

<p>The information solicited through this questionnaire will only be used in aggregate form, unless otherwise authorised by the respondent. Do you authorise us to cite/share your views individually?</p>	<p>Please enter your contact details:</p>	<p>15. What are the international internet-related public policy issues that are of special relevance to developing countries?</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ian Peter, Internet Governance Caucus member, Australia ian.peter@ianpeter.com</p>	<p>no comment</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Nnenna Nwakanma NNNENA.ORG/ACSIS/Africa IGF Rue des Jardins 22 BP 1764 ABJ 22 Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire</p>	<p>Broadband availability, local content, protection of users online.</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Country: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</p> <p>Organization: CENTRE AFRICAINE D'ECHANGE CULTUREL</p> <p>Adress: CAMPUS NUMERIQUE FRANCOPHONE DE KINSHASA.44, AVENUE DE L'HOPITAL</p>	<p>I need to dig deeper.</p>

	<p>email: cafec3m@yahoo.fr/b.schombe@gmail.com</p>	
Yes	<p>Russia, Coordination Center for Russian Top-Level Domains, 8, Zoologicheskaya Str., Moscow, 123242, Russia; info@cctld.ru</p>	n/a
Yes	<p>Sweden, Netnod, Franzégatan 5, 112 51 Stockholm, info@netnod.se</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Yes	<p>Bangladesh The Forum for Development, Journalism and Communication Studies (FOCUS) focus_bangladesh@yahoo.com</p>	<p>The ultimate goal of any step is to ensure human development. A public policy would work as guideline for developing countries.</p>

Yes	<p>Russia Russian Association for Electronic Communications Presnenskaya embankment, 12, Federation Tower West, floor 46, Moscow, 123100 www.raec.ru info@raec.ru</p>	<p>The need to maximize the participation of developing countries in decision-making regarding the management of the use of internet, which should reflect their interests and enhance their participation in the development.</p>
Yes	<p>Country: United States Organization: Internet Governance Project Address: Syracuse University School of Information Studies Syracuse, NY 13244 USA E-mail: press@internetgovernance.org</p>	<p>Censorship, content regulation and free expression, combined with open and free trade in information services, are probably the two most important to developing countries. Countries that attempt to censor and restrict their information services industry, or which attempt to protect them from global competition, are likely to stunt the development of their information economy.</p> <p>Also of great relevance are the issues pertaining to Internet name and number policies, which have the potential to either facilitate or stunt economic growth. Intellectual property issues also can have special relevance to developing countries. LDCs need to find the proper balance between institutions that reward local creators and rules that allow the information economy liberal access to information resources. International treaties such as ACTA that attempt to impose stringent copyright controls that protect royalties for established, developed country content industries are likely to be a net loss for developing economies.</p>

<p>Yes</p>	<p>Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers Los Angeles, CA, USA 12025 Waterfront Drive, Suite 300 Los Angeles, CA 90094-2536 USA Phone: +1 310 301 5800 FAX: +1 310 823 8649 baher.esmat@icann.org</p>	<p>In principle, there should not be any distinction between international Internet-related public policy issues that are relevant for developing countries and issues that are relevant for developed countries. Internet governance is an issue of a global nature and all countries should have equal footing in such a discussion.</p> <p>As mentioned above, Internet access is a top priority for developing economies. We should make sure that the barriers mentioned in the answer to question 11 are largely eliminated so that developing countries are able to engage and contribute to the global debate.</p> <p>Rather than identifying issues that are of special relevance to developing countries, we should focus on ensuring that their concerns are included and addressed in each and every one of the issues at stake (management of critical Internet resources, security, privacy, security, access, etc.).</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>South-South Opportunity jrtnchekoua@gmail.com B.P 33 Yaoundé Cameroon"</p>	<p>The argument put forward here is that the industry tends to stabilize cafes in a business ecosystem across the country under the leadership of the central government. The latter takes the role of leader of a business ecosystem combining different elements: a political speech "organizing" a regulatory framework and financial sponsorship market. This ecosystem covers different realities, helps to stimulate the market by introducing new competitive games. National public regulatory policies attempt to balance conflicting logics (ICT diffusion, economic growth, development of a national industry policy access control ...) and above must deal firstly with local public policies seeking to protect the interests of local operators, and secondly with the expectations of users. Thus the will of the central government to regulate the market on one side cafes can homogenize the public Internet, but on the contrary, the various interacting forces can determine a number of paths related to local particularities.</p>

