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THIRD SESSION OF THE WORKING GROUP OF THE PLENARY

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>> CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the third session of the Working Group of the Plenary. I would like to start by checking the interpretation. English?

>> INTERPRETER: Good morning, Chairman. Here is the English.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you. French?

Thank you. Spanish?

Thank you.

Russian?

Thank you.

Chinese?

Thank you.

Arabic?

Thank you.

Before we begin, I would like to remind all Delegates to please speak clearly and reasonably slowly to facilitate good translation. our first item on the Agenda is the approval of our agenda for today which can be found in document ADM/19. I put forward this agenda for your approval and/or comment.

United States, you have the floor.

>> UNITED STATES: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I hope I'm speaking slowly enough. I am from text as. So I looked at your agenda. I see that item number two is Internet-related matters. We are getting right into the substance. When I go back to the end of the Agenda, there are proposals under items 5.2 and 5.3 which deal with convergence and facilitating the Internet of things.

Based on the content of those proposals, I believe they would be more suitably treated in the Working Group or the ad hoc group on Internet-related matters. I would propose to move those two items up to number 2, Internet-related matters. Thank you very much, Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, United States. As I understand the proposal, 5.2 and 5.3 would become 2.9 and 2.10 in the agenda.

Do I have any objections to the proposal to amend the agenda such as items 5.2 and 5.3 become 2.9 and 2.10 respectively? Korea, you have the floor.

>> REPUBLIC OF KOREA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think the current Agenda is correct. The common proposal is written by Korea and it is not related to Internet issues. This should be retained as it is. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Korea. Japan, you have the floor.

>> JAPAN: Japan supports the United States' proposal. So we support the proposal of the United States.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Japan. New Zealand, you have the floor.

>> NEW ZEALAND: Thank you, Chair. New Zealand wishes to -- hello?

New Zealand wishes to support the proposal for putting the following 5.2 and 5.3 into the Internet-related matters grouping. We think there are a number of proposals and we think these relate to content which is running over the Internet. Therefore, they should go into the Internet related matters ad hoc group. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, New Zealand. As a compromise solution, allow me to propose that we do discuss them immediately after the Internet matters, but I would ask that we don't prejudge where they will be discussed exactly. However, regardless of the actual numbering, the proposal is to discuss the Internet-related matters up to 2.8. Then we will discuss 5.2 and 5.3. Based on the discussion we can either assign them to an ad hoc or not.

However, the proposal is to shift them forward in the discussion. Korea?

>> REPUBLIC OF KOREA: Mr. Chairman, there is some miss understanding about our proposal. So please continue as it is, the current Agenda Item. I would like to discuss this matter with the Delegates who raised this issue. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Korea. So basically, what you are proposing is to keep the agenda as is. Very well. Then I would ask that we continue with the current agenda, but when we get to 5.2 and 5.3, the proposal can be raised as to where they are being discussed.

Would that be acceptable? I see no requests for the floor. Therefore, the agenda is approved as is.

Moving on, we will move to item number 2, the Internet-related matters. As has been done in previous conferences, we will be addressing Resolutions 101, 102, 133, 180, and related new proposals for Resolutions under a single group.

Because of our limited time, and because I anticipate that we will most likely need an ad hoc to discuss these discussions in detail, I propose that we look at all the proposals for all of these Resolutions in one go.

So we will present all amendments to 101. Then all amendments to 102 and so on for all items under agenda point 2. At the end of which support will be requested for those items submitted under a single country. After which we will open the floor for comments and make a decision on the way forward.

Do I have any objection to this proposed method?

I see I have no requests for the floor. We will proceed.

To begin, we will open up the proposals on Resolution 101. I would like to start by inviting the proponents of the document 76, so I invite either Argentina, Brazil or Paraguay to present document 76/1. Paraguay, you have the floor.

>> PARAGUAY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and good morning. On behalf of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay allow me to present this contribution for the amendment of Resolution 101. To update it from the debates carried out over the past four years and to incorporate the international connectivity and the structure of the network. The report of the Secretary-General that was submitted to the Council meeting this year on activities related to these networks, the evolution of the next generation networks, the future Internet and the policies associated to this issue.

The CMI meeting on the results of the summit and the especially log for the E-2013 onwards which is established under other priorities. It must included in the Development Agenda for 2015, to provide the full implementation of the protocol PB6 to determine the long-term, especially in light the evolution of the Internet of things.

The world conference decided to continue examining this protocol networks such as the next generation networks, the technologies of wide band access and the strategies to change the current networks for next generation networks in Developing Countries. That takes into account the development of the broadband and the access to Internet in Developing Countries. They make the need to have an international connectivity that is affordable and it recognizing that networks based on the Internet protocol must have security measures in accordance with other international organizations.

Finally it instructs the Secretary-General not only to take into account the appropriate results of both phases of the conference, but also to take into account the WSIS conference in order to obtain the objectives of the Development Agenda after 2015. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Paraguay. Next I would like to call upon the Arab States to present document 79, Addendum 3/1. Saudi Arabia, you have the floor.

>> SAUDI ARABIA: Thank you, Mr. Chairperson. And good morning to you all. It gives me great pleasure to present to you the Arab document numbered 79, Addendum 3, with regard to Resolution 101 concerning Internet protocol-based networks.

Mr. Chairperson, we can summarize the main and salient points of our proposal which is to renew the proposals we find at the chapeau of this document in order to reverse the actions taken between this conference and the Plenipotentiary which took place in Mexico in 2010.

Also there's reference to the fifth symposium, WSIS, which took place in 2013 and also the opinions emanating from that conference with regard to the general international policies related to the Internet.

