NETmundial – Closing Session
Thursday, April 24, 2014 – 17:00 to 18:00
NETmundial – São Paulo, Brazil

VIRGILIO ALMEIDA: I would like to ask all of you to take your seats, and I apologize for this delay but that's part of the process.

Well, I think that we are ready to start. I'm very happy to see the auditorium is full. Yeah, that's great. The participation here has been amazing.

Well, I would like to start by thanking the co-chairs of the thematic panels for helping me in this very intense few days here in Sao Paulo.

I could not forget to register my great appreciation for the work done by the secretariat team, Dr. Daniel Fink.

[Cheers and applause]

And the CGI represented here by Dr. Hartmut Glaser.

[Cheers and applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, one of the measurements of success is the active engagement of multiple stakeholders in a common effort, and this was the case here in these two days in Sao Paulo.

During the conference days, we had the participation of more than 900 people. 19% from government, 20% from private sector, 23% from civil society, 10% from academia, and 10% from the technical community.

It is also worth mentioning the successful remote participation from people from different parts of the world.

I would like to ask an applause for them.

[Applause]

This pioneering multistakeholder effort enabled us all to benefit from the engagement of all interested parties. This is a clear example of how most stakeholder processes result in broader and more creative ways of identifying solutions. And this is particularly the case with Internet governance issues, as they thrive by the cooperation of many different stakeholders.

This process was transparent and inclusive and benefitted from the participation of people that have not had the opportunity to take part in meetings like this.

We have to acknowledge the fact that this is a pioneering meeting, and as any new endeavor, it may cause apprehension at the first moment, but new avenues are built by walking them.

This meeting is an undeniable proof that inclusiveness has its rewards. Transparency and a democratic spirit bear fruits towards a common goal.

We want to improve the Internet governance ecosystem.

We cannot lose sight that we are breaking new ground here. What comes out of this meeting is not the end but the threshold of a new beginning.

We know where we are and we know where we want to get.

This is the first stone of a way we all want to build together. President Dilma Rousseff showed us the way.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is indeed a milestone in the history of Internet governance.

Governments came together with the civil society, the technical sector, academia, and the private sector, in an effort to take this first step.

Let us be very clear and frank here. This might not be a perfect document, but this is the result of a bottom-up process that encompasses contributions from multiple stakeholders from the four corners of the world.

This document cannot be construed as a legally binding one. It is a broad convergence of ideas, perceptions, suggestions, and visions coming from different stakeholders in different parts of the world.

This is not a legally binding outcome but a statement that binds us together, and we cannot forget that new ideas, especially those concerning paradigm shifts, usually take time to be perceived in its entirety.

The outcome should be seen as a contribution from a wide range of representatives that will feed in other processes dealing with Internet governance.

I'm not going to burden the audience with the detail of the document, but two of the important contributors to this conference will read the document so that you all know what is in there.

So I'm going to ask first -- you? Okay. The first one to read the principles part of the document, and then Jeanette will read the -- Adam will read the principles and Jeanette will read the roadmap.

ADAM PEAKE: Text on the screen, please.

Good evening. So it's my pleasure to start reading this document. We'll begin.

NETmundial multistakeholder statement 24th of April 2014.

Preamble.

This is a nonbinding outcome of a bottom-up, open, and participatory process involving thousands of people from governments, private sector, civil society, technical community, and academia from around the world.

The NETmundial conference was the first of its kind and it hopefully contributes to the evolution of the Internet governance ecosystem.

Introduction.

The global multistakeholder meeting on the future of Internet governance, also known as NETmundial, is convened to discuss two important issues relevant for the future evolution of the Internet in an

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open and multistakeholder fashion: Internet governance principles; and second, a roadmap for the future evolution of the Internet governance ecosystem.

The recommendations in this document have been prepared with the view to guiding NETmundial to consensus. This has been a collaborative effort among representatives of all stakeholder groups.

More than 180 contributions have been received from all stakeholders around the globe. These contributions have been taken as the basis for the elaboration of the recommendations submitted here to the participants of NETmundial towards the development of broad consensus.

