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Yes

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**1. Which stakeholder category do you belong to?**

Non-Government

**If non-government, please indicate:**

Civil society

**If non-government, please indicate if you are:**

Participating in the work of the CSTD (Pursuant to ECOSOC Decisions 2011/237, 2011/238 or 2011/239)

**2. What do you think is the significance, purpose and scope of enhanced cooperation as per the Tunis Agenda? a) Significance b) Purpose c) Scope**

The Revolution of 2015 is that of information for all. comparable Technical than or railway electrification amount, it will be profound in its effects as telecommunication networks are now the nervous system of our society. It will also be much faster because technologies are evolving faster than a century ago. It will fundamentally change economic structures, methods of organization and production, access each to knowledge, leisure, working methods and social relations. Create value added and employment, it will bring new markets and new jobs .

**3. To what extent has or has not enhanced cooperation been implemented? Please use the space below to explain and to provide examples to support your answer.**

Encourage the government, at the same time, the development of industry information services ("tele") and calls for proposals for the first motorways expérimentations. Les information "prophesied an economic and social revolution . the state should participate in the development of the Internet in creating accessible information products, documentation and communication through this network.

**4. What are the relevant international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet?**

Despite favorable policies for the development of Internet, the digital divide is widening in Africa. Already, the absolute necessity of denying that the gap between those of our citizens who master these new tools the rest of the population increase. The laws relating to the fight against the digital divide is adopted. It aims to ensure that the entire population has access to high speed at a reasonable price through the creation of digital development Fund territories and territorial directors schema definition unique digital development in the same area established at the initiative of local authorities.territoriales.

**5. What are the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders, including governments, in implementation of the various aspects of enhanced cooperation?**

The digital divide has been created with the advent of broadband Internet is poised to worsen significantly with the development of very high speed, which will become tomorrow the standard for the urban population. Communities mobilize for several years to overcome the shortcomings of the state and private initiative in their territories by investing in top networks and high throughput. They are however inadequately supported by public authorities at the highest level, does not seem to have taken stock of the issues and needs, both regulatory and financial perspective. The Digital Plan promise universal access to high-speed 512 kbit / s. Although very ambitious about the level of target flow, it will not be achieved. And the national high-speed (PNTHD) plane, showing the goals it does not give itself the means to hold, seems unrealistic.

## **6. How should enhanced cooperation be implemented to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet?**

At a time when digital tools are spreading everywhere in our daily life, carriers of both social cohesion, personal development and collective economic performance, governments have a responsibility to help reduce the digital divide. The digital divide may be generational, social or cultural, but the supposed digital divide between rural and urban has largely faded as it continues to attract the attention of the authorities. Stressing the need Despite this favorable development of Internet policy, "" digital divide "" widens in France. the absolute necessity of denying that the gap between those of our citizens who master these new tools the rest of the population increase.

## **7. How can enhanced cooperation enable other stakeholders to carry out their roles and responsibilities?**

On the information superhighway in the government focus on the development of the information society and bridging the digital divide while striking issues in the regulation of this space. The regulatory and legislative activity intensified in the 2000s around the issues.

At a time when digital tools are spreading everywhere in our daily life, carriers of both social cohesion, personal development and collective economic performance, governments have a responsibility to help reduce the digital divide. The digital divide can be great on the information superhighway and more, governments focus on the development of the information society and bridging the digital divide while striking issues regulating the space. The regulatory and legislative activity intensified in the 2000s around the issues

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supervision of electronic commerce, recognition of electronic signature, copyright protection, the fight against piracy of works and rights against cybercrime. With the increase of Internet traffic and

development of its uses, it is also the issue of net neutrality, that is to say, ensuring the delivery of information without discrimination, which is now placed.

## **8. What are the most appropriate mechanisms to fully implement enhanced cooperation as recognized in the Tunis Agenda, including on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and public policy issues associated with coordination and management of critical Internet resources?**

With the development of Internet and the emergence of the Web in the 1990s, government intervention to support the "Information Society" and the "Information Highway." During the 2000s, technological advances made by ADSL and fiber optic open a new era in the spread of the Internet. A digital economy develops, uses multiply in everyday life and access to the Internet should now be guaranteed to everyone where program development digital land.

## **9. What is the possible relationship between enhanced cooperation and the IGF?**

This progress is not to avoid all the emergence of a "digital divide" within the French population, as highlighted several reports. Along with a proactive policy to promote the

Internet, governments implement policies to control the one hand, to protect copyrights, and secondly, to guarantee individual freedoms and respect for private data.