And since that previous conference was successful, and where opinions were shared with regard to a number of important matters, included in Resolution 101, 102, and 130, and since many opinions were expressed, text was included in order to complete the successes by inviting the Council to hold the sixth world symposium in 2017, and in the first quarter of 2017.

Also matters were discussed related to the Internet protocol-based networks in order to guarantee sustainable development for the ITU-T and ICTs.

Finally, Mr. Chairperson, Member States were called to protect the Internet protocol-based networks. This, in summary, Mr. Chairperson, is what you will find in the Arab document. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Saudi Arabia. Next I would like to call upon the European Region to present document 80, Addendum 1/1.

United Kingdom, you have the floor.

>> UNITED KINGDOM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning to all colleagues. The main aims of the proposed revisions contained in the CPT position on Resolution 101 are to first of all reflect on the very good work that was done at the last WTPF in 2013, and in particular the six opinions that were agreed.

The second main revision under recognizing D is to delete the last part of that sentence which discusses a minimum level of quality of service. And instead, to insert global reach ability into that sentence.

Under resolves 3, CPT proposes to insert text to make it clear that the ITU's mandate does not cover content issues. And finally, Mr. Chairman, the last issue to be addressed in this European position is a new instructs the Director of ITU development bureau. Where we propose that the Director BDT should provide support for capacity building to Developing Countries, including least Developed Countries, small island developing states and land locked countries, to help connect the unconnected, including ITU regional offices providing necessary assistance to achieve this goal.

And these are the main points of our proposals for Resolution 101. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, United Kingdom. This concludes the proposals for 101. As agreed we will now present the proposals for Resolution 102.

I would like to call upon the Americas Region to present document 34, Rev one, Addendum 1/22. Brazil, you have the floor.

>> BRAZIL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This Inter-American proposal for modifications to Resolution 102 includes several updates to the text, but most importantly introduces the following Key Issues. One, to include international Internet connectivity in terms of capacity building availability and costs related to infrastructure, as one of the key Internet-related public policy issues on which the ITU should focus its work.

Two, to continue promoting capacity building of membership, including the area of international Internet governance as approved in the Dubai action plan, WTDC-14.

Three, to develop voluntary guidelines and best practices for the design, installation and operation of Internet exchange points, IXPs, taking into account existing best common practices in coordination with other relevant organizations.

But additionally, in relation to the Council Working Group on Internet-related public policy issues, the Inter-American proposal is to instruct the Council to open the CWG Internet to the participation of Member States, sector members, and academia members, maintaining open consultations to all stakeholders.

We believe that aligning the practices of CWG Internet with those of other CWGs in a consistent and balanced form would indeed strengthen this Working Group and allow it to further its agenda, while at the same time providing incentives towards increased membership in the Union.

To conclude, we seek support for the Inter-American proposal on modifications to Resolution 102. Nonetheless we would welcome the opportunity to join efforts with the proponents of the three other contributions on this Resolution in order to achieve agreement on revised text. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Brazil. Next I would like to call upon RCC to present document 73, Addendum 1/14. Russian Federation, you have the floor.

>> RUSSIAN FEDERATION: Thank you, Chairman. On behalf of the RCC I should like to present our contribution on modifications of Resolution 102. As noted in the Tunis program on the Information Society, the use of Internet at the international level has to be multilateral, transparent and democratic with full participation of Government's private sector, Civil Society and international organizations. It should guarantee equitable distribution of resources and facilitate access to all, ensuring safe and stable functioning of the Internet, taking into account multilingualism. A lack of international legal regulation of Internet makes it impossible to comply with observance of human rights, integrity of private life, protection of personal data, and the interests and rights of all sectors of society and states as a whole. This greatly reduces the level of confidence and security in the use of Internet, and can lead to its fragmentation.

These issues are in the sphere of responsibility of states and should be studied further within ITU, which is a forum for a dialogue on an equal basis between all Member States of ITU. And also makes it possible to cooperate with other stakeholders.

We believe that Member States must focus efforts to continue the process of developing and formulation at the international level of standards, principles and rules on the management of Internet infrastructure. As a specialized U.N. agency, the International Telecommunication Union is the most appropriate organization for these purposes in terms of international public policy issues pertaining to Internet and must step up its work to achieve the goals of the ITU Member States, especially Developing Countries in terms of their equitable inclusion in the process of Internet governance and development of Internet for economic and social development of countries.

Which support the continuing work of the Working Group of the Plenary on the Internet and we believe that it is necessary to clarify and specify the mandate of the Council Working Group Internet and assure that the activities of the Working Group are goal oriented. The Working Group should not only exchange experience but prepare draft documents on aspects of international public policy pertaining to Internet governance, including surveys of best practices, reports, guiding principles, et cetera. We propose to transmit the text of this Resolution to the United Nations Secretary-General so that the international community can be informed of the position of ITU's specialized United Nations agency. At the same time the ITU as an equal participant in the global Internet governance process together with other stakeholders should continue to take active participation and make its contribution in discussions and initiatives on Internet resource management, especially the transfer of overview of functions of allocation and management of critical Internet resources and functions to the international community.

We submit our contribution for your attention. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Next I would like to call upon the Arab States to present document 79, Addendum 3/2. Saudi Arabia, you have the floor.

>> SAUDI ARABIA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and good morning. On behalf of the administration of the Arab countries, it is my pleasure to present the Arab document 79, ADD. 2 regarding the updating of Resolution 101 with regard to the ITU's 102. ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.

We can summarize the amendments of the Arab nations to reflect the work and activity that has taken place since the previous PP conference until now, Mr. Chairman.