Recommendations of NETmundial are also intended to constitute a potentially valuable contribution for use in other Internet governance-related fora and entities.

1. Internet governance principles.

NETmundial identified a set of common principles and important values that must contribute for an inclusive, multistakeholder, effective, legitimate, and evolving Internet governance framework, and recognized that the Internet is a global resource which should be managed for the -- in the public interest.

Human rights and shared values.

Human rights are universal, as reflected in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that should underpin Internet governance principles.

Rights --

[Applause]

Rights that people have offline must also be protected online, in accordance with international human rights legal obligations, including international covenants on civil and political rights and economic, social, and cultural rights, and the convention on the rights of persons with disabilities.

Those rights include, but are not limited to, first, freedom of expression.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Freedom of association.

Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to association online, including through social networks and platforms.

Privacy.

The right to privacy must be protected. This includes not being subject to arbitrary or unlawful surveillance, collection, treatment, and use of personal data. The right to protection of the law against such interference should be ensured.

Procedures, practices, and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications in their interception and collection of personal data,

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including mass surveillance, interception and collection, should be reviewed with a view to upholding the right to privacy by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all obligations under international human rights law.

Accessibility.

Persons with disabilities should enjoy full access to online resources, promote the design, development, production, and distribution of accessible information, technologies, and systems on the Internet.

Freedom of information and access to information.

Everyone should have the right to access, share, create, and distribute information on the Internet, consistent with the rights of authors and creators as established in law.

Development.

All people have the right to development in the Internet -- excuse me -- and the Internet has a vital role to play in helping to achieve the full realization of internationally agreed, sustainable development goals.

It is a vital tool for giving people living in poverty the means to participate in development processes.

Protection of intermediaries.

Intermediary liability limitations should be implemented in a way that respects and promotes economic growth, innovation, creativity, and the free flow of information.

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In this regard, cooperation among all stakeholders should be encouraged, to address and deter illegal activity, consistent with that process.

Culture and linguistic diversity.

Internet governance must respect, protect, and promote cultural and linguistic diversity in all its forms.

Unified and unfragmented space.

Internet should continue to be a globally coherent, interconnected, stable, unfragmented, scalable, and accessible network of networks based on a common set of unique identifiers that allows data packets/information to flow freely end to end, regardless of lawful content.

Security, stability, and resilience of the Internet.

Security, stability, and resilience of the Internet should be a key objective of all stakeholders in Internet governance. As a universal global resource, the Internet should be a secure, stable, resilient, reliable, and trustworthy network.

Effectiveness in addressing risks and threats to security and stability of the Internet depends on strong cooperation among different stakeholders.

Open and distributed architecture.

The Internet should be preserved as a fertile and innovative environment based on an open system architecture, with voluntary collaboration, collective stewardship, and participation, and upholds the end-to-end nature of the open Internet and seeks for technical expertise to resolve technical issues in the appropriate venue in a manner consistent with this open, collaborative approach.

Enabling environment for sustainable innovation and creativity.

The ability to innovate and create has been at the heart of the remarkable growth of the Internet and has been -- and has brought great value to the global society.

For the preservation of its dynamism, Internet governance must continue to follow permissionless innovation through an enabling environment consistent with other principles in this document.

Enterprise and investment in infrastructure are essential components of an enabling environment.

Internet governance principles, multistakeholder.

Internet governance should be built on democratic multistakeholder processes, ensuring the meaningful and accountable participation of all stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society, the technical community, the academic community, and users.

The respective roles and responsibilities of stakeholders should be interpreted in a flexible manner, with reference to the issues under discussion.

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Open --

[Applause]

Open, participative, consensus-driven governance.

The development of international Internet-related public policies and the Internet -- and Internet governance arrangements should enable the full and balanced participation of all stakeholders from around the globe and be made -- and made by consensus, to the extent possible.

Transparent.

Decisions made must be easy to understand. Processes must be clearly documented and follow agreed procedures. The procedures must be developed and agreed upon through multistakeholder processes.

Accountable.

Mechanisms for independent checks and balances, as well as review and redress, should exist. Governments have primary legal and political accountability for the protection of human rights.

