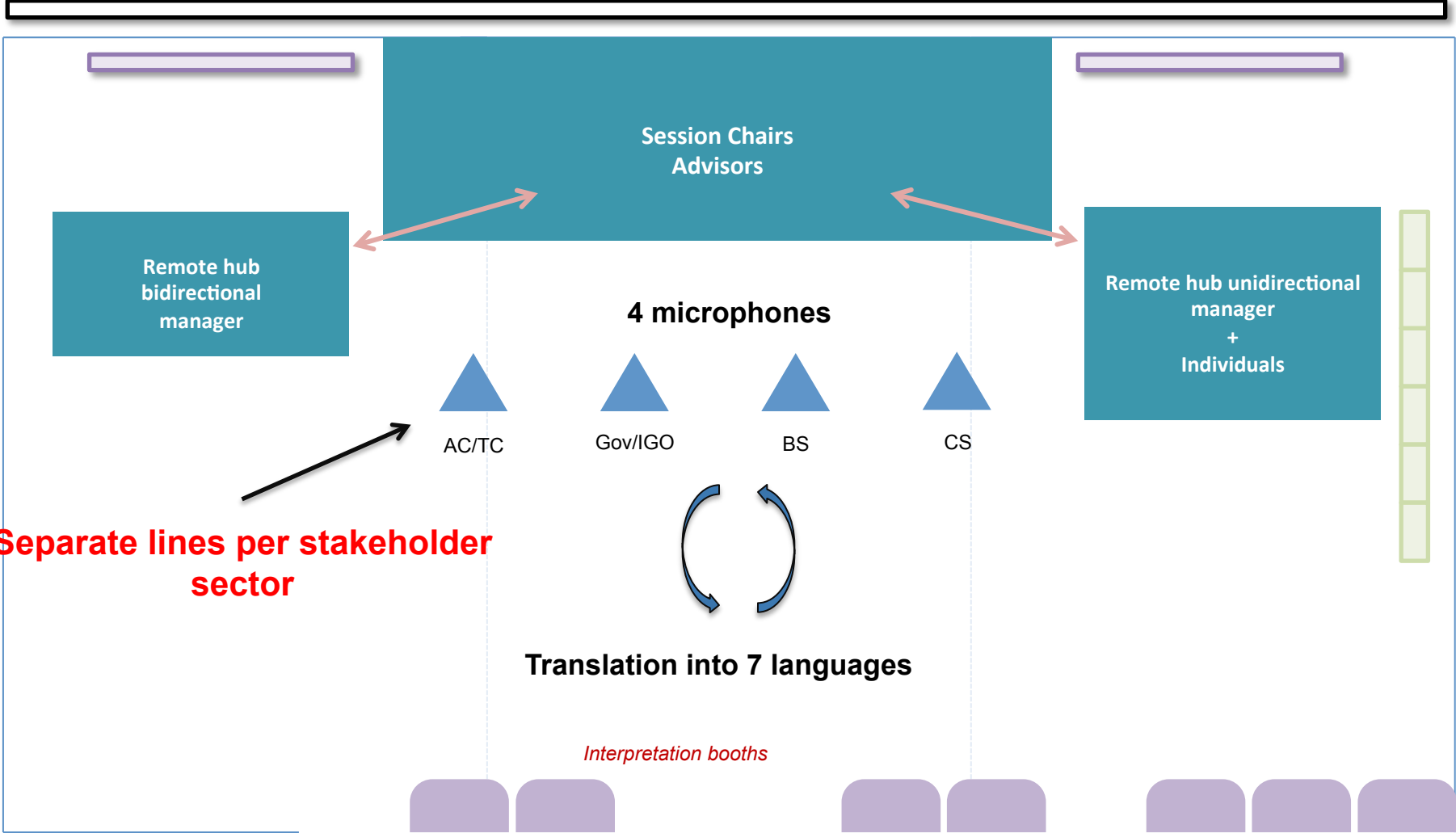
Show/Hide Header

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Stage LAYOUT

BIG SCREEN



Multistakeholder and Equal Footing Participation



Principles

- HUMAN RIGHTS AND SHARED VALUES
- PROTECTION OF INTERMEDIARIES
- CULTURE AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY
- UNIFIED AND UNFRAGMENTED SPACE
- SECURITY, STABILITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE INTERNET
- OPEN AND DISTRIBUTED ARCHITECTURE
- ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY
- OPEN STANDARDS

Beyond 2015: Roadmap

1. The Internet governance framework is a distributed and coordinated ecosystem involving various organizations and fora. It must be inclusive, transparent and accountable, and its structures and operations must follow an approach that enables the participation of all stakeholders in order to address the interests of all those who use the Internet as well as those who are not yet online.
2. Issues that deserve attention of all stakeholders in the future evolution of Internet governance.
 - Multistakeholder environment,,
 - Enabling capacity building and empowerment through such measures such as remote participation and adequate funding, and access to meaningful and timely information are essential for promoting inclusive and effective Internet governance
3. Issues dealing with specific Internet Governance topics
 - Security and stability, cyber-security initiatives, mass surveillance, capacity building and financing.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM NETMUNDIAL

1. Need to tailor the event to the multiple stakeholders' specificities;
2. An open, transparent, participatory and multistakeholder preparation process pays off;
3. Innovation is the name of the game;
4. Multistakeholderism should pave the way to the future of internet governance;
5. Need to improve working methods, specially in regard to the decision-making procedures;
6. Need to construct narratives for global Internet governance: economics of internet, free flow of information, human rights could be possible approaches.

BEYOND NETMUNDIAL: WHAT COMES NEXT?

- Netmundial principles and roadmap should feed into other IG processes and forums:
 - ITU Plenipot – Busan
 - IGF 2015 – Brazil – Joao Pessoa
 - Overall review of the implementation of the WSIS' outcomes – 2015
 - Netmundial Initiative
- Netmundial format innovations and organizational improvements could be adapted to other IG forums;
- Netmundial multistakeholder principles could be used as inspiration for the creation of national internet governance ecosystems.

Points to be further discussed

1. Different roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in Internet governance, including the meaning and application of equal footing.
2. Jurisdiction issues and how they relate to Internet governance.
3. Benchmarking systems and related indicators regarding the application of Internet governance principles.
4. Net neutrality: there were very productive and important discussions about the issue of net neutrality at NETmundial, with diverging views.
5. Open Internet and individual rights to freedom of expression and information; issues: how to enable freedom of expression, competition, consumer choice, meaningful transparency.

Brazilian Roadmap to Internet Governance

Multistakeholder model of CGI.br

Business, civil society, govts., academia;

Stakeholder's interests, conflicts;

Best practices;

Standards, Policies.

CONGRESS

Laws that combine technical code and political rights

Global Internet Governance

Netmundial

As a member of Global South and BRICS, Brazil could offer a bridge between Western/Eastern countries or developed/developing.

THANKS!

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