Which takes into consideration the Resolutions of the ITU Council in reference to the Council Working Group dealing with international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet such as Resolution 1,836. And Resolution 1,334 with regard to the consultive mechanism suggested by the Working Group.

Similarly, the document contains an indication on the outputs of the fifth international Forum on CITs and the recommendations that emerge from that Forum. The Arab document also contains an invitation to hold one of the meetings of the Working Group with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet to hold one of these meetings after the ITU Council session in order to allow the participation of the member countries, and especially Developing Countries. Their participation to the work of the Council Working Group. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: (No audio.)

(Open microphone in interpreter booth.)

>> CHAIRMAN: Is my microphone clear? There we go.

So once again I would like to call upon the European Region to present document 80, Addendum 1/2.

United Kingdom, you have the floor.

>> UNITED KINGDOM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The main aims of CPT's Resolutions to 102 with regard to Internet public policy issues is first and foremost to ensure that the ITU works with all stakeholders on the collaborative and reciprocal basis in a spirit of mutual respect and trust.

We believe that this approach is vital to ensuring that ICTs continue to be a driver for the global good.

The second main revision we propose in the European common position under resolves 2 is that all ITU documents related to Internet governance issues should be made accessible to all stakeholders without password protection.

CPT proposes that the Council Working Group Internet should consider and discuss openly with all interested stakeholders the activities of the Secretary-General and the Directors of the bureau in regard to the implementation of Resolution 102.

CPT proposes that we request the Council to ensure that all stakeholders are able to contribute and participate in the ITU Council Working Group on Internet to maximize collaboration for the benefit of the global community. In short, Mr. Chairman, we have noted the positive outcomes of the Secretary-General's informal Experts Group ahead of the last WTPF in 2013 where all stakeholders were allowed to contribute, whether they were Member States, sector members, or members of other organizations.

We believe this is a good template for the future for this particular Council Working Group to follow. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, United Kingdom. That concludes the proposals on Resolution 102. We now move to the sole proposal on Resolution 133. I call upon the European Region to present document 80, Addendum 1/3. United Kingdom, you have the floor.

>> UNITED KINGDOM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The main objectives of the revisions contained in the common European position on the management of internationalized domain names are twofold. The first is for the ITU to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and cooperation with other organizations. And secondly, to reflect that the multistakeholder model has allowed the introduction of a major introduction of domain names including many non-Latin character sets.

Under the "resolves" section, it is proposed that the ITU should work with all stakeholders on a cooperative, collaborative and reciprocal basis in order to contribute to the multistakeholder Internet governance model for the benefit of global users.

The ECP also under "instructs the Secretary-General and Directors of Bureaux" to explore greater ways for collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations, including but not limited to the organizations listed in the footnote. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, United Kingdom. That concludes our proposals for Resolution 133. We now move on to the proposals on Resolution 180. I would like to call upon the RCC to present document 73, Addendum 1/27.

Belarus, you have the floor.

>> BELARUS: Thank you, Chairman. On behalf of RCC I should like to produce slash 26, on IP addresses and promotion of IPv6. This is one of the most topical issues for ITU and its sectors in the preceding period this has been discussed at WTSA-2012, World Telecommunication Policy Forum 2013, WTDC-14 which considered various aspects and difficulties encountered in particular by Developing Countries when using IPv4 addresses and introducing IPv6 addresses. Decisions and recommendations were taken on these areas.

The need for transition to IPv6 comes from a number of reasons, such as deficit of IPv4 addresses, the importance for development of the networks of IPv6, and also the concept of the Internet of things.

At the same time, many Developing Countries, because of exhaustion of IPv4, are encountering difficulties in transition to IPv6 because they have limited technical skills and financial resources necessary for full transition to IPv6.

In addition, the current system for allocating IP addresses does not preclude the Rick of losing IP resources which may lead to undesirable consequences in economic terms and in terms of quality of service to the user.

ITU has to continue its efforts to assist Member States in developing their information and communication infrastructures, including in the area of allocating IP addresses and transition to IPv6.

Therefore, we propose amendments to the Resolution 180, and this document is before you for your consideration. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Belarus. Next I would like to call upon Brazil to present document 75/7. Brazil, you have the floor.

>> BRAZIL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Brazil believes that although many network operators have deployed the support of IPv6 addresses, most of the premises equipment and content service provider use IP addresses to connect to the Internet. With exhaustion of IPv4 to ensure the stability, growth of the Internet specific actions must be taken by all stakeholders such as Governments, Internet community, network operators, service providers, manufacturers and consumers to will guarantee the transition to IPv6 without delay. We believe that Governments play a key role as a catalyst for the adoption of IPv6. Additionally, there are a number of Developing Countries that still need expert technical assistance for the transition despite the relevant progress made in some countries.

ITU collaborating closely with relevant recognized partners in the Internet community such as RIRs, EITF and others can help in the deployment of IPv6. Basically the revisions to Resolution 180 aims to reflect this premise and the previous discussions that have been held in ITU such as the WTSA-12 and WTDC-14. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Brazil. This concludes all proposals for revisions to existing Resolutions. We will move to the four proposals for new Resolutions. The first of these, to present the first of these I would like to call upon the Americas Region to present document 34 Rev. 1, Addendum won/32. Argentina, you have the floor.

>> ARGENTINA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm going to present this proposal on behalf of the CITEL. The objective of submitting this new Resolution is that ITU should also cooperate with best practices for the design and installation and functioning of Internet exchange points. We understand the need for training and for the advice given by many Member States, especially to Developing Countries.