Inclusive and equitable.

Internet governance institutions and processes should be inclusive and open to all interested stakeholders. Processes including decision-making should be bottom-up, enabling the full involvement of all stakeholders in a way that does not disadvantage any category of stakeholder.

Distributed.

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Internet governance should be carried out through a distributed, decentralized, and multistakeholder ecosystem.

Collaborative.

Internet governance should be based on and encourage collaborative and cooperative approaches that reflect the inputs and interests of stakeholders.

Enabling meaningful participation.

Anyone affected by an Internet governance process should be able to participate in that process. Particularly, Internet governance institutions and processes should support capacity-building for newcomers, especially stakeholders from developing countries and underrepresented groups.

Access and low barriers.

Internet governance should promote universal, equal opportunity, affordable and high-quality Internet access, so it can be an effective tool for enabling human development and social inclusion. There should be no unreasonable or discriminatory barriers to entry for new users. Public access is a powerful tool for providing access to the Internet.

Agility. Policies for access to Internet services should be future-oriented and technology-neutral, so that they are able to accommodate rapidly developing technologies and different types of use.

Open standards.

Internet governance should promote open standards informed by individual and collective expertise and decisions made through rough consensus that allow for global interoperable, resilient, stable, decentralized, secure, and interconnected network available to all.

Standards must be consistent with human rights and allow development and innovation.

Thank you. That is the end of the principles section.

[Applause]

JEANETTE HOFMANN: Now for a change of accent and second part of the document. Roadmap for the future evolution of Internet governance.

The objective of this proposed roadmap for the future evolution of Internet governance is to outline possible steps forward in the process of continuously improving the existing Internet governance framework ensuring the full involvement of all stakeholders in their respective roles and responsibilities.

The Internet governance framework is a distributed and coordinated ecosystem involving various organizations and fora. It must be inclusive, transparent and accountable, and its structures and operations must follow an approach that enables the participation of all stakeholders in order to address the interests of all those who use the Internet as well as those who are not yet online.

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The implementation of the Tunis Agenda has demonstrated the value of the multistakeholder model in Internet governance. The valuable contribution of all stakeholders to Internet governance should be recognized. Due to the successful experiences this model should be further strengthened, improved and evolved.

Internet governance should promote sustainable and inclusive development and for the promotion of human rights. Participation should reflect geographic diversity and include stakeholders from developing, least developed countries and small island developing states.

Issues that deserve attention of all stakeholders in the future evolution of Internet governance.

Internet governance decisions are sometimes taken without the meaningful participation of all stakeholders. Excuse me. It is important that multistakeholder decision-making and policy formulation are improved in order to ensure the full participation of all interested parties, recognizing the different roles played by different stakeholders in different issues.

Enhanced cooperation as referred to in the Tunis Agenda to address international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet must be implemented on the priority and consensual basis. Taking into consideration the efforts of the CSTD working group on enhanced cooperation, it is important that all stakeholders commit to advancing this discussion in a multistakeholder fashion.

Stakeholder representatives appointed to multistakeholder Internet governance processes should be selected through open, democratic and transparent processes. Different stakeholder groups should self-manage their processes based on inclusive, publicly known, well-defined and accountable mechanisms.

There is a need to develop multistakeholder mechanisms at the national level owing to the fact that a good portion of Internet governance issues should be tackled at this level. National multistakeholder mechanisms should serve as a link between local discussions and regional and global instances. Therefore, a fluent coordination and dialogue across those different dimensions is essential.

There should be meaningful participation by all interested parties in Internet governance discussions and decision-making, with attention to geographic, stakeholder, and gender balance in order to avoid asymmetries.

Enabling capacity-building and empowerment through such measures such as remote participation and adequate funding and access to meaningful and timely information are essential for promoting inclusive and effective Internet governance.

All stakeholders should renew their commitment to build a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society as defined by the WSIS outcome documents. Therefore, in pursuing the improvements of the Internet governance ecosystem, the focus on development should be retained.

