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Yes

Please enter your contact details:

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1. Which stakeholder category do you belong to?

Non-Government

If non-government, please indicate:

If non-government, please indicate if you are:

WSIS and ITU accredited

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 Tunis Agenda is clear that the stability, security and continuity of the Internet are impacted by international public policy. And we share the recognition that there is a need for enhanced cooperation in the development of international public policy, excluding day-to-day technical and operational matters, by governments in consultation with all stakeholders.

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.

3. To what extent has or has not enhanced cooperation been implemented?

First, it is important to recognize that enhancing cooperation among all stakeholders is an ongoing goal rather than an end state. We have seen dramatic enhancement of cooperation among stakeholders well in advance of and in furtherance to the Tunis Agenda. The tremendous progress in this area over the past 10 to 15 years, and much of the momentum and initiative, has been driven by the private sector. Some examples are:

- Creation of AFNOG – 1999
- Creation of LacNic – 1999
- Establishment of AP-STAR - 2000
 - o APOPS
 - o APTLD
 - o APNIC
 - o APRICOT
 - o APIX
 - o APIA
- CCTLD Operator Communities
 - o LACTLD
 - o AFTLD
 - o APTLD
- IXP Operator Associations
 - o Euro IX
 - o Lac IX
 - o AF IX
- Creation of FIRST - 1999
- Adoption of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime – 2001

- Creation of the G8 24-7 Cybercrime Network –
- Creation of FrNOG - 2002
- Creation of the Anti Phishing Working Group – 2003
- Establishment of SANOG - 2003
- Creation of the Messaging and Anti Abuse Working Group - 2004
- Creation of AfriNIC – 2005
- Creation of the IGF – 2005
- Creation of ENISA – 2005
- Creation of Global Internet Freedom Consortium - 2006
- ITU IMPACT
- Creation of the Security and Prosperity Steering Group in APEC TEL – 2006
- Creation of AusNOG - 2007
- Creation of the OECD Internet Policymaking Principles - 2011
- Establishment of the UN Broadband Commission - 2010
- Deployment of DNSSEC at the Root Zone – 2010
- ITU Child Online Protection Initiative – (TBD)
- ICANN
 - o United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 2009
 - o ICANN and UNESCO Letter of Intent 2010
 - o Russian Association of Networks and Services 2008
 - o Lomonosov Moscow State University Institute for Information Security Issues 2008
 - o Inter-American Telecommunications Commission of the Organization of American States
 - o African Telecommunications Union (ATU) Announcement 2007
 - o United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) Announcement 2007
 - o Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization (CTO)
 - o Pacific Islands Telecommunications Association (PITA) Announcement (2007)
- Creation of SGNOG - 2011
- Establishment of CaribNOG – 2012
- AIS – Africa Internet Summit – 2012
- AFNOG
- AfriNIC
- AfricaCERT
- AfREN
- AyiTIC Internet for Development– 2013
- Proliferation of regional IGFs
 - 12 in 2011
 - 9 in 2012
 - 9 in 2013
- Proliferation of national IGFs
 - 23 in 2011
 - 16 in 2012
 - 18 in 2013
- Other IGF related initiatives
 - 2 in 2011
 - 2 in 2012
 - 4 in 2013
- 90 ISOC Chapters around the world
- Alliance for Affordable Internet
- Internet.Org

As shown above, many of the existing bodies such as OECD, UNESCO, ICANN, ISOC, and the ITU have undertaken initiatives to improve participation and cooperation between stakeholders. Moreover in the private sector companies and associations are coordinating key stakeholders, including governments, for capacity building and knowledge sharing.

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

The set of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet are constantly evolving and responding to innovation and changes in technology. These policies include ones that

impact the free flow of information and services across borders; and ones that maintain and foster innovation in the network, devices, and services.

With regard to the former, the world has witnessed the enormous value in the flow of ideas and the sharing of knowledge across the globe enabled by the Internet. Moreover the past decade has witnessed the transformation, as well as the creation of entire industries as individuals and companies now have access to markets that could not have been touched just a generation ago. Accordingly those public policy issues which are most relevant are those that remove barriers to international flows of information, products and services and those policies which encourage removing barriers such as “localization” mandates that require the domestic location of a server as a pre-condition for allowing information to flow among jurisdictions.

With regard to the latter, it is important to realize that the billions of connected devices represent millions of different technologies, all evolving and improving by innovations tested and proven by the market. This innovation can best be fostered by those policies promoting investment in broadband and other capacity building; they must address international dynamics and not create preferences for companies, products, or jurisdictions. We echo the Tunis agenda that day-to-day technical and operational matters require the vibrant responsiveness of the private sector and support a standard-setting process that is global, consensus based, transparent, and industry-led.

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

The roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders will necessarily vary with circumstance as different entities bring different core competencies to bear in addressing some task or issue. In some cases an international body can provide guidance, which can then be used by individual countries to fit their particular situation. One area where we have seen roles and responsibilities become clearly defined successfully is in the creation of National Broadband Plans. As noted in the recent report “Planning for Progress: why national broadband plans matter” by the Broadband Commission, CISCO, and the ITU, “The full benefits of broadband for enhancing national competitiveness and empowering citizens are most likely to be realized where there is strong partnership between government, industry and other stakeholders and where governments engage in a consultative, participatory approach to the policy-making process, in conjunction with key stakeholders.” Due in part to the work of the Commission the report “finds that there has been strong recent growth in Plans, with some 134 Plans in force by mid-2013.” And so we have a successful model (in this instance concerning the deployment of broadband) where international coordination and guidance is provided by a Commission, which fosters the development at the national level of clearly delineated roles and responsibilities for the government and private sector.

