1. Which stakeholder category do you belong to?
Non-Government

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
We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 below.

4. What are the relevant international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet?
We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 below.

5. What are the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders, including governments, in implementation of the various aspects of enhanced cooperation?
We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 below.

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?
We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 below.

7. How can enhanced cooperation enable other stakeholders to carry out their roles and responsibilities?
We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 below.

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?

A Multistakeholder Internet Policy Council (MIPC) could be established under the auspices of the IGF. The IGF in plenary session could discuss and agree by rough consensus to forward any proposal to the MIPC for its support. Those proposals could be initiated by IGF Dynamic Coalitions or (to be created) working groups, or by external bodies that hold Open Fora at the IGF, such as the OECD, Council of Europe, etc.

This would require reform to the IGF so that its plenary sessions have a more deliberative capacity, and work would also be required to ensure that the stakeholder representation mechanisms are better institutionalised, both of which are important topics in their own right but out of the scope of this submission.

The MIPC would be composed of equal numbers of self-selected representatives from each of the stakeholder groups (civil society, private sector, government), plus the cross-cutting technical and academic community constituency, and observers from intergovernmental organisations. They would meet both as a plenary body and as private caucuses for each stakeholder group/constituency. The purpose of the plenary meetings is to bring together points on which all the stakeholder groups can reach consensus, and the purpose of the caucus meetings is because each stakeholder group has its own preferred methods of negotiation and decision-making. A proposal can be sent back and forth between the plenary and the caucuses as many times as necessary to establish either that an overall rough consensus can be reached, or that it can't.

For a proposal to be finalised as a recommendation of the IGF (note: not "of the MIPC"), the MIPC has to reach an overall rough consensus on it as assessed by the MIPC chair, which includes rough consensus within each stakeholder group as assessed by the caucus chair. The recommendations would be non-binding, though they could call for the development of binding rules where appropriate, which would generally be at the national level.

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

We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.

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

We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.

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?

We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.

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

We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.

13. How can enhanced cooperation address key issues toward global, social and economic development?
We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.

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

We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.

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

We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.

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?

We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.

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?

We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.

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

We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.