Yes	<p>USA</p> <p>American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) 3635 Concorde Parkway, Suite 200 Chantilly, Virginia, 20151</p> <p>chandley@arin.net</p>	<p>management of Internet number resources is relevant to developing countries. The recent exhaustion of the free pool of available IPv4 addresses to the RIRs and the need to deploy IPv6, has been a topic of discussion at recent ITU meetings. The RIRs are active participants at the ITU, including in the WTPF-13, where several of the challenges were addressed through contributions and in discussions. The RIRs have also been active participants in the recent ITU IPv6 working group as well as other ITU fora where the topics were discussed. This has been an excellent opportunity to provide background and education to those who had not previously been involved with Internet number resources.</p> <p>ARIN has participated in various regional meetings to address issues associated with addressing, including community-driven policies that make sure late entrants are ensured of address space. ARIN also encouraged all policy makers in its region to participate in the ARIN policy development process. In the past, such participation gained full regional support and a policy was passed to help lower the barrier to entry to obtain address space from a developing area.</p>
Yes	<p>Country: JAPAN Organization: Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC) Address: 4F Urbannet Kanda bldg. 3-6-2 Uchi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 101-0047 JAPAN Email: secretariat@nic.ad.jp</p>	(Left intentionally blank)
Yes	<p>Country:Japan Organization:KEIDANREN Address:1-3-2,OTEMACHI CHIYODA-KU,TOKYO 100-8188 E-mail:joho@keidanren.or.jp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Yes	Country: Japan Organization: Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. Address: CFB East 13F, 3-8-1 Nishi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0065 JAPAN E-mail: hotta@jprs.co.jp	.
Yes	Government Offices of Sweden Ministry for Foreign Affairs Department for International Law, Human Rights and Treaty Law Carl Fredrik Wettermark SE-103 39 Stockholm Sweden carl-fredrik.wettermark@gov.se	The particular relevance of different Internet-related public policy issues vary between countries and over time. Policy issues with an influence on local content development are of great relevance. This includes the development of soft and hard infrastructure, reducing costs for international traffic and assuring the global free flow of information.
Yes	United States, Imagining the Internet, CB 2850, Elon University, 27244, andersj@elon.edu	no time

<p>Yes</p>	<p>Igor Milashevskiy, i.milashevskiy@minsvyaz.ru Alexander Grishchenko, a.grichenko@minsvyaz.ru</p> <p>Russian Federation Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications (Mincomsvyaz of Russia) 7, Tverskaya str., Moscow, 125375, Russian Federation Email: office@minsvy</p>	<p>The following issues could be of particular interest to developing countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broadband access development; - ICT infrastructure development; - Security and robustness of international telecommunication networks including Internet infrastructure; - Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs; - Availability, affordability, reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world; - Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries.
<p>Yes</p>	<p>RIPE NCC Singel 258 1016AB Amsterdam The Netherlands</p> <p>Email: externalrelations@ripe.net</p>	<p>The issues raised by IP address management, including limited access to IPv4 address space and the need to deploy IPv6, will potentially have a significant impact on developing countries. As noted by the RIPE NCC and its fellow RIRs in many contexts, including the recent ITU WTPF-13, meeting these challenges will involve a range of coordinated policy solutions, including technical and public policies.</p> <p>The RIPE NCC is involved in a range of capacity-building activities bringing together public and private sector stakeholders that will help ensure that Internet industries in developing countries are not held back by a lack of IPv6 knowledge and expertise.</p> <p>By working in forums like the ITU and the OECD, the RIPE NCC and its industry partners are educating government stakeholders on the policy measures already being developed and implemented through open, bottom-up policy development processes in response to the challenges posed by IPv4 exhaustion, an emerging IPv4 address market and IPv6 deployment.</p>