Taking into account Resolution 17 and 23 of the WTDC-14 and also the action plan and declaration of Dubai and the recommendations of the UADT such as the recommendation D50, all of these aimed at helping countries, especially Developing Countries to improve the infrastructure so as to have better services for the benefit of all its citizens. That is the reason why we propose in this new Resolution that we instruct the Directors of harmonization and development of the ITU that through the appropriate study Committees and then in cooperation with other organizations relevant organizations involved in the development of networks based on the IP protocol and suture Internet that they contribute to the developed recommendations and best practices for the design, installation and operation of IXPs, taking into account the existing best practices. In other words, the ITU should also help these countries that are asking cooperation with regard to exchange of experiences, best practices, and advice for the development of infrastructure. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Argentina. Next I would like to call upon Paraguay to present document 74/1. Paraguay, you have the floor.

>> PARAGUAY: Thank you, Chairman. Paraguay for its contribution would like to highlight the issue at this conference that despite the efforts of the Member States of international and regional organizations, the telecommunications services is still in disparity with regard to international connectivity, which does not allow the opportunity for full development of these countries.

The Millennium Development Goals and World Summit on Information Society gave us an opportunity to design a world strategy that would allow us to reduce the digital gap. To this end we remember paragraph 50 of the Tunis Agenda. The World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum in Geneva 2013, WTPC, improved the regional, international networks through exchange IXPs could be a very effective way of improving connectivity, international connectivity of the Internet and to reduce costs.

And this is in line with what was mentioned a few months before in 3.7 of the regulations of the international communications adopted in Dubai 2012 that establishes that Member States should create an appropriate environment for regional exchange services to improve the quality, improve connectivity, and resistance of these networks, improve competition, reduce costs of international telecommunications connections.

However, the IXPs are not the only measure that can be taken to reduce connectivity costs for Developing Countries. In fact, the recommendation DF analyzes in detail many other measures. Opinion 2 of Geneva, the World Forum of Telecommunications policies also indicated that the Member States, members of the sector and other stakeholders should do all possible to improve the environment for a greater growth and development of connectivity. This proposal in this Resolution strives to improve major cooperation and coordination so that other pertinent organizations play an important role to reduce these international connectivity costs and the greater development of practices and technologies, both for submarine cables or increase the capacity of optic cables and to this end instructs the Director so that this sector would develop the technical role and contribute to the issues as indicated in supplement 2 of the recommendation D50.

Furthermore, it instructs the Director to organize regional and national fora to discuss policy operational and technical issues on international connectivity as well as to continue with the studies of the structure of costs of the connectivity of the Internet for Developing Countries, as was indicated in Resolution 23 of the WTDC.

We instruct both Directors to coordinate these activities to avoid overlap of efforts and better utilization of resources. And we request the Secretary-General's in 2015 establish a workshop or fora to talk about and examine in 2017 all the questions relevant to this issue. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Paraguay.

Next I would like to call upon the Americas Region to present document 34 Rev. 1, Addendum 1/4.

Argentina? You have the floor.

>> ARGENTINA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I'm going to present the proposal on multilingualism on behalf of the CITEL. At which, and which has to do to bring to the PP conference a proposal that was already approved and discussed during the last World Telecommunications Policy conference, which a new Resolution was submitted to preserve multilingualism in the Internet on behalf of the, to ensure an inclusive society.

To this end with the understanding that the CITs and the Internet are vital tools that help to develop social and cultural aspects in society, we propose to incorporate in the general work of the Union to maintain and to promote multilingualism in the Internet and to promote multiculturalism in the digital ecosystem of the Internet and associated services in order to provide information and knowledge to all the inhabitants of this world, to ensure universal access and to give vitality to multilingual societies strengthening mutual understanding of all and tolerance to others and that is why we wanted to present this much-discussed topic where we had all the support in the world to be able to adopt it at the last world development conference and we bring it here to the ITU so it could be included in the general work of the Union. We are at your service to continue working on this issue and to discuss the text.

Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Argentina.

Finally I would like to call upon India to present document 98/1.

India, you have the floor.

>> INDIA: Good morning, Chairman. Thank you, Chairman. The world supplement agenda for creating Information Society and five stated building trust and confidence in Internet resources. Over time, confidence in ICT has been challenged. Although there are several proposals on the issues related to the Internet, such as 102, 103, 133, 180, these proposals, most of these proposals deal with how to do it. The proposal set out by us is slightly different than the existing proposals because it sets out how do we do it. Over a period of time with these proposals we have not been able to achieve what we wanted to achieve, building trust and confidence into ICT resources.

There are other premises on which this new Resolution has been proposed. One is that Internet is 80 percent of the telecom network and infrastructure and the end devices, OTT, they constitute much less part of the total Internet and we call the abundant approach as the Internet.

As far as the telecom network is concerned, ITU has a resume, because it has been having a role in the telecom network.

So far the issue of the Internet governance was being handled as a bundled approach where the resource control, the content governance and the network issues like traffic and addresses, were discussed in one package. What this proposal seeks out is to only deal with the network issues and it does not touch upon the resource control and content governance.

This proposal in that case will be able to balance the needs of the freedom of expression, human rights, innovation, connectivity, and working well kind of arguments with the security of information into the network.

Since the proposal is based on the concept of formalizing the concern of all these, for peace and prosperity of the world, we feel the proposal is important for this august group to consider.

The last premise for this proposal is, it is setting a roadmap and principles. It is not a one-time solution that is to be done from tomorrow or three months. It sets out only the roadmap.

The public policy issues which are enshrined in many of the WSIS and many of the proposals, these public policy issues lies in all areas, resource content management and network issues and we only intend to deal with network issues through this proposal, which is the core domain of the ITU.