Internet governance discussions would benefit from improved communication and coordination between technical and non-technical communities, providing a better understanding about the policy implications in technical decisions and technical implications in policy decision-making.

Second, issues dealing with institutional improvements.

All of the organizations with responsibilities in the Internet governance ecosystem should develop and implement principles for transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness. All such organizations should prepare periodic reports on their progress and status on these issues.

Those reports should be made publicly available. Considerations should be given to the possible need for mechanisms to consider emerging topics and issues that are not currently being adequately addressed by existing Internet governance arrangements.

There is a need for a strengthened Internet Governance Forum. Important recommendations to that end were made by the U.N.'s CSTD working group on IGF improvements. It is suggested that these recommendations will be implemented by the end of 2015. Improvements should include inter alia: Improved outcomes. Improvements can be implemented including creative ways of providing outcomes/recommendations and the analyze of policy options; B, extending the IGF mandate beyond five-year terms; C, ensuring guaranteed, stable and predictable funding for the IGF beyond the donor base is essential; D, the IGF should adopt mechanisms to

promote worldwide discussions between meetings through intersessional dialogues.

A strengthened IGF could better serve as a platform for discussing both long standing and emerging issues with a view to contributing to the identification of possible ways to address them.

There should be adequate communication and coordination among existing forums, task forces and organizations of the Internet governance ecosystem. Periodic reports, formal liaisons and timely feedbacks are examples of mechanisms that could be implemented to that end. It would be recommendable to analyze the options of creating Internet governance coordination tools to perform ongoing monitoring, analysis, and information-sharing functions.

In the follow up to the recent and welcomed announcement of U.S. government with regard to its intent to transition the stewardship of ICANN functions -- IANA functions, sorry, the discussion about mechanisms for guaranteeing the transparency and accountability of those functions after the U.S. government role ends, has to take place through an open process with the participation of all stakeholders extending beyond the ICANN community.

The IANA functions are currently performed under policies developed in processes hosted by several organizations and forums. Any adopted mechanism should protect the bottom-up, open and participatory nature of those policy development processes and ensure the stability and resilience of the interpret. It is desirable to discuss the adequate relation between the policy and operational aspects.

This transition should be conducted thoughtfully with a focus of maintaining the security and stability of the Internet, empowering the principle of equal participation among all stakeholder groups and striving towards a completed transition by September 2015.

It is expected that the process of globalization of ICANN speeds up leading to a truly international and global organization serving the public interest with clearly implementable and verifiable accountability and transparency mechanisms that satisfy requirements from both international internal stakeholders and the global community.

The active representation from all stakeholders in the ICANN structure from all regions is a key issue in the process of a successful globalization. Third, issues dealing with specific Internet governance topics. First, security and stability. --- governments, private sector, civil society, academia and technical community.

There are stakeholders that still need to become more involved with cybersecurity, for example, network operators and software developers.

C, there is room for new forums and initiatives --- already existing cybersecurity organizations.

The experience accumulated by several of them demonstrates that in order to be effective any sigh bother security initiative depends on cooperation among different stakeholders, and it cannot be achieved via a single organization or structure.

Second, mass and arbitrary surveillance undermines trust in the Internet and trust in the Internet governance ecosystem. Collection and

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processing of personal data by state and non-state actors should be conducted in accordance with international human rights law.

More dialogue --

[Applause]

-- is needed on this topic at the international level using forums like the Human Rights Council and IGF aiming to develop a common understanding on all the related aspects.

Third, capacity-building and financing are key requirements to ensure that diverse stakeholders have an opportunity for more than nominal participation, but, in fact, gain the know-how and the resources for effective participation.

Capacity-building is important to support the emergence of true multistakeholder communities, especially in those regions where the participation of some stakeholder groups need to be further strengthened.

Four. Points to be further discussed beyond NETmundial.

Several contributions to NETmundial identified the following non-exhaustive list of points that need better understanding and further discussion in appropriate fora: Different roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in Internet governance, including the meaning and application of equal footing; jurisdiction issues and how they relate to Internet governance; benchmarking systems and related indicators regarding the application of Internet governance principles; net neutrality.