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?

Enhancing cooperation is an ongoing goal and process, not an end state to be implemented. The most effective way for government to enhance its cooperation on public policy issues is to participate in the relevant organizations and to contribute to the establishment of new organizations and initiatives in line with the changes in technology. Normal bureaucratic and budgetary processes can lock governments into, or exclude them from, participating in new or changing organizations. Adopting flexible participation processes that would allow for government input into more and varied forums would certainly increase cooperation.

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

Again, we feel strongly that enhancing cooperation is an ongoing goal and process, not an end state to be implemented. Other stakeholders would also benefit from flexible policies for participation in different organizations. Likewise, for the organizations themselves, flexible

means of participation- such as the ability to join at different levels or specific committees, would increase participation.

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?

As demonstrated by our answer to Question 3, many and varied organizations, initiatives, and processes have been created which contribute to enhanced cooperation. Accordingly, the most effective mechanism is to foster these current and future Internet governance organizations to proceed with their work. To that end environments that encourage and allow parties coming together in a spirit of compromise and consensus, such as the successful WTPF, should be promoted. Conversely those events where participation is constrained and outputs determined by vote result in less positive results, and are not the best mechanism for implementing enhanced cooperation.

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

Created in Tunis, the Internet Governance Forum plays a central and crucial role as the vehicle for bringing together all parties for an open discussion of policy issues. Intel agrees with the Report of the Secretary General that "The institutional framework resulting from WSIS outcome documents has made a valuable contribution to their implementation. Multi-stakeholder collaboration in the IGF has deepened the understanding of technical and policy issues relating to the Internet." Intel increased its support of IGF in 2013 and we appreciate and support the ongoing dialog to improve its functioning including the recommendations of the CSTD Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum, and we support calls from the internet community including Vint Cerf for strengthening and improving it .

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

Developing countries should be encouraged to participate in existing initiatives, organizations and forums through outreach, education, and sponsorship to relevant meetings and conferences. Regional organizations and events are also a good way for developing countries to find common ground and develop positions that have the weight and influence of multiple Administrations.

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 structure of some international organizations restricts participation of some stakeholders, especially at the decision phase. For instance most decisions and some meetings of the ITU are restricted to Administrations. So it is important that such organizations cooperate and work together with other organizations with different participation models in order to develop positions, rules, and norms that reflect the broadest consensus.

Key to cooperation in any relationship is mutual respect. As mentioned earlier, Intel believes that day-to-day technical and operational matters require the vibrant responsiveness of the private sector and support a standard-setting process that is global, consensus based, transparent, and industry-led. Voluntary standards are a fundamental requirement upon which the ICT industry has thrived. The ITU has many unique roles as the United Nation's specialized agency for telecommunications, including the renegotiation of several important treaties such as the Radio Regulations. Moreover the ITU-D plays an important role in assisting developing countries. However recently there have been proposals for the ITU-T to assert "pre-eminence" for the standards they develop or even make some standards mandatory, and this has led to unnecessary friction between standard bodies which should be avoided in the future. In order to maintain cooperation it is critical that telecommunications

standards developed by the ITU-T remain voluntary in nature and not be given superior status over standards developed in other international bodies such as the IETF.

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

in the global information society?

Much action has been taken over the last decade by organizations and individual entities with the overarching goal of including all of the world's citizens in the global information society. Intel's own Corporate Vision is "This decade we will create and extend computing technology to connect and enrich the lives of every person on earth." And we are joined by many private sector companies such as Cisco, Google, Facebook, and ATT that share our desire and have committed enormous resources to this task; working individually and together in organizations such as the Broadband Commission, GSMA, USAID, Alliance for Affordable, and in public / private cooperation with governments. These entities have mobilized to accelerate participation of all citizens in the global information society. This is important because no one organization can do it alone, and the interaction amongst these broad groups is healthy, cross cutting, and beneficial to society as a whole. To be effective, we must continue along this same path.

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

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

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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?

Competition, especially at the facilities level, is the best way to reduce costs to consumers. In the situation where people are marginalized due for example to location, economic strength, or disability, subsidies such as Universal Service Funds, can be used to connect the underserved. To help countries take advantage of broadband and optimize the use of USFs, Intel has launched a series of USF workshops, bringing together government leaders, NGOs and strategic partners to share best practices and help unlock the benefits of broadband and ICT to all global citizens. With participants from ITU, USAID, World Bank, AHCNET, Regulatel, telecenters.org and delegates from Africa, Eastern Europe, Middle East, Asia, and Latin America, these workshops have maximized discussion and interaction among leaders to close the digital divide. This dialogue is a prime example of enhanced coordination and shows how the public and private sector can come together to unlock the benefits of broadband and ICT through effective use of USFs .

In addition capacity building is important to ensure developing countries have the latest examples of what is working or not in other countries. As explained in answers to questions 3 and 12, Intel, along with many different organizations and government administrations around the globe are working successfully on this problem.

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 normal best known methodologies for policymaking including an open, transparent public consultation process for comment and replies; and public workshops and conferences should be used when developing Internet-related public policy.

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

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