Yes	<p>Ellen Blackler Vice President, Global Public Policy The Walt Disney Company 425 Third Street, Suite 1100 Washington DC 20024 United States</p>	<p>We understand that developed countries remain focused on how to capture the benefits of the digital economy in their communities and are therefore focused on infrastructure investment, development of technical solutions for bringing broadband to remote areas, affordability, adoption and digital literacy as well as the development of locally relevant content. We look forward to hearing more from stakeholders in these countries about these and other issues that are of special concern to them.</p>
Yes	<p>Mark Carvell Head, Global Internet Governance Policy Creative Economy, Internet and International Department for Culture, Media & Sport 100 Parliament Street London SW1A 2BQ United Kingdom mark.carvell@culture.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>In summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate investment in infrastructure for broadband network services that would deliver the kind of transformative benefits and opportunities which the Internet and the knowledge economy provide. - affordable access to the Internet; - cybersecurity and capacity to tackle the cybercrime threats which undermine confidence; - increasing local content; - achieving the benefits for services offered by mobile Internet access; - reducing skills gaps; - engaging effectively in the multi-stakeholder Internet governance processes.

Yes	<p>ORGANISATIONAL ENDORSEMENTS:</p> <p>Association for Progressive Communications (APC) Global Valeria Betancourt <valeriab@apc.org></p> <p>Bytes for All, Pakistan Pakistan Shahzad Ahmad <shahzad@bytesforall.pk></p> <p>Centre for Community Informatics Research. Development an</p>	Not answered.
Yes	<p>Malaysia Consumers International Lot 5-1 Wisma WIM, Jalan Wan Kadir 3, Taman Tun Dr Ismail, WP 60000, Malaysia jeremy@ciproap.org</p>	We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.
Yes	<p>Country: Switzerland Organization: Digitale Gesellschaft Schweiz Address: Digitale Gesellschaft, c/o Swiss Privacy Foundation, CH-5620 Bremgarten AG E-mail: office (at) digitale-gesellschaft.ch</p>	(no answer)

<p>Yes</p>	<p>(a young international NGO with seat in Switzerland) Organization: GodlyGlobal.org Address: GodlyGlobal.org c/o Norbert Bollow, Weidlistrasse 18, CH-8624 Grüt Email: nb@GodlyGlobal.org</p>	<p>Protection of human rights of people in developing countries in relation to the use of information and communication technologies.</p> <p>How to best make use of the Internet as it exists today for purposes of empowerment to overcome poverty.</p> <p>How to direct the further development of the Internet in order to make it better suitable for purposes of empowerment to overcome poverty.</p> <p>In particular, the development of better Internet based systems for financial transactions is important, to resolve the problem of discrimination against people who do not have a credit card.</p> <p>Discriminate against residents of developing countries by providers of commercial online services.</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Anja Kovacs, Project Director Internet Democracy Project C14E Munirka DDA Flats New Delhi 110067 India</p> <p>anja@internetdemocracy.in</p>	<p>As a large proportion of the most marginalised people in the world live in developing countries, their issues are and should be among those that are of most concern to the developing world. Though there are further concerns related to the realisation of social and cultural rights and, relatedly, to development, this means, as explained under question 12, that access to the Internet and to knowledge, the free flow of information (including through network neutrality) and effective enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression (including anonymously) constitute the very minimum of a developing country agenda.</p> <p>Where marginalised people specifically from developing countries are concerned, copyright regimes deserve particular notice, however. Many of the initiatives that are being pushed by western countries, including through bilateral and regional trade agreements, are deeply inimical to the interests of developing countries and their citizens and significantly undermine the empowering potential that the Internet can have for them.</p>