In doing so, what we are trying to do is, we say that the IP addresses will be easily discernible from which country the particular IP address belongs. Then the address Resolution should take place in a geographical territory. Then there would be a systematic, fair, equitable distribution of the addresses, address resources and then lastly, the Resolution sets out to resolve the issue of traffic management into the network so that traffic coming from a country and if it is meant for the same country, it need not find go outside to the extent possible. Then regulation only seeks about collaboration in all entities, including ITU and we should achieve these objectives so that is the basic crux of this proposal. Thank you, Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, India. We have now presented all documents under point 2 of our Agenda. As per our working methods I would like to open our floor for a call for support to discuss the individual contributions, or individually submitted contributions which are the contribution from Brazil, document 75/7, the Resolution from Paraguay, 74/1 and the document from India, document 98/1.

Please note that I'm only opening the floor for the support to discuss these documents. This is not a call for comments at this time. You may support any or all of the above documents. I only need a single voice of support.

China, you have the floor.

>> CHINA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. China supports the proposals from Brazil and India.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, China. Paraguay, you have the floor.

>> PARAGUAY: We support the proposal from Brazil. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Paraguay. Russian Federation, you have the floor.

>> RUSSIAN FEDERATION: We support the proposal from Brazil, India and Paraguay.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Russian Federation racial. As I have now received a voice of support for all the above documents, all documents are included in the discussion.

I will open the floor for comments. Please be brief in your comments. And I will now give the floor to Cuba. Cuba, you have the floor.

>> CUBA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, my Delegation would like to support the three proposals, proposals of India, Argentina, and Brazil.

I'm sorry, it's Paraguay.

Paraguay, Brazil and India. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Cuba. Just to clarify to all, the documents have now officially been supported. The floor is open for comments. United States, you have the floor.

>> UNITED STATES: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Let me begin by saying that the United States supports the Inter-American proposal for Resolution 102 and those proposals that further the multistakeholder model of Internet governance.

On Resolution 101, the United States cautions against imposing regulated international settlement schemes which will raise costs and lower rates of development and investment.

We view the four proposals for new Resolutions as either unnecessary because they are duplicative of work already underway or inappropriate because they undermine the multistakeholder model with regard to Resolution Number 2 we oppose any text pertaining to Government access to personal data. These are issues pertaining to law enforcement and national security which remain outside the scope of the ITU.

Likewise we do not support adding new emphasis on security, a subject best handled in existing security-related Resolutions such as 130.

Finally, issues related to human rights and privacy are more appropriately addressed by the U.N. Human Rights Council and the U.N. General Assembly's Third Committee. And issues related to law enforcement are more appropriately addressed in U.N. ODC and other expert organizations.

Thank you, Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, United States.

Brazil, you have the floor.

>> BRAZIL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We would just like to point out that in many of the proposals that have been submitted in this morning's session, Brazil supports all the Inter-American proposals. In addition, is part of a multi-country proposal, has individual contributions relating to other Resolutions, and also supports Paraguay in their individual contribution. And we look forward to participating in the discussion of all these Resolutions. Thank you very much.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Brazil. China, you have the floor.

>> CHINA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We would like to thank the Chairperson for his able leadership over the past days. With regard to the Resolution 101, China supports ITU in its efforts in the framework of WSIS and through broadband and NGN, as well as other new technologies, and especially the standardization of these technologies to promote the network infrastructure so as to pave the way for the international Internet developments. On the other side, we would like to suggest that ITU should further enhance cooperation with other organizations of standardization so that we can better further coordination and contribute the Internet infrastructure together.

With regard to Resolution 102, China supports ITU to play a greater role in Internet governance. We have three comments or suggestions as follows: First, we support ITU to participate in Internet governance according to the U.N. spirit and to implement WSIS outcome documents.

Second, cooperate with Member States to promote multilingualism and multicultural and other aspects.

Third, we support ITU to absorb other members than governmental members, and to promote communication and cooperation among Member States. With regard to the Resolution 180, in our view in today's world IPv4 as an IP address is not sufficient. IPv6 is our focus for our Future Work. Currently many Governments in the world is or will work in development of IPv6. Therefore, we support ITU to enhance communication with relevant international organizations and to play its two roles, and also to assist countries in rolling out IPv6. Thank you very much.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, China. Mexico, you have the floor.

>> MEXICO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, in relation to the proposal submitted with regard to 101, Mexico considers that the ITU has carried out efficiently its activities with regard to the next generation networks and wide band networks. Therefore we consider that it is not convenient to make any amendments to Resolution 101.

With regard to Resolution 102, Mexico fully supports the CITEL proposal. We believe that it maintains a balance between the different stakeholders that are participating in this issue and also promotes and facilitates the development of the work in the Council Working Group. With regard to Resolution 180, Mexico is opposed that the ITU should be an Internet register, to act like an Internet register and should be subject to other organizations. Furthermore, with regard to the proposal submitted by Paraguay in 74/1, Mexico considers that the spirit of this Resolution could be considered given the discussions of the CITEL proposal with regard to the IXPs.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mexico. Canada, you have the floor.

>> CANADA: Thank you, Chair. Canada fully supports the Inter-American proposals. We also support proposals that are strengthening the existing multistakeholder model, which is the private sector model within the multistakeholder framework.

We would caution against bringing in the security issues into these Resolutions because there is going to be a lot of overlap with Resolution 130. It is really starting to be, I think, blurred between those types of Resolutions in 130 and the Internet-related Resolutions. I think the issues that have been brought up by several of the proposals are better addressed in the context of Resolution 130.

We would also caution against any regulatory approaches to charging, because that would be a more heavy handed approach to charging. We would not be in favor of that type of approach.