Five. Way forward.

All the organizations, forums, and processes of the Internet governance ecosystem are encouraged to take into account the outcomes of NETmundial. It is expected that the NETmundial findings and outcomes will feed into other processes and forums, such as the post-2015 development agenda process, WSIS+10, IGF, and all Internet governance discussions held in different organizations and bodies at all levels.

The follow-up and future discussions of topics listed in this document should inform work convened by existing entities or bodies. They are invited to report on their works in major Internet governance meetings.

Thank you very much for your patience and that so many of you are still in the room.

[Cheers and applause]

[Standing ovation]

VIRGILIO ALMEIDA: Thank you. Thank you.

Thank you, Adam and Jeanette, for reading the document.

In my personal capacity as chair of this meeting, and after the very rich experience of NETmundial, I will personally propose that we continue in contact through the NETmundial Web page to receive comments and

suggestions leading and binding us together in paving the road to the new Internet governance ecosystem.

[Applause]

Thank you.

[Applause]

Finally, I propose that this document that all of us so diligently and laboriously worked on to be accepted by acclamation, and I propose that we call it "The Multistakeholder Statement of Sao Paulo."

[Cheers and applause]

[Standing ovation]

I will call -- just wait for the -- okay.

[Applause]

Thank you all.

The chair has received the following requests to take the floor: Russia, India, and Cuba.

We have also received a request to take the floor by a representative of several civil society groups, so I would like to ask first Russia, then India, then Cuba, and then the civil society representative.

>> Dear ladies and gentlemen, first of all, I would like to take this opportunity to let you know that the Russian delegation is very seriously taking our participation in the conference. We're very much impressed by the statement made by the Brazilian president, Dilma Rousseff, with its emphasis on human rights and primarily the right to privacy and personal dignity.

We would like to express our gratitude to all participants of the conference and to everyone who made their contribution to preparing the outcome document.

It is not fortuitous that the document is, you know, of much interest to all sectors of society. Simultaneously, we would like to note a lack of transparency on preparing this document. All the decisions were made by a specially formed committee and we were unable to understand the principles underlying the shaping of such a committee.

Therefore, the process and the composition of this committee was probably beyond its competence, and we are in the dark as to what principles were used to select which comments to incorporate and which not to incorporate.

Since this is an event which is supposed to be based on a multistakeholder model, this was not a good practice.

What made it worse is that some rules earlier proclaimed were arbitrarily changed in the course of the event itself.

Our contribution was never given any attention to. All our suggestions were ignored, and those suggestions from the preparatory meeting of

April 22 as well as the statement made by our delegation at the conference itself.

We're also surprised that some other statements made by other stakeholders were equally ignored, against the backdrop of the statement made by the Brazilian president, where we talked about privacy and human dignity. We have a lot of issues with what happened afterwards.

If you analyze the text very carefully, the principles or the roadmap basically reaffirms the rights of those countries that contain the main notes to collect information from the rest of the world and this document will further promote digital inequality between countries and the erosion of the principle of sovereignty.

If these principles of Internet are adopted based on this roadmap, I would like you to make note of the fact that Russia disagrees with similar documents and will not consider implementing them in the future. Considering the fact that the work has already been done and thousands of comments have been collected from many stakeholders, once again we would like to suggest at this point to prepare a report of the organizational committee instead of this outcome document, something that will be taken note of and will become food for thought in the future. Thank you.

VIRGILIO ALMEIDA: Thank you for your comments. Now I would like to call on the representative of the Indian government.

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>> Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the floor.

My delegation would like to convey, once again, its sincere and deep appreciation to the Brazilian government for inviting India to participate in this very, very unique experiment which has been a great learning experience for me personally and for us as a government.

So we really appreciate our participation here.

Mr. Chairman, we participated in this conference actively and constructively with an open mind because, in our view, the issues related to Internet governance are indeed of great importance.

It is in this context that we'd also provided a detailed submission of our position on issues relating to Internet governance and related to the roadmap, both prior to the beginning of the conference, as a government submission, as amends to the zero draft that came out, and subsequently also spoke on several of those during the working group sessions and also in the plenary statement.

