



Näringsdepartementet

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Rubrik:

Världstoppmötet för informationssamhället (WSIS)

- Rådsslutsatser/Åsiktsutbyte (Echange de vues)

Dokument:

- Rådsk.: World Summit on Information Society-Guidelines for the exchange of views at the Council (ännu icke numrerat)
- KOM dok.: Towards a Global Partnership in the Information Society: The Contribution of the European Union to the Second Phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), COM(2005) 234 final

WSIS har behandlats vid samråd med EU-nämnden den 3 juni 2003, den 5 mars 2004 samt den 3 december 2005. Nu föreliggande förslag till rådsslutsatser är dock inte tidigare behandlade vid samråd med EU-nämnden.

Bakgrund

Ärendet rör ett förslag till rådsslutsatser om World Summit on Information Society (WSIS). Detta toppmöte sker i två steg; WSIS I gick av stapeln 2003 i Schweiz (Genève). WSIS II blir i november 2005 i Tunisien. WSIS I resulterade i en deklaration och en handlingsplan. Det tillsattes en grupp för att titta på finansieringsfrågor och en grupp för att studera frågor kring Internets förvaltning, Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG). Den förra har redan avlämnat rapport. Avseende

finansiering har det bildats en frivillig ”non-governmental Digital Solidary Fund” i Genève.

WGIG presenterar sin slutrapport den 18 juli. Telerådets slutsatser blir ett viktigt grundläggande styrdokument för de EU-företrädare som deltar i de globala WSIS-förhandlingarna som sker på olika nivåer och i olika fora, särskilt inom WGIG och inom nästa s.k. Prepcom-möte i WSIS-processen 19–30 september 2005.

Rättslig grund och beslutsförfarande

För rådsslutsatser gäller enhällighet.

Svensk ståndpunkt

Sverige bör verka för ett snabbt antagande av slutsatserna. Nuvarande version (draft 5) kan accepteras.

Ministrarna har särskilt ombetts kommentera frågan nedan.

At the last meeting of the Working Group on Internet Governance, the EU has called for a new model of co-operation in order to concretise the provisions in the WSIS Declaration of Principles regarding the crucial role of all actors within Internet governance, including governments, the private sector, civil society and international organisations. What form should this co-operation take, in your view?

Hur denna samarbetsmodell skall se ut är det hittills inget land som presenterat några klara idéer kring. KOM har nyligen i High Level Group on Internet Governance (HLIG) presenterat ett förhållandevis konkret förslag. Detta underkändes dock av de flesta eftersom det innebar en rätt stor apparat med en generalförsamling (diskussionsklubb) och ett råd (beslutsforum) med max 15-20 medlemsstater och med företrädare från det civila samhället.

Sverige bör driva att den nya samarbetsmodellen skall innebära så få nyheter som möjligt i förhållande till nuvarande förhållanden med ett viktigt undantag. Internets förvaltning måste internationaliseras på något sätt, dvs. det inflytande som USA har kring vissa av Internets huvudresurser (domännamnsystemet, IP-adresser och rotserversystemet) måste delas med andra, såväl länder som andra intressenter från industrin och det civila samhället. Den nya modellen får dock inte medföra onödigt dubbeljobb jämfört med vad som sker i andra fora och får inte bli för stort, långsamt och byråkratiskt som det skulle kunna bli om detta lades på ett FN-organ av sedvanlig modell. ITU skall inte ha någon särskild roll i detta utan syssla med Internet endast på det sätt som sker idag utifrån redan gällande mandat.

Europaparlamentets inställning

Inte känd.

