Internet Governance Model in Brazil

ICANN47 - ccNSO meeting

Durban, Jul 2013
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NIC.br – Brazilian Network Information Center

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About CGI.br

Created in 1995, the **Brazilian Internet Steering Committee - CGI.br** coordinates and integrates Internet services in Brazil, promoting technical quality, innovation and dissemination of the use of Internet services.

❑ Propose policies and procedures related to the regulation of Internet activities;

❑ Recommend standards for technical and operational procedures;

❑ Establish strategic directives for the use and development of the Internet;

❑ Promote studies and technical standards for network and Internet security;

❑ Oversight the allocation of Internet addresses (IPs) and registration of domain names under the ccTLD ".br";

❑ Promote specialized research on the use of ICTs;

❑ Collect, organize and disseminate information on Internet services, including the production of indicators and statistics.

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About NIC.br

The **Brazilian Network Information Centre - NIC.br** is a private, civil, not-for-profit organization, created to implement **CGI.br**'s decisions.

❑ Manage the registry and maintenance of domain names under the ccTLD ".br", and allocation of Autonomous System Numbers (ASN), IPv4 and IPv6 addresses;

❑ Ensure the treatment of and the response to security incidents;

❑ Develop technological projects to enhance the Brazilian network infrastructure;

❑ Conduct specialized research, producing and publishing indicators, statistics and strategic information on the development of the Brazilian Internet;

❑ Conduct studies and recommend procedures, norms and technical and operational standards for the web;

❑ Provide technical and operational support through the LACNIC, Internet Address Registry for Latin America and the Caribbean.

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CGI.br   Total of **21** members:

9 representatives from the Federal Government
> Ministry of Science and Technology;
> Ministry of Communication;
> Presidential Cabinet;
> Ministry of Defense;
> Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade;
> Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management;
> National Telecommunication Agency;
> National Council for Scientific and Technological Development;
> National Council of State Secretariats for Sc. Tech. and Inf., CONSECTI.

12 form Civil Society,
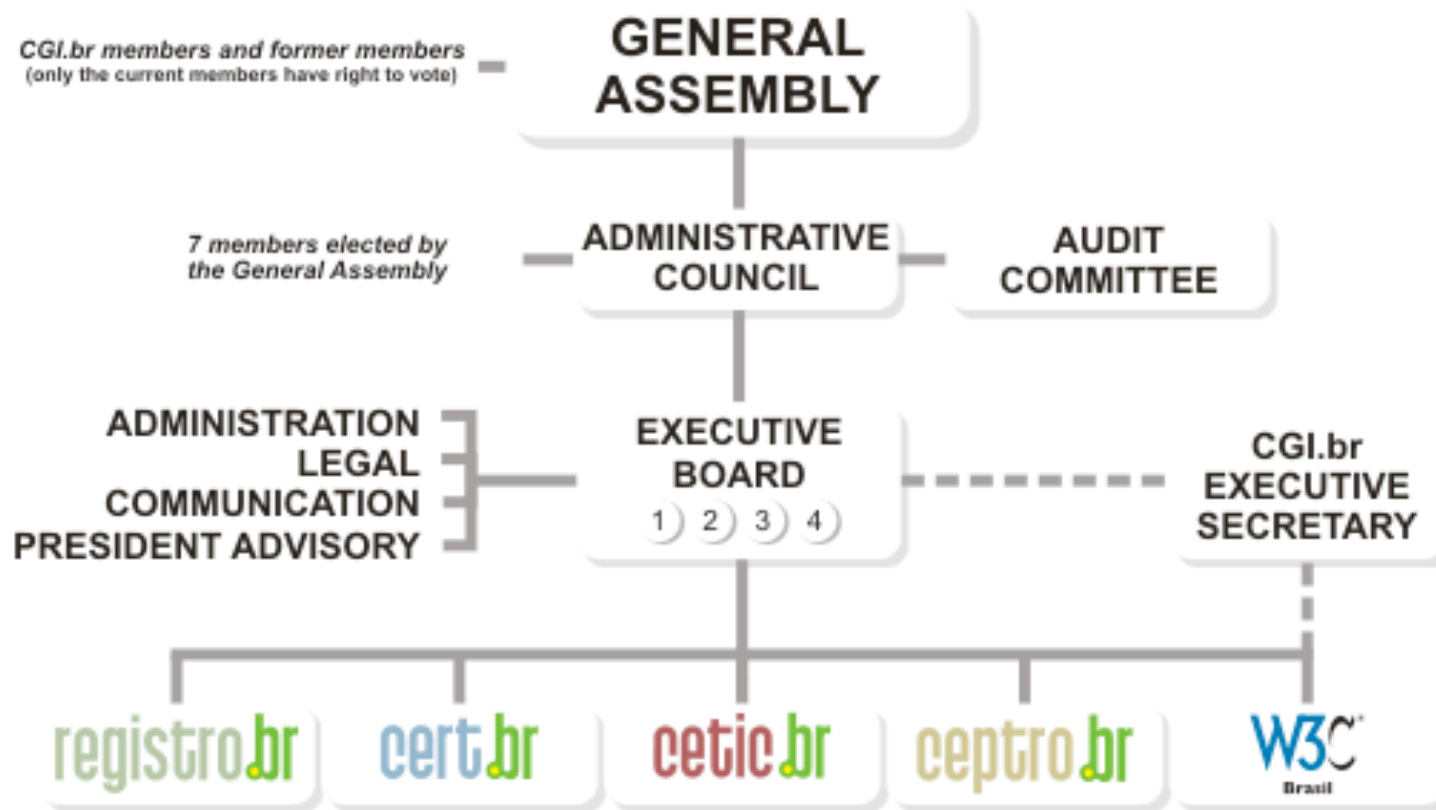> **4** representatives from the corporate sector
> > Internet access and content providers;
> > Telecommunication infrastructure providers;
> > Hardware, telecommunication and software industries;
> > Enterprises that use the Internet.
>
> **4** representatives from the third sector
> **3** representatives from the scientific and technological community
> **1** Internet expert

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CGI.br members and former members
(only the current members have right to vote) —

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

7 members elected by
the General Assembly —

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

AUDIT COMMITTEE

ADMINISTRATION
LEGAL
COMMUNICATION
PRESIDENT ADVISORY

EXECUTIVE BOARD
1) 2) 3) 4)

CGI.br EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

registro.br   cert.br   cetic.br   ceptro.br   W3C Brasil

1) CEO
2) CFO
3) CTO
4) CPO

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Legal Framework in Brazil

(some) laws, resolutions and legislation

❑ The National General Law on Telecommunications *(since 1997)*

❑ CGI.br's Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet *(enounced by CGI in 2009)*

❑ Information Access Act *(approved 2012, in fast adoption)*

❑ W3C Open Data Principles *(International)*

❑ Privacy and Personal Data *(in discussion)*

❑ The Civil Rights Framework for the Internet *(in discussion)*

Principles of Governance and Use of the Internet

CGI.br/Res/2009/03/P

❑ ***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.*

❑ ***Democratic and collaborative governa***nce: *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.*

❑ ***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.*

❑ ***Diversity***: *Cultural diversity must be respected and preserved and its expression must be stimulated, without the imposition of beliefs, customs or values.*

❑ ***Innovation***: *Internet governance must promote the continuous development and widespread dissemination of new technologies and models for access and use.*

Principles for Governance and Use of the Internet

CGI.br/Res/2009/03/P

❑ ***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.*

❑ ***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.*

❑ ***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.*

❑ ***Standardization and interoperability****: The Internet must be based on open standards that facilitate interoperability and enable all to participate in its development.*

❑ ***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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