In general, to recap, we are supporting the IAPs and those proposals that are supporting the multistakeholder model and very strongly caution against bringing in security and surveillance issues into this discussion. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Canada. Japan, you have the floor.

>> JAPAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to say about Japan's position regarding the Internet and its governance, regarding the Internet, we think that it is important to ensure a free flow of information in order to all people will have the benefit of ICT and about Internet governance it is also important to keep multistakeholders approach in collaborative and cooperative basis with relevant organizations.

With regard to the Internet resources, multistakeholders entities such as ICAAN and the regional Internet registers, the task force has long contributed to the stable Internet.

Concerning the devotion of these multistakeholder entities to the Internet, it is desirable to avoid duplication in terms of especially efficiency and not having a state of confusion to engage in overlapping activities in ITU.

And then regarding the proposal, we support the proposal by IAP, 102, basically support for the sectors proposal, 101. 101.

And regarding the new proposal for the new Resolution, why we think resolving the digital divide is important to be tackled in the ITU, regarding those -- on the other hand, regarding the issues of international connectivity, it has aspect of operational matter including negotiations about tariffs. Japan thinks it needs time to discuss actually at the strategic group sector level like ITU-T or ITU-D before we decide whether it is desirable or not to make a new Resolution.

And then regarding India's proposal, we have a deep concern from the point of view that this proposal has, the issues are mixed regarding the security matters. And it causes that it is a possibility to go beyond the ITU mandate. Thank you very much.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Japan.

Bulgaria, you have the floor.

>> BULGARIA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, since this is the first intervention, congratulations and sympathies for you being elected in this position. Secondly, dear colleagues, I would like to remind you that some of us were present in Guadalajara and in the Plenipot in 2010 and were part of the negotiation group that reached an agreement on the Internet related Resolutions. I remind you on the last Thursday before the end of the conference after extensive amount of time and efforts that we spent there, so having personally lived through this experience, if you call this really a life, we would like to draw the attention to the fact that we have discussed over and over those Resolutions. We should be extra careful when we open and suggest changes. I would use an old-fashioned saying which is better than the American one. The Americans say if it ain't broken, don't fix it. In Russia and Eastern Europe, Bulgaria included, we say (non-English phrase.) If it's working, don't touch it. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Bulgaria.

Before I proceed with the rest of the comments, I would like to make a final call for comments before I close the list. I now have seven countries on my list. They are Germany, Zimbabwe, India, Australia, Paraguay, Kenya, Israel, and now Ghana.

I make a final call for comments.

I have no more requests for the floor. The list is now closed.

Germany, you have the floor.

>> GERMANY: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, I would like other colleagues highlight that Germany is part of the multistakeholder model on Internet governance. We see in particular the WTPF was a good example of how participation of other stakeholders are to be included in our discussions here within ITU.

I also want to mention for the protocol that Germany surely supports the European proposal, ECPs. I think it is quite clear. We are hesitating and cautious not to discuss here under Internet issues on issues like security. I think as other colleagues before, these issues should be discussed under 130 and not in these Resolutions.

We also see it problematic to talk about content of the Internet. This is something we do not see within the mandate of the ITU.

We also have caution and we see it critical to discuss issues that are already discussed in other fora. If we talk about allocation of critical Internet resources or even issues like routing, I think these are questions that also are discussed in other fora. We want to avoid duplication of work. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Germany. Zimbabwe, you have the floor.

>> ZIMBABWE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, we support transparency in the pricing of the Internet and we support enhanced Internet security. However, Mr. Chairman, regarding the progress we are making in the meeting, we believe the issues raised in the input contributions presented here are pertinent, relevant and quite complex. Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, we do not believe that the issues can be resolved without detailed discussions in ad hoc groups. Therefore, we propose that the in the interests of time and progress you establish or move on to establish the ad hoc groups in which the matters will be discussed in detail.

Thank you, Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Zimbabwe. India, you have the floor.

>> INDIA: Thank you, Chairman. We just want to say that although the word security has been used here, it is more about building confidence into the network. The security here in our proposal is not referenced to the cybersecurity. It is traffic management.

Secondly, with respect to the surveillance and other things, I think in our proposal there is nothing like about surveillance or about privacy. In fact, it protects the privacy in the proposal. What the proposal talks about is maintaining the trace of the communication into the network. This is the hallmark of all the telecommunications networks. Traceability is part of the network. How to use it and when to use it is part of the function. That function is related to the content.

So just as a matter of clarification I thought it is better to clarify this issue on our proposal. Thank you very much.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, India. Australia, you have the floor.

>> AUSTRALIA: Thank you, Chair. And good morning, colleagues. As it is the first time I'm speaking I would like to congratulate you on your position, Chair. It is a real pleasure to be in a group with your leadership.

In terms of the proposals, Australia considers that the ITU's role on Internet related activities should remain in accordance with its existing mandate for develop diagnose technical standards and discussion on Internet related public policy issues.

The ITU has its own available contribution to make to the growth of the digital economy and national development. Australia believes that the ITU should continue to focus on developing technical telecommunications standards and on capacity building, and supports the ITU's efforts to increase its collaboration and coordination with the technical community and organizations involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet.

The multistakeholder forums that currently govern the Internet delivered the Internet as we know it today, open, decentralised, global and interoperability and dynamic platform. We should be careful not to put that at risk. We should also rep mind ourselves that most of the infrastructure that under pins the Internet is not owned or managed by Governments but by the private sector. At this point I call to mind, maybe an apocryphal story, some country decided it would be more convenient to define pi as 3 rather than as 3.14 and so on.