Förslaget

Förslaget återges här något nerskalat:

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION:

REAFFIRMS ITS COMMITMENT TO:

- ensure that the principles of the Declaration and the Plan of Action are fully respected and not re-opened.
- address the progress achieved since the first WSIS phase, while promoting further actions
- the principles outlined in the Council Conclusions on **Financial Mechanisms**, adopted on 17 February 2005, which reiterate the need to fully utilise existing mechanisms for development cooperation effectively.
- the position on **Internet Governance** outlined in the Guidelines on Internet Governance adopted on 13 October 2004 and endorsed by the Council in December 2004. Within the remit of these guidelines the Council has further elaborated its views on the **internationalisation of Internet Governance**. The question of internationalisation of the management of the Internet's core resources, namely the domain name system, IP addresses, and the root server system, are the main issues in this debate.
- The Council advocates a new cooperation model in order to concretise the provisions in the WSIS Declaration of Principles regarding the crucial role of all actors within Internet governance, including governments, the private sector, civil

society and international organisations. The existing Internet Governance mechanisms should be founded on a more solid democratic, transparent and multilateral basis, with a stronger emphasis on the public policy interest of all governments.

The new model should be based on the following principles:

- it should not replace existing mechanisms or institutions, but should build on the existing structures of Internet Governance, with a special emphasis on the complementarity between all the actors involved in this process: governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations;
- the new public-private co-operation model should contribute to the sustainable stability and robustness of the Internet by addressing appropriately public policy issues related to key elements of Internet Governance.

STRESSES:

- a) That governments have a specific mission and responsibility vis-à-vis their citizens and their role within this new cooperation model should be mainly focused on principle issues of public policy, excluding any involvement in the day-to-day operations;
- b) The architectural principles of the Internet, including interoperability, openness and the end-to-end principle;
- c) That stability, dependability and robustness of the Internet remain a high priority; spam and security are important issues in this field.
- d) The importance of ICTs for the competitiveness of the European

industry and therefore encourages an active involvement of the private sector in the Internet governance discussions during the second phase of WSIS;

- e) That the European Community will be working towards a positive outcome of these discussions in the WSIS framework and will encourage the implementation of the Tunis results in a way that all stakeholders are represented.
- f) f) That in order to ensure a sustainable implementation to the WSIS outcome after completion of the Tunis Summit, the first step would be for governments, UN organisations and other stakeholders to incorporate the results of the WSIS in their policies and strategies. Specific attention should be placed to the contribution of ICTs to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.
- g) g) That the UN CEB (Chief Executive Board for Coordination) should be in charge of coordination among UN agencies and intergovernmental organisations. The private sector and civil society would submit their input through consultation with UN CEB. The Council would further welcome the UNSG reporting periodically to the General Assembly, through ECOSOC, on the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcome.
- h) h) The importance of follow-up based on the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcome, identifying constraints and obstacles in relation to implementation. Furthermore, follow-up should address new challenges and emerging issues. It should take place within the UN framework for integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major UN Conferences and Summits in the economic and social fields, as defined in UNGA Resolution 57/270B.

INVITES THE MEMBER STATES AND THE COMMISSION:

- a) to continue playing a positive and dynamic role in the last part of the preparatory process leading to the Tunis Summit.
- b) in view of Prep Com -3 and of the Summit itself, to:
 - continue contributing to the discussions on Internet Governance;
 - ensure that the Tunis Summit endorses the agreement on Financial Mechanisms reached during Prep Com-2 in February 2005; and
 - establish their position on the issues of implementation and follow-up of WSIS.
- c) to reaffirm the commitment to the respect for Human Rights and in particular the right of opinion and expression;
- d) to continue supporting the full and effective participation by the Civil Society in the WSIS process;
- e) to continue contributing to the **Stocktaking exercise** initiated by the WSIS Executive Secretariat, ensuring that the activities undertaken in the European Community are brought into the WSIS process in a synthesised manner.

to build on the positive results of their close co-operation on Internet governance issues and strengthen this co-operation in order to pave the way for a positive outcome in the WSIS.

Gällande svenska regler och förslagets effekter på dessa

Ingen direkt effekt på svenska regler.

Ekonomiska konsekvenser

Inga direkta ekonomiska konsekvenser.

Övrigt