

INTRODUCTION

Before starting, the IGF's commendable initiative to submit to the Public Consultation topics so relevant to Internet Governance is first of all to be congratulated.

The Internet, which was initially developed for exclusively military purposes, and later adopted in academic circles, now reaches the essential sphere of service.

The magnitude of this system directly and indirectly affects the lives of a large part of the world's population, from the private sphere to the public sphere. With the advent of the global computer network, the concept of globalization itself is seen as never before experienced. The Internet accelerated global processes, connected poles and facilitated communication between individuals, allowing real-time interactivity between parties that did not occupy the same space, if the same continent.

It is a technological revolution that has given the sense of time-space reduction. Faced with such a transformation in the form of communication, the world economy, entertainment, access to information, among other things, reality could not be different than the large-scale expansion of Internet use and its essentiality for society today including the so-called digital society.

Given the breadth of the global computer network and all the technical, social, economic and legal aspects that permeate it, it is of great importance that the various actors affected by the Internet participate in the construction of Internet Governance, which is strongly encouraged by the Multistakeholder model then adopted.

Solintel, as a company providing technical and regulatory consulting services for small to medium-sized regional Internet providers in Brazil, which has been active in the telecommunications sector for more than 10

years, with a customer base of approximately 2,000 Internet service providers.

Internet, defends the importance of multi-stakeholder and multidisciplinary debate on the functioning of the Internet. For this reason, as a member of the Business Sector, being directly and indirectly affected by issues that permeate Internet Governance, Solintel respectfully submits its contribution to the Public Consultation established.

CONTRIBUTION ITEM C

As regards the need for discussions within the IGF not only to be composed of multiple stakeholders, but also to present a multidisciplinary bias, it is important to bring some considerations about the multistakeholder model and the role that the Internet occupies in the digital society.

Firstly, it is indispensable to recall the meaning of a multistakeholder model, being understood as a structure of governance of multiple and decentralized participation, that is, a pattern of governance that seeks to bring together stakeholders to participate in dialogue, decision making and implementation of solutions to problems or common goals.

In the meantime, the Internet Governance process should include the opinion of the entire community concerned, with no particular preference or privilege for a particular individual or group.

Thus, all those who are affected in some way by the issues surrounding the Internet and the relationships established therein can participate in the Internet Governance process in the multistakeholder model.

After this stage, it is exposed on the impact of the internet in the digital society.

Today, the world economy and society are living the 4th Industrial Revolution, with new technologies aligned directly with the Internet. At that moment, the Internet gains the characteristic of essential service, approaching the essentiality of electric energy, for example.

The present moment is a consequence of the advent of the world-wide computer network in the late 20th century that opened the possibility of real-time speed, communication and interactivity, allowing the acceleration of global processes, and the consequent sense of time-space reduction.

This phenomenon is not even close to stagnation, on the contrary, the rise of the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence, augmented reality, big data, are proof that the new era is different from everything that has been experienced so far and that the Internet will increasingly play an indispensable role in the lives of various actors.

What can be subtracted from the above is that the Internet is in such evidence and so rooted in the daily lives of individuals and entities, whether public or private, that it is a redundancy to speak of multidisciplinary and multistakeholder model.

What is meant is that due to the fact that the Internet impacts directly, or even indirectly, a large part of society, this means that the multistakeholder model must be of its multidisciplinary essence, whereas the Internet affects several areas of knowledge and various groups of individuals.

Thus, it is believed that the absence of diversity in the areas of knowledge in the discussions held in the IGF is not linked to the structure of Internet Governance, even because the multistakeholder model allows broad multidisciplinary participation, but it may be an issue language and approach to the public that may be hindering a multifaceted dialogue.

This is the next point made, in which UN Secretary-General suggests the creation of shared language and references.

The creation of new languages on digital cooperation is a crucial fact for multidisciplinary participation, through new approaches it would be possible to make possible greater social participation with the IGF.

It is of the utmost importance that the IGF present a language and approach directed at the various actors that are affected by the Internet, providing a closer approximation of different areas of knowledge, different cultures, social classes and economic development, with the purpose of arousing interest of those who have not yet been involved in Internet Governance discussions in some way, but are indispensable actors for developing debates and sharing of positions / knowledge with a focus on building a free, egalitarian and decentralized Internet.

