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Yes

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1. Which stakeholder category do you belong to?
Government

If non-government, please indicate:

If non-government, please indicate if you are:

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

a) Significance: The biggest achievement is the recognition of the value of multistakeholder cooperation.
The "technical community" was recognized in Tunis as a de facto fourth stakeholder group, alongside Governments, civil society and the private sector.
Governments recognized that they rely on the expertise and know-how of the other stakeholders on the path towards the knowledge society.
b) Purpose: To make contribution to the functioning and development of the Internet - key factor on the path towards knowledge society. To bring benefit to the billions of people who have not yet access to the Internet.
c) Scope: The Internet as a great enabler and driver for social and economic development.

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.

Paragraph 80 of the Agenda calls for "the development of multi-stakeholder processes at the national, regional and international levels to discuss and collaborate on the expansion and diffusion of the Internet" as " means to support development efforts to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals."

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

It is important for policymakers to engage in a dialogue with the private sector, with civil society and the technical community. This allows them to benefit from the expertise and experience of the other stakeholders when developing legal, policy and regulatory approaches to maximize the growth and development opportunities the Internet offers. Internet broadband becomes more accessible around the world, new opportunities also raise complex regulatory challenges.

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

Paragraph 36 of the agenda recognizes the technical community's "valuable contribution to the functioning and development of the Internet". Two distinct processes requiring different implementation mechanisms are envisaged.

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?

Building Bridges-Enhancing Multistakeholder Cooperation for Growth and Sustainable Development.; Multistakeholder approach in shaping the policy framework for the knowledge society; To allow governments to perform their role in international public policy related to the Internet, in consultation with all stakeholders; To develop mechanisms and processes for enhanced cooperation (including intergovernmental), in order to fully actualize the role of governments in the multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance;

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

Paragraph 80 of the Agenda calls for "development of multi-stakeholder processes at the national, regional and international levels to discuss and collaborate on the expansion and diffusion of the Internet". Those issues have been discussed by the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

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?

To establish a multistakeholder working group which could give further consideration to the best ways of achieving enhanced cooperation. To identify the next step required for achieving progress towards enhanced cooperation, building on those areas of common understanding. To facilitate and contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue, through formal or informal cooperative arrangements.
To establish forms of cooperation that have emerged from information and experience-sharing, consensus-building and fund-raising to the transfer of technical knowledge and capacity-building.
Policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of states and that states have related rights and responsibilities.

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

The role of Internet Governance, where all stakeholders take part on an equal footing, is to be a bridge between different stakeholders, combining efforts of the different stakeholders. Important steps are taken by all stakeholders toward seeking to establish a substantial mechanism on global Internet Governance. Cooperation lies at the top in the mechanism for Global Internet Governance which is multinational, democratic, and transparent using multi stakeholder participation mechanism which is advocated by IGF.

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

Using the Internet for ensuring rights-based development, especially enabling wider exercise , of freedom of expression and press freedom, which in turn are critical to combating corruption, ensuring gender-sensitivity, deepening accountability, and promoting socially inclusive development.

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?

Gaps remained in addressing international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, and emphasized the need to address issues such as the digital divide, accessibility, affordability, inclusiveness, dominance and control of the Internet, cyber-security and privacy.
The absence of definition and practical guidance on what constitutes an enhanced level of cooperation.
Intrinsic, institutional, social and cultural barriers, that may have a negative impact in global Internet governance. It is imperative to understand organizational structures, processes, cultures and organizational change in order to understand, and possibly influence, the path of technology use in governance. Bureaucratic resistance, user resistance and the reluctance of civil servants to engage in innovation oversimplify the complexities of institutional change.

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

To achieve these goals crucial is the multi stakeholder approach. All policy and standards developing processes are carried out in an open, inclusive and transparent format. Whoever wants to, can participate in these processes and have his or her voice heard. Past experience and success stories of countries which have adopted open, inclusive participatory process show that the multi stakeholder approach helps to take better decisions.

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

Internet governance consists of policy, technical, standardization and socio-economic factors and that different stakeholders have different roles, responsibilities and expertise.
The Internet as a tool, great enabler and driver for social and economic development.

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

Most content comes from providers in the developed countries, reflecting languages, lifestyles and concerns that are different to the consumers of the content. Here is the role of the various national stakeholders linked with the local communities, defined by their location, culture, language, area of interest, having strong cultural, linguistic, religious or common interest links to produce original language content, or to localize, customize, culturalize and socialize existing content (keeping IP wrights).

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

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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?

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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?

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

The significance and depth of effects of the Internet in governance stem from the fact that information and communication technologies have the potential to affect production (or capacity) as well as coordination, communication, and control. Their effects interact fundamentally with the circulatory, nervous, and skeletal system of institutions. Embedness and culture, perverse insentiveness. Danger that some services and systems will be outsourced in order to avoid the political difficulties of internal governmental integration of back office functions or cross agency functions.