We did that in the hope and belief that the drafters of the outcome document would strive to reflect all the submissions and comments -- and I agree there are thousands of them -- in a balanced document.

In the revised draft of the outcome document that was shared with us just a little while ago, it brings in several new elements which are of far-reaching consequence.

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Further, there are also significant changes in the revised text compared to the one which came out earlier.

My delegation is duty-bound to consult all intergovernmental, as well as nongovernmental, stakeholders back in the country, deliberate on them, before we could accept some of these recommendations as reflected in the outcome document.

Further, Mr. Chairman, we also find that some of the key principles, such as need for the Internet governance to be representative, democratic, transparent, and the need to broad-base and internationalize the institutions that manage and regulate the Internet are not included in the outcome document.

Given the above and given the diversity of views and attendant challenges, and again encapsulating all the views in one document, it was our view, which we said in the working group sessions also, that the chairman's summary of the meeting would have been the most appropriate forum -- or form of the outcome of this meeting.

Mr. Chairman, we support and agree with the substantial body of thought that emerged during the conference, including support for law-based human rights, freedom of expression, innovation, creativity, respect for the rule of law.

While we did not want to stand in the way of acceptance of the document, but for the reasons I mentioned in my statement earlier, at this time my delegation does not have the mandate and, as such, cannot agree to associate with many of the recommendations contained in the document.

Mr. Chairman, we would request if our statement would please be placed in the record of this meeting.

I thank you, once again. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

VIRGILIO ALMEIDA: Thank you, Ambassador.

So now I would like to invite the representative of Cuba.

>>   Mr. Chairman, we would like to thank, once again, the Brazilian government for the initiative of organizing this significant meeting.

From the very beginning when the document started to be discussed, our delegation said that it would be a proper base to be discussed, and we said at that time that we wanted the document to include significant aspects of the Society of Information to which we aspired, with a democratic capacity, a non-excluding one.

From the very beginning, we suggested certain things related to what have been approved in the WSIS, because it would be useful, particularly to agree on certain controversial issues in this document.

However, this objective was not achieved and this document has certain limitations.

This is why we want to express our reserve in certain area of the documents that depart from and certainly, in certain cases, are contrary to the WSIS, based on certain aspects that are missing and affect its integrality.

So our major reserves are related to the nonrecognition to the role of the charter of the United Nations as an essential element to maintain peace and stability and to provide an open, safe, secure, and stable Internet; the non-mention to the agreements reached on the World Summit of the Information Society; the questioning of the role of the states in -- and their responsibility in the implementation of public policy related to the Internet; the noninclusion of a call for help to develop and bridge the digital divide; the unbalanced treatment on the human resource section because there's no mention to the right to development, the right to knowledge, the right to education and culture; and not to reflect certain crucial elements mentioned in Articles 19, 22, and some others on the civil and political convention related to the exercise of several rights that have already been recognized.

There's no recognition of the need to address the threat of the use of certain information in telecommunications technology related to the objectives of maintaining international stability and security that may affect the integrity of the infrastructure of the states, in detriment of their security.

Cuba is committed to Internet for everybody without exclusion, even though there are sanctions from abroad, and we know that we have to move forward to reach the agreements we need. Particularly we developing countries.

These discussions should be taken by some other forum, particularly the United Nations.

We thank and we appreciate, once again, the efforts of the Government of Brazil.   We understand the significance of their efforts for this initiative. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

VIRGILIO ALMEIDA: Now I would like to request one representative of the civil society, Niels, to take the floor.

NIELS TEN OEVER: We would like to thank the Brazilian government for organizing the global multistakeholder meeting on the future of Internet governance. We, as a diverse group of civil society organizations from around the world, appreciate having been part of the process. However, we are disappointed because the outcome document fails to adequately reflect a number of our key concerns.

The lack of acknowledgment of net neutrality at NETmundial is deeply disappointing. Mass surveillance has not been sufficiently denounced as being inconsistent with human rights and the principle of proportionality.

