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Yes

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1. Which stakeholder category do you belong to?

Non-Government

If non-government, please indicate:

Business community

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:**

We hope top priority goes to maintaining the free and reliable, though diverse, Internet environment based on common technology fundamentals. This point is indispensable from the perspective of the global economic growth, innovation, social development, and the resolution of global issues.

b)Purpose:

Its purpose should be to provide a venue for discussions in a multi-stakeholder process. As a representative of Japanese industry, KEIDANREN (Japan Business Federation) would like to actively participate in those discussions.

c)Scope:

It should address points that can only be addressed by a small discussion group like the WGEC. Consideration may be also given to the use of SNSs and a portal site for discussion during the process.

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.

Progresses in the developing Internet communication infrastructure can be seen in many regions.

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

Because the Internet is expected to be a new source for economic growth, it is necessary to develop globally harmonized appropriate rules. These would cover, for example, ensuring the freedom of expression and free flow of data, protecting personal information, and improving cyber security.

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

Industry has a role in linking the dynamisms of the Internet to economic activity, then industry is also responsible in promoting growth and development, expanding opportunities in employment, education, and regional development. We expect civil society to conduct educational activities and awareness development relating to Internet use and to cooperate in securing its orderly use.

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?

During the international public policy making process, policies need to be designed and implemented in accordance with transparent and clear rules. It is not just a matter of efficient government, but governments also have a major role in leading multi-stakeholders in policy making, policy evaluations and its improvement.

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

It is more important than anything else that each stakeholder needs to define the range of their representees, roles and positions, then needs to recognize and share them with each other.

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?

The organizations who should conduct discussions about each issue exclusively and the partnerships between them should be clearly defined. For example, when it comes to CIR (Critical Internet Resources), the role of ICANN should be recognized, and its results should be shared with other specialized organizations. The WGEC's functions should include providing broad assessments of this kind of collaborative relationship and giving advice about new partnerships.

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

As a venue for focused discussions by a small group carefully selected from each region, the WGEC should not superficially discuss all items to be addressed at the IGF; rather, its aim should be to achieve highly effective outputs after in-depth discussion of specific items. The IGF's role should be to build a broader consensus based on that.

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

It is necessary for stakeholders including business, civil societies and others in different countries to collaborate across borders with counterpart stakeholders.

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?

In order to complement discussions at scheduled meetings, there is a need for online discussion forums in which people can freely participate whenever they wish. Mechanisms for sharing authorized records, summaries, and objective analysis of past discussions will be required as well.

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

Diversity itself is a broad concept, and it is necessary to give equal consideration to measures from many viewpoints, including economics, geography, age, physical disability, gender, etc.

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

It is essential that the freedom of the Internet is not restricted in a manner that impedes business activities. The Internet is a neutral platform, and all stakeholders should understand that by not impeding its innovative will lead it to be a source of new economic activities.

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

Governments are responsible in developing environments to foster local content by promoting Internet literacy education. Industry will work in distributing high-value local content and to develop fair markets in digital content while collaborating with governments to prevent piracy and counterfeiting. In addition, citizens and Internet users need to cooperate and actively participate in developing and using local content.

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

- Policy issues relating to open information distribution
- Policy issues relating to ensuring cyber security
- Policy issues relating to protecting intellectual property rights and preventing distribution of pirated content
- Economic/industrial policy to promote the development of local ICT and ICT-enabled markets
- Policy issues relating to capacity building
- Policy issues relating to information literacy development and developing local language content

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?

- Promoting market development and providing business environments conducive to sustainable Internet access services based on market principles
 - Lowering trade barriers and deregulations for e-business and related services, including voice/data communication, online payment, product delivery, etc.
 - Improving literacy in harmonized usage of the Internet such as protecting intellectual property, network security and privacy. This will very important for business in suppressing costs in maintaining reliable services so that business can offer an affordable price with dependability

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?

It is necessary to continuously inform all stakeholders about discussions on Internet governance within the relevant country and share their opinions.

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

From the perspective of industry, we have strong concerns about new regulations that would impede business activities. Restrictions on the network usage based on the content of communication or recipient, or introduction of inconsistent trade-related regulations, for example, would impede rather than promote enhanced cooperation. We believe it is important for CSTD to ensure that protectionism will be rejected in the context of enhanced cooperation, as in the APEC's standstill agreement.