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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:

Very significant.

(b) Purpose:

According to the Tunis Agenda, the purpose of enhanced cooperation is to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues. According to the Tunis Agenda This purpose should be reached through involving all stakeholders in their respective roles.

(c) Scope:

The working definition of Internet Governance as agreed on by the Tunis agenda is very broad. It encompasses all shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet. The scope of enhanced cooperation should therefore also be equally broad. According to the Tunis agenda, this should also include – but not be limited to – the development of globally-applicable principles on public policy issues associated with the coordination and management of critical Internet resources. Any globally applicable principles related to Internet Governance should be developed in open, inclusive and transparent processes involving all stakeholders and they should be based on agreed human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**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 is an ongoing process that has no end. In many internet-related public policy issues, cooperation between governments but also with relevant other stakeholders has significantly increased since 2005. However, the degree of implementation of the process of enhanced cooperation varies from Internet-related public policy issue to Internet-related public policy issue.

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

No issue should be excluded from discussions a priori. The relevance of the individual issues should be defined by all stakeholders jointly in an open and inclusive process. The IGF as a platform open to all interested stakeholder to freely discuss public policy issues related to the internet is an ideal forum for such a process.

#### **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 vary from issue to issue. There are issues where governments need to have a leading role and therefore need to be able to exercise their responsibility, especially on the level of formulating governance principles. In other issues, private actors may have the leading role with greater responsibilities. In all issues, all stakeholders should have the opportunity to make their valuable contributions to the process. In order to achieve the goals of the process of enhanced cooperation, it is essential that all stakeholders discuss and agree on their respective roles with regard to all relevant issues.

#### **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?**

There is no “one size fits all” format – the implementation will vary depending on the type of Internet-related public policy issue to be addressed. In all issues, all stakeholders should have the opportunity to make their contributions to the process.

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

It is central that stakeholders are enabled to carry out their roles and responsibilities in any enhanced cooperation scheme. If enhanced cooperation is helping all stakeholders to participate in relevant processes and organisation and to make their voices heard, then this is a first step towards real cooperation. Again the concrete form of cooperation will vary from issue to issue depending on the roles and responsibility of all stakeholders regarding a particular issue.

#### **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?**

All processes of enhanced cooperation should involve all stakeholders in their respective roles. This should be done involving existing international organisations and processes including the IGF and it should be done responsively to innovation.

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

The IGF as a platform open to all interested stakeholder to discuss public policy issues related is a unique forum for fostering enhanced cooperation between all stakeholders. The potential of the IGF should be fully used to enhance cooperation between all stakeholders.

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

All stakeholders from developing countries should be encouraged to participate in organisations and processes relevant for Internet Governance and should be supported in their participation. A central role would be incumbent on capacity-building initiatives specifically centred

on the needs of developing countries, amongst others. In all relevant processes, a special focus should be placed on the needs of stakeholders from developing countries.

**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?**

Since the institutional Internet Governance ecosystem is very complex with a large number of institutions and processes dealing with issues related to Internet Governance, all stakeholders, especially those from developing countries need to be able to overview this ecosystem, to digest and analyse the information provided through various channels and to have a clear strategy that allows them to prioritize their involvement and activities. Furthermore, transparency, accountability and inclusiveness of the relevant processes and institutions are key to reduce the barriers for all stakeholders to fully participate. The availability of key information in multiple languages is another key factor for reducing barriers. And finally, it is important to pursue trust-building processes between stakeholders in order to create an inviting and enabling atmosphere for all stakeholders.

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

Empowerment of all people is key to an inclusive information society. Depending on available resources, marginalized groups should be supported in their participation.

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

As stated, there is no “one size fits all” solution. Pragmatic and scalable solutions that create incentives to invest in social and economic development are very likely to be the most effective ones. The respect of rule of law and fundamental rights is another key factor for successful social and economic development.

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

We associate ourselves to the conclusions elaborated by UNESCO, OECD and ISOC on this issue.

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

We welcome developing countries pointing out which Internet-related public policy issues require enhanced cooperation as per the Tunis Agenda. These issues would have to be given particular and swift attention.

**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?**

Several international organisations reviewed best practises with respect to universal service / access and often made recommendations on this basis.

**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?**

To start with, national governments should promote the creation of national platforms and processes which allow all stakeholders to participate in a free and open dialogue which would help all stakeholders to better understand their situation and better articulate their views and

needs on national as well as on international level. Open and free debates on national level is the basis for trust-building between all stakeholders on Internet-related public policy issues on international level.

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

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