And although the addition of language on Internet intermediary liability is welcomed, the final text fails to ensure due process safeguards which

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could undermine the rights to freedom of expression and right to privacy.

We feel that this document has not sufficiently moved us beyond a status quo in terms of the protection of fundamental rights and the balancing of power and influence of different stakeholder groups. Thank you.

[Applause]

VIRGILIO ALMEIDA: Thank you.

Well, I now have the honor to invite the following representatives of the stakeholders of Internet governance. So I'm going to ask first Fadi as a representative of the technical community, Stephanie Perrin as a representative of the civil society, David Martinon as a representative of the government stakeholder, and Christoph Steck as a representative from the private sector.

STEPHANIE PERRIN: Thank you very much. Well, you heard my colleague come right before me. And as a representative of civil society on the High-Level Multistakeholder Committee, I would like to say to our hosts, I admire their courage because embarking on this experiment in improving the multistakeholder process and reaching out around the world and getting so many people engaged, that takes a lot of bravery. And you don't please everyone. I don't need to repeat the comments that Niels just made. But I would like to say that civil society is on the ground

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working on human rights.   We're on the ground working on development. So when it comes to documents like this, we're looking for practical moving the yardsticks forward. And unfortunately it often happens in multistakeholder groups that the final document does not actually move the yardsticks forward in getting concrete implementation of human rights, enforceable privacy rights, proper protections against mass surveillance, all of those things that Niels listed.

However, if you are running a multistakeholder process as you have been -- and it was a heroic one -- there are quite a few other stakeholders in the room who wouldn't be too keen on our suggestions.

However -- I've said "however" a few times -- I think you have our commitment that we're not going to quit. We will be there. We will be watching the Web site. We will be posting. We will be congratulating you on the successes of the document indeed and looking forward to the next rung up on this ladder of a true multistakeholder process, one of the pieces of language we wanted to see in the text that really didn't even get discussed is the evolution of roles and responsibilities for the stakeholders. Civil society does a lot of work. We've moved beyond the roles and responsibilities we had ten years ago, and it would be a pity if the Internet evolved but the people who it's supposed to benefit didn't evolve.

So we feel passionately that our role should evolve, and this process has to evolve so that we understand one another better.   We make concessions better.   We consult better.   And we will have a better

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document, but we're very happy that you did this and that you helped us participate. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

VIRGILIO ALMEIDA: Thank you, Stephanie.

I would like to call now David Martinon.

DAVID MARTINON: Thank you, Mr. President, I will be very brief and very short because we heard many speeches and we have dinner maybe coming up.

So I would like to thank our host from Brazil. You did in a very few amount of time, you were able to put together a great meeting and you were able to prepare this declaration. You were able to do this tour de force because you were very ambitious and you were very efficient.

This Multistakeholder Declaration of Sao Paulo, and I like the title, I like the name, I would like to say very simply that according to us, this is just not an unacceptable document. We cannot live with this text [sic]. This is a good document. Very good document which promises a lot for the future.

[Applause]

--- for everybody.

Thank you very much.

[Applause]

VIRGILIO ALMEIDA: So I would like to ask Fadi. Sorry, Christoph Steck.

CHRISTOPH STECK: I'm not Fadi. Not yet. On behalf of the private sector, I would just like thank, first of all, the Brazilian government, the organizers, CGI, 1net, everyone on the committees, on the chairs. I think this has been two very hard days, a lot of debate. And we all worked very hard. I would like to very much thank all of you here in the room, all stakeholders, for two days of a lot of collaboration, for two days full of fruitful debate, as I think, and for an outcome document, for a statement which is actually as we just heard a very good document.

We cannot think that we will achieve everything we want. This is not what multistakeholder processes are about. Multistakeholder processes are about open debate, transparent debate, inclusive debates, and trying to come to common ground. I think we achieved that with this document. This is a very good document. I think you can all be proud. I hope you all go home with a feeling that we achieved really something historical here. Because the first time I have seen such a diverse groups, with governments, everyone debating on something. Things have not be been perfect. No, for sure not. But this is just the beginning of a journey.