It is really easy to come up with solutions that are administratively simple and convenient for the organization putting it forward, but we need to recognize the reality of how it works and in this case how the Internet works.

There are strong contributions that the ITU can make. I would caution that joining colleagues from Germany, Canada, Bulgaria and particularly that excellent intervention from Japan, that we consider that we should stay within the mandate and consider the best ways to make sure that the ITU's contribution is realistic and positive. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Australia. Paraguay, you have the floor.

>> PARAGUAY: Thank you, Chairman. Just to specify that our proposal is really more focused on connectivity issues. We do not believe we should mix up this proposal with the Inter-American proposal. Moreover, we would like to point out that our proposal is intended to give greater depth to the deliberations so that we can have discussions on a high level, conducive to dialogue amongst all parties so that we can find solutions to the problems of international connectivity.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Paraguay.

Kenya, you have the floor.

>> KENYA: Thank you, Chairman, for giving Kenya this opportunity. First of all, we want to thank you for the way you are Chairing this session. At least as Kenya, we have quite impressive considering the direction we are taking. However, we want to take our position and say we supporting all the three contributions for new proposals that have come from Brazil, India and Paraguay. We consider this to be pertinent issues that we are facing, particularly as Developing Countries. In regard to allowing the progress of Internet to be used in our social economic development back home. Being aware that we are dealing with the sector that is containing disruptive technologies, we should all be content with the fact that at every one time when we meet in a Forum like this, there have been changes in business models, in the way people interact, in the effects that have been brought about by this particular technologies that we are discussing about. And therefore, cannot stick to Resolutions that have been made maybe four or five years ago without thinking about modifying them to being aligned to help us progress the work of the Internet.

We believe that IXPs, the issue of IXPs brought up by Paraguay is an important one. Developing Countries in particular are facing the problem of skewed balance of tariffs in terms of the connectivity of the Internet. In fact, we find it more expensive to connect to the worldwide Web as opposed to even the other way around, getting information from the Developed Countries. So considering this very important aspects of exclusivity, we believe we need to discuss this in detail as the Honorable member from Zimbabwe expressed through maybe the ad hoc Committees and the rest.

We also believe that the issue of cybercrime should not be wished away. In fact, one of the things that Governments are facing seriously, particularly regarding our own experience from the Developing Countries, is the fact that cybercrime has become one of the activities that is reducing people's confidence in the use of the Internet. And I believe that there is no better Forum that we can be able to address this. We cannot exclude entirely content from infrastructure. There is a very thin line between the two. Also considering the fact that most of us from the Developing Countries have no sufficient capacity in other sectors to be able to deal with issues of Internet in other Forums that are being provided. It will only be prudent for us to use this as the most important Forum for us to be able to express views in light of that particular fact. So therefore, Chairman, as Kenya we want to support the proposals and even the proposals for the amendments that were provided both by the RCC and in the Inter-American group. Thank you, Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Kenya. Israel, you have the floor.

>> ISRAEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Israel supports the proposals to open the ITU Council Working Group on international Internet related public policy for all stakeholders.

This will enable us to obtain a larger participation beyond just Member States. Such a Resolution will benefit the ITU as well as all stakeholders. In our view, the ITU can be of great invaluable help to the nations and Developing Countries in improving their capacities and access. But ITU should avoid taking regulatory roles in regards to the Internet content, surveillance, and security as well as avoiding duplication.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Israel. Ghana, you have the floor.

>> GHANA: Thank you. Ghana wishes to express the support for the multistakeholder approach. We believe quite often you can't get all the skills required in one institution or one particular set of institutions.

Africa has a well-functioning regional Internet registration AFRINIC which was funded by African Governments. We believe we should be able to build it and fund it to develop the support and development of the Internet. We also prefer that providers are able to provide service across the entire region are supposed to be geographically limited to nation states. We believe in the support and promotion of Internet exchange points as it does reduce the cost of international connectivity. So we would like to see that these issues are discussed in a truly multistakeholder environments, including the existing Forums for side discussions as well as here. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Ghana. Before I propose the way ahead I would like to highlight a couple of points. First of all, there is a point about WTPF that has been referenced in a few proposals. Of the ones we have heard there is reference to it for a proposed theme for the next WTPF in Arab Region proposal, 79A3/1 and Paraguay proposal 74/1. We have proposals that include references to a new theme for the next WTPF, Asian common proposal 67 Addendum 1/17, to be handled later in this Working Group of the Plenary as well as a contribution from the RCC, 73, Addendum 1/20 which will be heard in Com 5. Keep these in mind when discussing the relevant topic so we can carefully align across the proposals.

In addition, Resolution 102 we have rules and provisions on international rates public policy issues.

And this could overlap with the proposals on revising decision 11 which will be discussed later in this Working Group of Plenary. These are the issues I request that you keep in mind when discussing this cluster of topics.

As has been proposed from the floor, I recommend that we form an ad hoc group to discuss the above Resolutions, Resolutions 102, 103, 133 and 180 and the four new proposals.

Do I have any comment on this?

Very well. I would propose that to lead this, I propose Mr. Fabio Bigi from Italy to take the lead of this ad hoc group. Do I have any comments? I have none.

Mr. Bigi, do you accept this responsibility? Italy, you have the floor.

>> ITALY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As far as I can help in solving the matter, I am at your disposal.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Bigi. We will be relying on your experience and wisdom to lead us through this. I ask you to take into account all comments we have heard today on the floor. As much as possible, consider the possibility of including new comments, into the new Resolutions and substantive Articles into their Resolutions as well as considering the impact on other Resolutions. We have heard that some Delegations consider some of the substantive Articles to have an impact on Resolution 130. I ask you to take all of these discussions into account in your discussions. I ask the Secretariat to provide us with a room and time for the next meeting of this ad hoc.