Yes	<p>Country: India Organization: SFLC.IN Address: 2nd Floor, K-9, Birbal Road, Jangpura Extension, New Delhi -110 014, India. E-mail : mishi@softwarefreedom.org</p>	<p>The important Internet related public policy with special relevance to developing countries are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Overcoming the digital divide in terms of both access and capacity. b) Development of multilingual capability and local content for better access of Internet resources. c) The lack of legal and regulatory framework that enables trade and commerce on the Internet
Yes	<p>LACNIC</p> <p>Latin American and Caribbean Regional Addresses Registry</p> <p>Rambla República de México 6215, Montevideo, Uruguay.</p> <p>comunicaciones@lacnic.net</p>	<p>The issues raised by IP address management, including limited access to IPv4 address space and the need to deploy IPv6, will potentially have significant impact on developing countries. As noted by the RIRs in many contexts, including the recent ITU WTPF-13, meeting these challenges will involve a range of policy solutions.</p> <p>Other public policies issues can be identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting broadband universal access. Focus in how to reduce the costs for the final user. - Promotion of local digital content industries. - Reduction of International Connectivity Costs. - Increasing the ability of all stakeholders, to participate in the Internet Governance Process through Capacity Building initiatives. - Enabling Internet to continue the growth preserving human rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o How to guarantee Freedom of expression. Importance of net neutrality o Privacy. Challenges related to Internet Surveillance and to avoid the false dichotomy with Security. - The balance between lack of Jurisdiction and risks for balkanization of the Internet.

Yes	United States Center for Democracy & Technology 1634 I Street NW #1100 Washington, DC 20006 mshears@cdt.org	Not answered
Yes		Not answered.
Yes	Brazil Center for Technology and Society of Fundação Getulio Vargas Praia de Botafogo, 190, 13 andar Rio de Janeiro - RJ joana.varon@fgv.br marilia.maciel@fgv.br	–
Yes	Japan, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Kasumigaseki 2-1-2, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100- 8926, JAPAN m3.ichikawa@soumu.go.jp	We consider that they are developing ICT infrastructure, providing ICT services at affordable prices, promoting the utilization and application of ICT for the development and implementing international cooperation such as capacity building, technical cooperation, best practice sharing, and cooperation towards literacy improvement and awareness-raising activities, in order to achieve the above-mentioned items.
Yes	Cote d'Ivoire, DIGILEXIS – SPR, 28 BP 1485 Abidjan 28 kichango@gmail.com	Of note are the market mechanisms, particularly the regulatory mechanisms of the domain name market, should make provisions for economic and community players from developing countries and with modest means to have a chance to compete for the opportunity to enter the domain name registration and gTLD market.

Yes	France, INTLNET, 120 chemin des Crouzettes, Saint-Vincent de Barbeyrargues, France 34730, info@intlnet.org	<p>There are two different issues involved in this question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- One is economic: it should be addressed according to the principle of subsidiarity to be the most efficient (efficient and resilient) by each of the countries, at least as much as by the World Bank and the IMF.- The other is mental: one of the characteristics of our time is that we are to think in tune with the whole information society as we perceive it. To do that we are to be practically permitted to think freely in terms of our personal context that will be adapted to our local/societal environment. <p>This is why the information society is to be people centric. This is out of efficiency again. However, this time one may understand that this portmanteau word also concatenates Aristotle's word "philia": efficacy, philia, resilience. Philia is a key relational/network related concept. It is "wanting for someone what one thinks good, for his sake and not for one's own, and being inclined, so far as one can, to do such things for him" (Aristotle).</p> <p>This means that eventually working for other's good leads to a better return through the agoric network of reality. This is an "OpenCapa" attitude that we should work on: capacity building is for everyone by everyone, at the individual level. Your coach may belong to a financially developing or to an intellectually underdeveloping community.</p>
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Yes	Saudi Arabia, Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC) PO Box 75606, Riyadh 11588, Saudi Arabia MAJED ALMAZYED, mmazyed@citc.gov.sa	Of the issues identified in the response to Q4 which should be addressed by the enhanced cooperation Body, these are probably among the most relevance to developing countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilingualization: This includes local language content, search engines and multilingual email. • International Internet connectivity: This includes affordability, Internet exchange points, and differences in the cost of carrying traffic. • IPv6 transition: Most developing countries have limited fixed line infrastructure and communication is primarily via wireless technology. IPv6 is much better suited to mobility than IPv4. • Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance: This includes financing, training and support. Developing countries must be involved in the development of public policy and must be able to represent their interests in the evolution of the Internet. • Developmental aspects of the Internet: This includes programs aimed at the populations of the developing countries and improving their quality of life.
Yes	United States of America	In our engagement with developing countries in a number of fora, we understand that developing countries often have different needs. We look forward to hearing from the developing countries on this question as they respond to this survey, which will enrich the dialogue not only in the Working Group but also at the IGF and in many other relevant forums and programs.
Yes	United States, Intel, 12 Poet Drive, Matawan NJ, 07747, Mike.s.chartier@intel.com	.