Please, let me thank again for all the organization and everyone who was involved and for all the collaboration. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

FADI CHEHADE: Okay. It was a 197 days ago that I met Minister Paulo Bernardo. He was not happy with me. But we kept talking. We kept talking. And then he called the President and he said, We should meet. And two days later after waiting in a very rainy Brasilia, he took me to the President.

And thank you, again, Minister Paulo Bernardo, for having that moment of courage and support to take me to the President. And we did.

And it is amazing that it's only 195 days ago that all of this started. But here we are. This is a record with a great document. Thank you very much, everyone, every one of us here, and everyone who was remotely helping, thousands of comments have arrived. And all of us worked together to make history. This is history because many of us have come from different sectors, different walks of life. And I reach out to our friends from India, from Russia, others who spoke because I know that this is new. This is a different process. But we need you with us. We need you to come and join us and think about this because this is how we're going to start building an Internet for everyone. So congratulations to all of us.

In Africa we say if you want to go fast, go alone. But if you want to go far, go together. So let's all go together. And the spirit of NETmundial will take us far. We will meet again at ICANN 50 in London in June and at the IGF in Istanbul. This is where we will get our work done. And as I said earlier today, as we leave this room, we can celebrate tonight. But starting tomorrow morning, it's about implementation. It is about

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taking this roadmap and making it a living roadmap. That's our commitment.

Before I leave this podium, I would ask the chair if we could please recognize not just the amazing work that was done by this room but the secretariat of NETmundial who I know have not slept for many nights. And you know that. So if we could ask those who are in the secretariat to stand because we need to recognize you.

[Applause]

VIRGILIO ALMEIDA: Thank you, Fadi. And before I conclude, I also would like to thank again the chairs and the participants of the several committees, and also other anonymous participants that provided us a lot of comments and suggestions for this conference.

Thank you all. So thank you all.

[Applause]

>>   (Speaking in a non-English language.)

>>   -- and that's why it really gives our understanding about our online life.

Two of these values have to be highlighted. Both were even highlighted by President Dilma in her speech here at NETmundial.

The first refers to Internet as a common good and as an actual asset of humankind.

Brazil believes in Internet as a common good, that we can bring it at an individual level, at a collective level.

We also believe Internet as a way to exchange realities and cultures among people has the power of connecting those people that are the same and also to have us reach what is unknown, and the potential of the Internet is yet to come and there's no other reason that makes us be here in this event.

We are here to build in the real world what we want in the virtual world: Free, democratic interaction that brings transformation.

Within this construction, I will say, ladies and gentlemen, that dialogue is important.

Brazil believes in the strength of dialogue that is open and inclusive. That is why I refer to the second value.

The search for construing consensus through dialogue is a value and a commitment of everyone in the Brazilian society.

We know, however, that this construction is always hard to reach, specifically when we have a complex theme as this that we were dealing with.

In terms of the neutrality of the net, the commitment of Brazil is to be fully committed to understand that this topic should carry on in further debates.

We believe that we have brought this articulation to another level that will be more democratic, transparent, and that respects human rights and privacy of users around us. We have an environment that is more keen to change and the flexibility of management of ICANN and IANA, and with the final document here at NETmundial issued, it brings further on not only the change of the status quo.

No document ends once it's approved. That is why we have, in the future, a challenging path and that has to be taken in the appropriate forum.

And I would like not only to thank the participation of being here for the NETmundial, I would like to call you to keep on with our efforts that started here in Sao Paulo. We would like to take on what we have built up to this point, strengthening the international forums in a free democratic manner.

Within this context, I would like to highlight our commitment to be part of the next forum of Internet governance in Turkey, and it will be an honor to be in 2015 holding this event here in Brazil.

So the problem that joins us brings us together, and it's much more important than the different aspects we see things.

So this spirit has to be set and needs to be a mind-set. Thank you very much for being here.

[Applause]

EN

VIRGILIO ALMEIDA: So I think that we -- we -- here, we conclude the NETmundial conference and we thank you all for being here and for all the contributions that you made to the Internet governance ecosystem. Thank you.

[Applause]

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]