Content submission by the Federal Government of Mexico

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Abstract

We are convinced Internet is a powerful means through which nations can reach targets of social and economic development. As stated in Mexico?s National Digital Strategy presented by the President of Mexico, Enrique Pea Nieto, empirical evidence has shown that the adoption of ICT positively impacts GDP growth, job creation, productivity, innovation, quality of life of the population, equality, transparency and efficiency in the provision of utilities. ICT changed the way people reportedly communicates sports, do business, work and study, and therefore have become the element that has contributed to the development of societies that have managed to incorporate and use them in their activities every day. This has been reflected in the recent telecommunications amendment approved by the Mexican Congress, where establish that, the State shallguarantee the right of access to ICT, as well as broadcasting and telecoms access including broadband and Internet access, for all Mexican citi

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In this sense, we appreciate the effort and initiative of the Brazilian Federal Government to organize the "Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of the Internet Governance" taking into account that digital natives are increasing around the world where an improved environment of the Internet ecosystem is required. We emphasize the importance of maintaining a multi-stakeholder model of decision making when it comes to internet governance, as we recognize that the entire Internet community must continue working together if we want the Internet to remain an open, vibrant platform for innovation, growth, and the free exchange of ideas, and if we want to expand the reach of this technology to those who remain unconnected.

Considering the context of the topics that are being discussed during the meeting, we submit the following contribution.

Internet Governance Principles

The Mexican Government has participated in numerous international fora in which the principles related to the Information Society and the Internet has been main subjects. Furthermore we consider that many of these principles are currently in force and some new elements could be added to them.

In general, the Mexican Government is looking to keep the main concepts that are contained in our national legal and policy framework, as well as international treaties of which Mexico is a signatory:

1. Wide protection of Human Rights in the digital era

2. Non-discriminatory and inclusive access to the Internet

3. Guarantee the right of access to public information, open data and freedom expression as well as the right for data protection and privacy

4. Promote effective competition in telecommunications and ICT services and promote anti-trust policies and regulations.

5. Strengthen the integration to the Information Society to guarantee equal access to information, education and opportunities for the digital world

6. Consider telecommunications, including broadband and Internet, as a worldwide public service of general interest.

7. Social responsibility of the public, social and private sectors in favor of using Internet for economic and social development.

8. Multi-stakeholder participation according to the procedures of popular involvement and consultation in equal basis for all parties involved in the Internet Governance process.

9. Protecting consumers, promote trust in the Internet environment and encourage users to organize themselves for a better care of their interest.

10. Promote the development and innovation on Internet infrastructure and related services through appropriate public policies; strengthen the national and global digital economy in benefit of all citizens.

11. Given the special role of governments in areas such as national security and critical infrastructure stability, they should be active participants in multi stakeholder process.

12. We continue endorsing the *Declaration of Principles Building the Information Society: a global challenge in the new Millennium* adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society and the *OECD Principles for Internet Policy-making* and we are

convinced that this principles are good bases to be adopted as part of Internet Governance Principles.

Roadmap for the Further Evolution of the Internet Governance Ecosystem

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) established by the United Nations according with the Tunis Agenda and the corresponding Resolutions of their General Assembly, represent a substantial element to analyze the current status of the global ecosystem. We identify the following key elements which can be improved through mutual cooperation.

1. IGF shall be the main forum where all stakeholders can participate and disseminate good practices and lessons learned. Similar efforts at regional and national levels should be a recommendation. In this sense, we encourage the UN to renew the IGF mandate for another 10 years, in addition to the permanent evolution and continuity of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG), in recognition of the thorough, objective and inclusive representation of the wide diversity of stakeholders involved on the Internet.

2. Continued compliance with the United Nations System and monitoring of emerging issues where a global public policy could be identification of appropriate bodies to handle each matter, and improvement of the measures to facilitate the multi-stakeholder involvement.

3. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) should evolve to comprise a more internationalized organization under the most suitable regime for multi-stakeholder participation, on the basis of equality, openness, bottom-up and rough consensus, on the understanding that the proper application of these within the organizational structures will avoid control by any particular stakeholder. The same should be endorsed for the internationalization of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions currently under ICANN administration by contract with the US Department of Commerce (US DoC). As Internet policy discussions become more global in nature, stakeholders should continue to rely on the existing structures to develop global policies that benefit all users rather than relying on either the creation of another governance body or on multilateral means.

4. All of the stakeholders involved should increase their accountability and transparency practices in favor of the global Internet community public interest. Recognizing necessary improvements within the current governance model, we propose bringing new

stakeholders whose voices may not be effectively heard into the conversation. For example, through the offer of fellowships to engineers and policymakers from the developing world to attend multi-stakeholder meetings, as well as improving transparency and accountability, calling on all involved organizations to make relevant governance and policy documents available to all stakeholders at no cost and opening governance meetings to equal participation whenever possible.

5. International organizations and governments should enhance their cooperation in order to mitigate any conduct contrary to the use of the Internet for the economic and social development, taking into account the potential for improvements in the international mechanisms of cooperation among stakeholders. In addition, considering that in some cases of Internet Governance, private mechanisms aimed at specific expertise areas and non-State forms of cooperation are currently undergoing and working properly among the stakeholders involved, we recommend that these should be recognized, endorsed, and not duplicated within other State cooperation mechanisms in order to avoid effort duplication and regulation spheres.

6. The technical community and International Organizations should continue improving their mutual cooperation for the elaboration of the standards in favor of the interoperability, security and stability of the Internet. We encourage the internet governance community to maintain and endorse the Internet Governance Principles defined by the Technical Community,[1] as follows:

a. *Open and inclusive participation.*

b. *Consensus-based.*

c. *Permission-less innovation.*

d. *Collective stewardship and empowerment.*

e. *Transparency.*

f. *Pragmatic and evidence-based approach.*

g. *Voluntary adoption.*

Promote the development of effective policies and mechanisms to tackle the massive unsolicited communications (spam) and threats of hacking and cybercrime.

[1] Internet Collaboration Group (2014). Available at: http://www.internetcollaboration.org/ig-recommendations-itcg/