Yes	<p>Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) www.kictanet.or.ke, and the Internet Society (ISOC) Kenya Chapter http://isoc.or.ke/</p> <p>Contacts: Mwenda Kivuva (Kivuva@transworldafrica.com) Meshack Emakunat (memakunat@yahoo.com) Grace Githaiga (ggithaiga@hotmail.com) (M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to access the internet without interference. • Infrastructure development coupled with Affordable and reliable internet • Privacy • Data protection. • Constant/sustainable relevant content development. • International Trade policies: facilitate developing countries into competitive markets/world markets (transaction costs to e commerce). • Intellectual Property Rights and the protection of the same rights.
Yes	<p>Switzerland, Federal Office of Communications OFCOM, 44 rue de l'Avenir, CH-2501 Biel/Bienne, Switzerland ir@bakom.admin.ch</p>	<p>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.</p>
Yes	<p>Finland, Government and other parties include the multi-stakeholder WSIS working group which acts also as steering committee for the Finnish Internet Forum Mervi.Kultamaa@FORMIN.FI</p>	<p>Developing countries themselves are best placed to answer to the question. However, we have noted interconnection costs as one of the challenges, and bringing them down by increased competition and by setting up Internet Exchange Points. It is also important that Internet remains open and has little barriers for being used for new purposes by citizens and businesses.</p>

Yes	France, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), 38 Cours Albert 1er 75008 Paris, aha@iccwbo.org	<p>The single most important issue for developing economies is the question of how to create an ecosystem that can support demand for broadband by attracting investment that promotes its development and deployment. It is important to remember that promoting broadband without promoting the growth of the products and services delivered over it through appropriate policy frameworks may result in underutilized investments. Secondly, questions of enhanced cooperation between law enforcement and the private sector for cyber-security are important, such as the setting up of CERTs and other response units. Finally, the emerging countries seek to have more of a voice in ICANN and in other matters, and it is incumbent on ICANN and other similar organizations to continue to develop the path for their involvement.</p> <p>This question is for emerging regions to address. From materials and participating in events in developing countries, international Internet-related public policy issues that have arisen include access, local content development, privacy, security, transborder data flow, unsolicited materials, development of local capacity, among other issues.</p>
Yes	Czech Republic, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, Na Frantisku 32, 110 15 Prague 1, novakovam@mpo.cz	Should be identified by the developing countries themselves.
Yes	Russian Federation, The council of the Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (the Upper Chamber)103426, Moscow, Bolshaya Dmitrovka str., 26 rugattarov@council.gov.ru	<p>In the near future, all the developing countries will become members of the global Internet community. I do not doubt this fact, as cooperation is much more favorable than insulation from different point of view (e.g. an economic one). Due to the fact that the accession of developing countries to the global dialog is likely to occur gradually during the next ten years, the international society will develop norms and standards for personal data storage and processing, for mechanisms of cooperation between the countries within the process of investigation of cyber-crime, etc. In my opinion, developing countries should monitor legal initiatives of other countries and cultivate the mechanisms of international interaction (for example, between the law enforcement agencies of different countries). This will allow them to develop unique national legislation which corresponds to international standards and practice.</p>

