



ITU CWG-Internet

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Answer to ITU CWG request for input

Norway welcomes the opportunity to respond to the question of the ITU's Council Working Group on International Internet-related public policy issues:

"Recognizing the scope of work of ITU on international Internet-related public policy matters, represented by the list of topics in Council 2009 Resolution 1305 Annex 1 which was established in accordance with decisions of ITU membership at the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council Working Group on International Internet Related Public Policy invites Member States to provide their position on following question:

Q1. What actions have been undertaken or to be undertaken by governments in relations to each of the international Internet-related public policy issues identified in Annex 1 to Resolution 1305 (adopted by Council 2009 at the seventh Plenary Meeting)?"

When it comes to addressing international Internet public policy issues we would like to emphasize that Norway supports the model of multistakeholder cooperation where all stakeholders can participate and address the various issues. Norway believes that this way of addressing Internet Governance is essential to ensure that Internet continues to be a major factor to economic growth, social and cultural development and keeping the Internet secure and open. We acknowledge the role of all stakeholders, as referred in WSIS Tunis Agenda paragraphs 29 and 35. We also believe that multistakeholder processes have shown to provide the flexibility and global scalability required to address Internet Policy challenges as stated in the OECD's Internet Policy-making Principles.

We would like to address some of the topics listed in the Council Resolution 1305 Annex 1.

Multilingualization of the Internet including Internationalized (multilingual) Domain names

To address multilingualization of the Domain Name System (DNS), Norway has worked through ICANN's Governmental Advisory Committee supporting the policy development process called "ccTLD Fast Track" which ended up with a successful introduction of several new ccTLDs in various scripts. Norway will continue to participate in the policy processes to enable introduction of both IDN ccTLDs and new IDN gTLDs.

International public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses.

Norway has taken the opportunity to participate in the multistakeholder work within the entities responsible for the technical management and coordination of Internet resources, such as ICANN's Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) and the Regional Internet Registry (RIR) in our region, RIPE NCC.

Norway has taken an active part in the Governmental Advisory Committee and encourages all governments to take part in developing policies related to the DNS. Norway strongly supports active participation of governments in the GAC. To contribute to greater participation of governments we have together with the Government of Brazil and the Government of the Netherlands, taken the initiative and have put forward funds to establish and finance an independent GAC Secretariat. Norway believes that a good functioning GAC secretariat will help all governments, including governments in developing countries, to take a more active part in the work and policy processes in the Governmental Advisory Committee.

Norway also takes part in the RIPE NCC Roundtable meetings for governments where policy issues regarding management of Internet resources are addressed. We value this kind of cooperation and information exchange between the various stakeholders.

As encouraged by several entities, both the Internet technical community, and by several ITU resolutions on IPv6, Norway established in 2011 a national IPv6 working group with multistakeholder participation, to collectively address the challenges with the transition from IPv4 to IPv6. The Norwegian Government has taken this lead to highlight the importance for Internet Service Providers to start planning the transition from IPv4 to IPv6. This has proven very successful focusing on the IPv6 issues. RIPE NCC has also contributed in a very positive manner in this Norwegian national working group.

The security, safety, continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet

Ensuring security and robustness of Internet has been and continues to be high priority for Norway. Norway has developed in cooperation with relevant private stakeholders a Cyber Security Strategy for Norway which includes security for telecommunications networks and the Internet.

[http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/FAD/Vedlegg/IKT-politikk/Cyber Security Strategy Norway.pdf](http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/FAD/Vedlegg/IKT-politikk/Cyber_Security_Strategy_Norway.pdf)

Governments have an important part to play in addressing these issues nationally and globally and ensure good cooperation amongst government stakeholders. In this regard many private stakeholders also have an important part to play working to ensure the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and the robustness of the Internet. Governments must ensure that all relevant stakeholders can take an active part.

Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation

Norway has for many years worked coordinated with many stakeholders in protecting children from online abuse. Norway established in 2004 cooperation between law enforcement and Internet Service Providers to implement a filtering service to fight sexually abusive images of children on the Internet. Almost all Internet Service providers now work collectively with the law enforcement in maintaining this service.

Norway has taken active part in relevant EU programs such as Safer Internet plus program and Safer Internet programme from 2005-2013, where the intentions were aimed at promoting safer use of Internet and other communication technologies, to educate users, particularly children, parents and carers and to fight illegal content and harmful conduct online such as grooming and bullying. This work has also resulted in good cooperation between government agencies, businesses, software providers, the technical community and other stakeholders in establishing and maintaining online resources to raise awareness, arrange national conferences and meetings focusing on protecting children online.

Norway also appreciates the work of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection and their effort to raise awareness on protecting children online and to provide assistance and support to the Member States, especially developing countries, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the Child Online Protection initiative.

With regards

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