Finally, in relation to the last point made by the UN Secretary-General on the need to ensure that the discussions dealt with in the IGF have greater impact and applicability, it is believed that the competencies attributed to the IGF are well delineated in Agenda Item 72 of Tunis, where:

- Discuss public policy issues related to the key elements of Internet governance in order to promote sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet;
- Facilitate speeches between organs that deal with different cross-cutting international public policies regarding the Internet and discuss issues that are not within the scope of any existing body;
- Interfaces with appropriate intergovernmental organizations and other institutions on issues under its mandate;
- Facilitate the exchange of information and best practices and, in this sense, make full use of the knowledge of the academic, scientific and technical communities;
- Advise all stakeholders to propose ways and means to accelerate the availability and accessibility of the Internet in the developing world;
- Strengthen and enhance stakeholder engagement in existing and / or future Internet governance mechanisms, especially in developing countries;

- Identify emerging issues, bring them to the attention of relevant bodies and the general public and, where appropriate, make recommendations;

- Contribute to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries, taking full advantage of local sources of knowledge and expertise;

- Promote and continuously evaluate the incorporation of WSIS principles into Internet governance processes;

- Discuss, inter alia, issues related to critical Internet resources;

- Help find solutions to problems arising from the misuse and use of the Internet, which are of particular concern to day-to-day users;

- Publish your procedures

Thus, from the reading of the aforementioned competences, it is verified that the IGF lacks coercive power to put into practice the issues discussed and possible solutions found for problems around the Internet.

It is explicit in the text brought by Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda that the IGF has a counseling function, and its considerations do not have the force of law.

However, it is understood that the IGF is an organization with international recognition to encourage the parties' engagement in the construction of suggestions and to intervene with the bodies that deal with different international public policies transversal to the Internet and should facilitate communication between them.

Based on this premise, by acting as an interface with government entities, a pragmatic consensus could be reached (rough consensus), in which each party sometimes has to give up part of their interests, aiming to reach reality in which there is sufficient space for the construction of an Internet that serves a larger purpose and brings benefits to all interested parties.

CONTRIBUTION ITEM D

It is evident in President Macron's address to his real concern about Internet security and the need to establish effective regulations that will ensure stability, confidence and security of this system and prevent the worldwide computer network from collapsing.

It is believed that the stability, trust and security of the Internet are common points in all discussions involving Internet Governance in order to set a global concern.

This apprehension is largely linked to the fact that the Internet is undoubtedly a very resentful system, reaching only the mark of approximately 40 years of existence, as well as being endowed with a transnational characteristic.

In this sense, it can be said that the Internet is a nation formed by many ethnic groups and cultures that needs regulation with a transnational bias and that allows the protection of the rights and duties of users as individuals, but also guarantees global security.

It is a challenge for Internet Governance to strike a balance between users' individual rights and public safety, and therefore the importance of multidisciplinary debates on this subject.

This reflection was presented here because the "call for action" made by the illustrious President Macron presents many counterpoints involving both individual rights and world security. This can be seen from the fear presented by the Illustrious President that net neutrality, while very beneficial, also promotes the spread of hate speech and terrorism.

These are complex themes that need special care in order to find the balance between globalization and individualization, considering the

existence of a paradox between free will and state protection, as can be seen from the institutes: Individual privacy x Collective Public Security; Freedom of Expression x Responsibility; and Data Protection x Access to Information.

However, it is necessary to understand that the debates on Internet Governance will hardly bring solutions in which all the interested parties gain, it would be utopian to affirm the opposite, precisely because the Internet occupies a role of essential service in the present time and affect a great part of the world population.

Thus, it is intrinsic to Internet Governance a kind of consensus in which the parties give up part of their particular interests to reach a scenario where everyone can benefit in some way, the so-called rough consensus. It is therefore incumbent upon the IGF as an internationally recognized organization in the area of Internet Governance and with tasks well delineated by paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, to facilitate communication between government entities and other interested parties, and to interface them with a focus on building a Internet free, egalitarian, but also, stable and secure.

It is well known that the creation of the IGF was one of the proposals arising from the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), held in the intergovernmental context of the UN and open to the participation of all other sectors such as civil society, the private sector, the third sector , academy and technical community. The WSIS resulted in the adoption of a document called the Tunis Agenda, which sets out the IGF's competencies.

Again, it is necessary to point out that Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda confers on the IGF mandated to identify emerging issues, bring them to the attention of relevant bodies and the general public and, where appropriate, make recommendations; To help find solutions to problems arising from the use and misuse of the Internet, which are of particular concern to day-to-day users; Strengthen and enhance engagement of stakeholders in existing and / or future Internet governance mechanisms, especially in developing countries; among others.

Thus, although it is known that the IGF does not have a deliberative character, in order not to create any obligation for the various parties and especially for the governments, it is understood that the IGF can play a key role with the High Level Panel on Cooperation Digital (HLPDC) by developing Internet Governance and Empowerment work as well as engaging stakeholders.

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