**10. How can the role of developing countries be made more effective in global Internet governance?**

Disruptive technologies that will change our lives and our economies raises fears that widespread automation is increasing unemployment and widening the gap between the skilled and those who have not received sufficient training to fully experience this change.

**11. What barriers remain for all stakeholders to fully participate in their respective roles in global Internet governance? How can these barriers best be overcome?**

The new models have emerged from the digital transformation is no exception: like the business model, they are the product of social construction. Then, the digital will he bring out a unique world organization of individual cooperation or, conversely, new patterns of domination in an equally spectacular scale.

**12. What actions are needed to promote effective participation of all marginalised people in the global information society?**

The digital undermines the historical foundations of "the company". Outside thereof, operating point? The company, however, did not always exist as such either in its current form, it is a social construction ... including digital destabilizes foundations. For now, the "new technologies" are no longer just tools in his service, they also provide new means of production, value measurement and compensation. Is the point of disconnect radically work of the entity "business"? This issue was at the heart of discussions on the future of work. With digital, everything gradually and almost automates: supermarket cashiers disappear, workers are scarce, cars without drivers and articles written by robots become a reality ... This rapid technological progress leads us to rethink in depth the concepts of "Day Job" and "salary" ...

**13. How can enhanced cooperation address key issues toward global, social and economic development?**

These new forms of contributions they intended to be paid? If so, how? A salary? A symbolic retribution? Anything else? ... Many digital players propose new models for measuring the value and compensation is clearly more a maximization of happiness and social justice, that growth for growth.

**14. What is the role of various stakeholders in promoting the development of local language content?**

Policy: Culture, books, internet. The first digital resources acquired national license are now available to public libraries. Under the draft Digital Science Library and Investment for the future, the Ministry of Higher Education and Research started in 2010 to develop national license in a number of digital resources (Early English Books Online, corpus Classiques Garnier digital dictionaries, corpus of journals and e-books published by Springer, etc.).

**15. What are the international internet-related public policy issues that are of special relevance to developing countries?**

The argument put forward here is that the industry tends to stabilize cafes in a business ecosystem across the country under the leadership of the central government. The latter takes the role of leader of a business ecosystem combining different elements: a political speech "organizing" a regulatory framework and financial sponsorship market. This ecosystem covers different realities, helps to stimulate the market by introducing new competitive games. National public regulatory policies attempt to balance conflicting logics (ICT diffusion, economic growth, development of a national industry policy access control ...) and above must deal firstly with local public policies seeking to protect the interests of local

operators, and secondly with the expectations of users. Thus the will of the central government to regulate the market on one side cafes can homogenize the public Internet, but on the contrary, the various interacting forces can determine a number of paths related to local particularities.

**16. What are the key issues to be addressed to promote the affordability of the Internet, in particular in developing countries and least developed countries?**

This work focuses on the public Internet access provided by private operators (telcos, independent cafes, national or local chains ...) to contribute to a better understanding of the process of integration in urban geography. Public access to ICT, private or voluntary, is the main form of access in countries where the cost of materials and connection are high relative to the standard of living of the population. This sharing can be analyzed as a particular form ICT appropriation. Indeed, China is experiencing growth and penetration of the Internet and a high rate of domestic equipment in significant computers (20% overall but 50% in town). Yet the rate of users of Internet cafes is growing even faster, and almost all internet cafes in the private sector,

**17. What are the national capacities to be developed and modalities to be considered for national governments to develop Internet-related public policy with participation of all stakeholders?**

The areas of public regulation concerning network architecture, operators, content control and the same terms of public access, that is to say the public places, offering free Internet access or paying. These public policies are analyzed as a social construct, a product of acting, compromises and alliances between many stakeholders in a business ecosystem. Their contradictions undermine the effectiveness of all these policies are to be applied by local officials with divergent interests. This paper introduces a series of empirical studies on several Chinese cities that illuminate sets of players leaving the emergence of new urban forms and emphasize the important role of the trajectories of uses and users in the co-construction of this ecosystem.

**18. Are there other comments, or areas of concern, on enhanced cooperation you would like to submit?**

This participation is considered a public policy of digital led for a dozen years to facilitate social appropriation of digital tools with the aim not to leave anyone out and promote innovation use.