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

If non-government, please indicate:
Technical and academic community

If non-government, please indicate if you are:
Participating in IGF, CSTD and Swedish Delegation to ITU, for example WCIT. Also active in IETF, ISOC, ICANN etc plus OECD and CoE.

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. Our interpretation of the Tunis agenda is that it clearly state that all stakeholder groups should cooperate, this as communication a) no longer is managed by one entity (the incumbent); b) no longer is provided by one group (Governments); and c) is carrying larger portions of communication than earlier (moving images, texts, letters etc also between individuals and not only mass broadcast by governments to its citizens).

b. The main purpose is not to force stakeholder groups to change their respective decision making processes, but instead to exchange information so that the decisions made are more informed. As a second step of course the exchange of information (incoming as well as outgoing) will force a change also in the decision making process, but that is a result of the cooperation, and not a goal.

c. If possible all stakeholder groups should be heard and listened to, by all stakeholder groups. Decisions on the future of communication should not stay with one stakeholder group only. Specifically when looking at difference between norms in various cultures, difference between norms and regulation, and issues that arise due to non-harmonization between those factors and more, it is extremely important all stakeholders can participate with their views.

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.

Enhanced cooperation has successfully been implemented in the IGF process, both globally and locally. Specifically the local cooperation has been quite successful where it has been implemented. Either in the form of local IGF meetings or more open processes where exchange of information can happen so that more informed decisions can be made.

For example, in the US and Europe there are local IGF meetings where important issues are discussed. In the US the US IGF and in Europe Euro-DIG.

Other example is the open process "reference group, internet governance" that the regulator PTS in Sweden runs which in practice only is a mailing list. Which work due to the fact all stakeholder groups in Sweden already meet at various local conferences and meetings such as "Internetdagarna" hosted by the Swedish ccTLD registry .SE.

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

We still do believe the existing processes for decision making related to the Internet is functioning, and that the policy issues to take care of is managed well.

What we do believe should be enhanced is the participation in those processes, and information about the existence of those processes. Many decisions are based on criteria dominated by single stakeholder groups and exchange of information can be made much earlier in many processes in many stakeholder groups. Specifically the ones where norms change and/or are different in different cultures. Internet bring globalization and globalization do lead towards harmonization.

Concrete examples of processes that we do believe require better cooperation include but is not limited to: Issues related to innovation, incident management and network neutrality.

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

Each stakeholder do have the responsibility to do whatever they have to do so that the society as a whole do move forward in a way that is globally optimal, and not only optimal for that stakeholder group in isolation.

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?

Each stakeholder group that earlier is used to processes where they can have an explicit say in what the decisions might look like must be prepared on situations where that stakeholder group is in minority. This includes Governments that although they do have a special role as they do decide on regulation can not have a final say on anything. Just like private sector although they have a final say on business models can not have a final say either.

To start with each stakeholder group should participate in the processes normally only other stakeholder groups do run. And those processes must be changed so that this multi stakeholder cooperation is possible. This includes but is not limited to access to material, participation at meetings, in the decision making process etc.

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

By enabling early exchange of information so that decisions end up being more informed. If we can stop decisions being made in isolation by one stakeholder group only, that favourites the interest of that group, then we have managed to move quite far forward.

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?

By continuing exchange of information like is done in the Internet Governance Forum, and by opening up the decision making processes so that multi stakeholder participation is possible, if it is not already possible. This of course includes also global participation (geographical).

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

The exchange of knowledge makes the chance higher that decisions later made by each stakeholder group end up being a more informed decision.

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

By helping them and other countries that need to transform their whole, or partial, society. They can both look at good and bad examples from similar countries have done earlier, and by exchanging information with other countries being in the same situation at the same point in time. So that they do believe they are not alone, and they are not the first ones that do whatever they do.

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?

A few barriers of course exists. Governments are used to be able to have a final say. It must also for governments be possible to move forward although their interest (based on regulation) is not implemented. That might have impact on the local legislative process.

It must also, as a 2nd example, be possible for all stakeholder groups to participate in all processes on equal footing. Today that is for example not possible in the ITU.

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

Primarily by encouraging them and helping them to for example develop content and information in their local language, and create their own processes. And equivalent in the cases where the marginalized people is not marginalized due to language issues.

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

Enhanced cooperation do lead to more informed decisions which in turn makes the result of the decisions more stable over time which in turn creates a society that is not surprising for any stakeholder group.

Less surprise makes it possible for everyone to predict the future and in turn make investments in resources and money that is more future safe. Minimize risk for decisions that are wrong, lead to waste of money and resources.

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

To within the power of each stakeholder group to REMOVE obstacles related to creation, distribution and access to content, and ENABLE/SUPPORT it.

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

What is important is that there is an ability for evolution of the society in the developing country, for example enabling creation, distribution and access to content. Enabling those forces enables creation of services, content and also consumption of those.

Today the largest problem in developing countries is more often the local change. Rarely is the local change blocked by external events or forces, although exceptions do exist.

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?

See 15. The highest costs today exists, regardless of whether one look at developed or developing countries, where it is hard to deploy alternative transmission, alternative global transit providers. This due to lack of deregulation or by an over-extensive licensing requirements on providers.

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?

A combination of supporting local meetings where the issues are discussed with more ongoing exchange of information and public discussions on potential changes related to for example local legislation in the context.

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

No