ABRANET - Contribution - Principles and Multistakeholder Governance for Internet - Worldwide digital age values.

- Area: COMBINED INTERNET GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES AND ROADMAP
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Abstract

ABRANET - Brazilian Internet Association - Principles and Multistakeholder Governance for Internet. Worldwide digital age values. 1. Freedom, privacy, human rights, 2. Democratic and collaborative governance, 3. Universality, 4. Diversity, 5. Innovation, 6. Net Neutrality, 7. Unaccountability of the Network, 8.Functionality, Security and Stability, 9.Standardization and Interoperability, 10. Legal and Regulatory Environment.

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1. Internet Principles

Abranet proposes the adoption of the principles listed below, which summarize the values ??selected by CGI.br, multistakeholder governance body of the Internet in Brazil, for the

continued development of civil liberties and the network, and that can contribute on a global level, not only to its continuing expansion, but also and especially for the realization of human rights in the digital age.

The defended adoption of such principles will still be a great achievement for the user's protection from any nationality against violations and abuses of law, an issue that has faced considerable difficulty in standardization around the world because of political interferences.

The principles, for establishing core values, establish a state to be sought, and will provide guidance to the rules issued by countries as well as the rules established by each user in their own environment. Selected such values??, it will be possible, in the end, spread their protection effectively at a national level, adopting them as stony values ??the user and the network, turning them into universal legal right to be safeguarded at all different scales of network:

1. Freedom, privacy and human rights The use of the Internet must be driven by the principles of freedom of expression, individual privacy and the respect for human rights, recognizing them as essential to the preservation of a fair and democratic society. **2. Democratic and collaborative governance** Internet governance must be exercised in a transparent, multilateral and democratic manner, with the participation of the various sectors of society, thereby preserving and encouraging its character as a collective creation. **3. Universality** Internet access must be universal so that it becomes a tool for human and social development, thereby contributing to the formation of an inclusive and nondiscriminatory society, for the benefit of all. **4. Diversity** Cultural diversity must be respected and preserved and its expression must be stimulated, without the imposition of beliefs, customs or values. **5. Innovation** Internet governance must promote the continuous development and widespread dissemination of new technologies and models for access and use. **6. Neutrality of the network** Filtering or traffic privileges must meet ethical and technical criteria only, excluding any political, commercial, religious and cultural factors or any other form of discrimination or preferential treatment. **7. Unaccountability of the network** All action taken against illicit activity on the network must be aimed at those directly responsible for such activities, and not at the means of access and transport, always upholding the fundamental principles of freedom, privacy and the respect for human rights. **8. Functionality, security and stability** The stability, security and overall functionality of the network must be actively preserved through the adoption of technical measures that are consistent with international standards and encourage the adoption of best practices. **9. Standardization and interoperability** The Internet must be based on open standards that facilitate interoperability and enable all to participate in its development. **10. Legal and regulatory environments**

The legal and regulatory environments must preserve the dynamics of the Internet as a space for collaboration.

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[1] Resolution CGI.br/Res/2009/03/P, with the Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet.

2. Internet Governance Model

Abranet argues that Internet Governance follows "multistakeholder" model adopted by CGI.BR – Comitê Gestor da Internet no Brasil. Abranet understands that in order to achieve the desired effects with such a model, it is elementary that the government involvement in the governance framework is minority, increasing the participation of society organizations (academia, technical, private sector and civil society) in the taken decisions:

“Multistakeholder processes could and should enhance democracy by increasing opportunities for effective participation by those most directly impacted by decisions and particularly those at the grassroots who so often are voiceless in these processes. It should enhance democracy by ensuring that decisions made are reflective of and responsive to local concerns and to the broadest range of those who must bear the consequences. It should enhance democracy by making democratic processes more flexible and responsive, able to adjust to changing contexts circumstances, technologies, impacted populations.” [1]

[1] Gurumurthy, Anita. IT for Change, WSIS plus 10 review by UNESCO, 27th February, 2013 *in* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multistakeholder_governance_model