

## Internet related Resolutions – what's new

### Resolution 101 - Internet Protocol-based Networks

The position of Russia, the Arab Group, Cuba, Iran had a similarity in the desire to implement the changes in the resolution adopted in Guadalajara. It was proposed to take WSIS decisions as the basis of the changes. The position of the United States and Western countries is the desire not to change the existing resolution. The boundary between the positions of the countries approximately corresponds to the division of positions at WCIT, Table 1 or (<http://www.itu.int/osg/wcit-12/highlights/signatories.html>).

As a result, the declaration was supplemented by the following paragraphs:

1. There appeared a reference of the Internet of Things and its importance. Note that current approaches involve the selection of several dozen IP addresses to each individual.
2. Noting the necessity to facilitate the transition to IPv6.
3. Noting the support of broadband connections.
4. Noting the support of multi-stakeholder governance of Internet
5. The importance of multilingualism
6. Noting the benefits of cloud services
7. The necessity of reasonable prices for international communication channels
8. For the first time noted the features of pricing in the Internet environment marked by the notion of transit and peering. (recognized the presence of existing settlement pattern involving TIER1 operators)
9. Noting the priority of creating traffic exchange points (indirectly acknowledges the existing settlement patterns)
10. Noting the need for special support measures for Land-locked developing countries (such as Armenia)
11. For the first time noted the consortium W3C, which is advisable to interact.

Proposals to create national , sub-regional and regional access points have been removed (completely fruitless idea that circulated in the ITU for 10 years).

The wish of ensuring Quality of Service (QoS, relevant ITU has been removed. *This wish was one of the main requirements for Internet services that are provided without warranty of any kind - "there as is." It is believed that the improvement of the quality of services on the Internet will be determined by the competition between the service providers, without directives from higher authorities. Moreover, this desire directly contradicts the fledgling concept of "network neutrality", which implies the equality of opportunity for all services without prioritization, such as the voice services over the Internet.*

Resolution 102 - ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses.

1. Noted the need for governments to international public policy in consultation with all stakeholders. (vague document, the result of a compromise, however, noted that it will be only ADVISORY with stakeholders).
2. This decides that it should be followed to ensure support and addressed via a flexible and improved framework and mechanisms for the legitimate interests of the

sovereign, anyway expressed and defined by each party in respect of decisions affecting their ccTLD. (expression of positions formulated on WSIS, it is offered to improve mechanisms to address the issues of the ITU)

3. This decides to keep on conducting activities on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, within the mandate of ITU, including in the framework of the Council Working Group-Internet ITU in collaboration and cooperation with relevant organizations and stakeholders, as appropriate, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries. (offered direct cooperation with the CWG-Internet multilateral group)
4. It is proposed to send a report to UN Secretary-General on the activities of the ITU relating to the Internet.
5. Gives a significant role to GWS-Internet, it is suggested to inform about its activities all stakeholders.
6. Gives importance to the dissemination of best practices in the field of traffic exchange points.
7. The Council is instructed to provide open online consultation and face to face meetings with remote access. All proposals will be submitted by the stakeholders in the CWG-Internet. Not all proposals will be considered, but only those to be consider at the next meeting.

Resolution 130 -Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies.

The main intrigue was associated with a proposal by Saudi Arabia to commit themselves not to harm sovereignty of the country using the Internet. The proposal was not approved.

The preamble is used the reference to Article 7, concerning the fight against spam. However, the new edition of ITU supported 85 countries, and 55 are not supported, which may indicate a lack of attention and failure forces the audience to exclude this link.

The creation of an international center for Cybersecurity was not approved.

It was suggested to create CIRTs responsible for intergovernmental cooperation.

It is entrusted to lead the Global Cybersecurity Index GCI.

Resolution 140 - ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. Noted the establishment and its importance at the initiative of the ITU and UNESCO 'Broadband Commission'.
2. It decides to enhance ITU's role as an organizer of the WSIS and related projects.