As I have no requests for the floor, we will move on to our next Agenda Item.

Agenda Item 3 is on the SWIT related Resolutions. I would like to inform you that I intend to handle Resolutions 140 and 172 together as a cluster. Do I have any comment on this approach?

I see none. I would like to also draw your attention that Plenary has decided that the Addendum to document 20, which is the four-year report of the Council Working Group on WSIS should be considered under this Agenda Item for Resolutions 140 and 172. I invite the Delegations to refer to document 20 for this matter.

In the case of any questions on this document, please refer to the Chair of the Council Working Group on WSIS, Professor Vladimir Minkin.

I would also like to propose that the regions that have proposals on both 140 and 172 will be handled after all other Resolutions on 140, but before the Resolutions on 172, so they may present both proposals at once. Do I have any comment on this approach?

I see none.

We will then begin with the presentations of the contributions on Resolution 140. I would like to invite the Americas Region to present contribution, document 34 Rev. 1, Addendum 1/27.

Argentina, you have the floor.

>> ARGENTINA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Argentina on behalf of CITEL submits a proposal for modification to Resolution 140 Rev, Guadalajara 2010 on ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. This highlights the vital role of ITU in the implementation of the WSIS, C2 and C6 of the Tunis and the implementation of C1, 34, C7, C9 and C11.

Similarly it highlights the process of 70 to establish a culture of consultation, multistakeholder that strives to strengthen capacity to facilitate the participation of all stakeholders. The preparatory platform, multi-platform of the high level WSIS represents a clear example of the type of open mechanism and integrating mechanism that has been incorporated more and more in the work of the ITU as a good practice. It considers it is important that the members of the ITU can give their opinions and guidelines with regard to the activities of ITU in accordance with establishing WSIS, in particular the as lines for which the ITU is the only moderator or Facilitator. It reflects the results of the high level event, WSIS coordinated with the ITU together with other nations of the United Nations including all other stakeholders of WSIS. It includes the extended Forum, WSIS of the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS after 2015 under the mandate of the participating organizations.

To this end it is important to identify the points that modify the current Resolution in the Resolution 5.8. The ITU in coordination with UNESCO should contribute to the CAT topic to be debated in the Agenda for development after 2015, organized by the General Assembly, taking into account the resulting documents of WSIS on the implementation of the outcomes and the perspective beyond 2015 giving special attention to the reduction of the digital gap through sustainable development. Point 11 of the ITU taking into account the decisions of the general study adopted by the General Assembly regarding to the progress reached in the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS should submit a report to the next PP conference on the implementation of these outcomes and instructs the Secretary-General, point 6, that they should develop and submit for the next conference in 2018 a report on the activities of ITU aimed at implementing the results of WSIS taking into account the general study and decisions made by the General Assembly with regard to the progress reached in the implementation of WSIS.

The ITU should provide its experience and knowledge in coordination with UNESCO, UNDP and other U.N. organizations to prepare and during the total examination by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the implementation of WSIS outcomes which will be applied in July of 2015. They should submit this high level documents and the WSIS declaration and implementation of results and their perspective beyond 2015 and the relevant outcomes as a contribution to the original study that will be made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2015 with regard to the progress made and implementation of WSIS outcomes and establish an agenda for the development beyond 2015.

It requests the Council, point 1, to establish as an integral part of the Working Group, WSIS Working Group, a sub-Working Group to supervise the implementation of the WSIS results or outcomes by the ITU, in particular the action lines for which the ITU is the only Facilitator or moderator and to facilitate the appropriate resources within the budgetary limits defined by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Two, it supervises the adaptation of the ITU in the Information Society in accordance with Resolution 4, to maintain the active Working Group, WSIS, in order to facilitate the participation of all interested stakeholders in the application of the results, WSIS results by ITU and submit to Council the proposals that they believe are necessary and have been drafted in cooperation with other Working Groups of Council so that the ITU can adapt to the functions it must carry out in the establishment of the Information Society, with the participation of the special WSIS groups. These proposals would include modifications to the constitution and to modify the Resolution 1332, and 1282 approved by the Council in 2015 as appropriate.

It resolves to indicate its sincere thanks to the government of Switzerland for having taken both parts of the summit meetings in the conferences of the United Nations on trade and development and other appropriate organizations of the United Nations.

Furthermore it thanks the high level events WSIS plus ten coordinated by the hosts, the ITU and co-organized by the ITU, UNDP with the cooperation of these organizations. It submits the current Resolution for the consideration of this group. Thank you.

>> CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Argentina.

Unfortunately, I neglected to take into consideration that today is Friday and our working hours are slightly different. We would normally close earlier than usual.

I beg the forgiveness of this floor and I would ask that we change our approach slightly.

Our schedule today has changed due to the elections. We will not have an afternoon session. So what I would like to propose is that we conclude this now. We have only heard one proposal, the Inter-American proposal. And I will allow Argentina to again present in brief their proposal at the start of the next session. We will pick up this item next week, most likely on Tuesday. However, the final agenda will be published to confirm whether or not we will be tackling this on Tuesday. I do apologize for this mix-up. I hope this is appropriate.

Do I have any objections to this approach? Thank you very much for your support. Therefore, I will now conclude this session of the Working Group of Plenary. But before I do, I would like to make one announcement. There is lunch hosted by Mali today right now in the hall 3B1. So our thanks to Mali for hosting this lunch. This session of the Working Group of the Plenary is concluded.

(Applause.)

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