Yes	<p>Mexico</p> <p>1) Camara Nacional de las Industria Electronica de telecomunicaciones y tecnologias de la informacion (CANIETI) Culiácan No. 71 col. Hipodromo Condesa México D.F.</p> <p>2) Instituto Nacional del Derecho de Autor (INDAUTOR), Puebla #143, Colonia Roma</p>	<p>INDAUTOR: En el ámbito de su competencia este Instituto no cuenta con elementos para responder esta pregunta.</p> <p>CANIETI: Esto se remite a la Agenda Digital Nacional anexa.</p>
Yes	<p>United States of America, United States Council for International Business (USCIB), 1400 K Street, NW, Suite 905, Washington, DC 20005 bwanner@uscib.org</p>	<p>The single most important issue for developing economies is the question of how to create an ecosystem that can support demand for broadband by attracting investment that promotes its development and deployment. It is important to remember that promoting broadband without promoting the growth of the products and services delivered over it through appropriate policy frameworks may result in underutilized investments.</p> <p>In recent years we have witnessed an increase globally in the number of governments requiring foreign companies that produce digital content and services to localize investments, production, services, procurements or other activities as a condition for doing business in that country.</p> <p>We have also seen the potentially deleterious effects of Internet traffic charging arrangements based on the principle of sending-party-networks pays (SPNP) that are being discussed in relation to the need to invest in upgrading local telecom networks to meet the demands of increasing traffic volumes. However, as a result of the SPNP approach, we could see more content going behind paywalls and certain regions, especially those with limited purchasing power, potentially being excluded from some content.</p> <p>Such localization requirements often are aimed at protecting and nurturing a nascent ICT sector. In reality, though, they can work at cross-purposes with this goal by inhibiting precisely the kind of foreign investment and competition that would help spur growth and innovation in indigenous industry and broad-band development as well as stimulate digital trade, and encourage responsible Internet governance practices. USCIB is actively supporting a workshop (#301) at the IGF Bali that will delve into the impact of local rules on global trade and</p>

		<p>Internet governance.</p> <p>Secondly, enhanced cooperation between law enforcement and the private sector for cybersecurity is important, such as establishing Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and other response units.</p> <p>Finally, developing economies have made known their desire to have more of a voice in ICANN and in other groups focused on Internet governance. It therefore is incumbent on ICANN and other similar organizations to continue to develop the opportunities and, if necessary, provide financial support to enable greater involvement of developing economies.</p>
Yes	<p>43 civil society organizations, 10 of them with ECOSOC consultative status, and many more individuals.</p> <p>Organizations supporting the proposal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Action Aid International (ECOSOC status) 2. Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication, Bangladesh (EC 	.

Yes	INDIA, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations Office 9, RUE DU VALAIS, 1202, GENEVA Mission.india@ties.itu.int	The issues important for developing countries include accessibility, affordability and availability of the information services and technologies. The public policy issues contained in our replies to Question No. 4 are also equally important for developing countries.
Yes	LATVIA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, mission.un-gen@mfa.gov.lv	Developing countries are the best placed to answer this question. Addressing multi-faceted issues related to Internet policy development, are of importance, drawing fully on local sources of knowledge and expertise.
Yes	BULGARIA, Law and Internet Foundation, bul. Patriarh Evtimii 36, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria info@netlaw.bg	We believe that all international Internet-related public policy issues have to be relevant to the developing countries. The public policy issue that is quite important for developing countries is the affordability and universal access. In developing countries the minority part of the population has access to the Internet. Even in the countries's parts where there is Internet access the prices are usually quite high. That is why one of the leading public policy issues is the broadband competition. The existence of competition will guarantee lowering the prices for the end users. The next public policy issue that has special relevance to developing countries is online privacy. When talking about developing countries, we usually refer to countries that lack behind not only with their economic development, but also are not that democratic. Therefore online privacy will guarantee that the governments won't have access to users' information. Freedom of expression has also a special relevance to developing countries.
Yes	BULGARIA, Department of Administration Modernization, Council of Ministers, 1 Dondukov Blvd.1594 Sofia is.ivanov@government.bg	.

Yes	<p>Country: Bulgaria Organization: Information Technology and eGovernance Directorate, Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications Address: Sofia, 9 Dyakon Ignatii Str. E-mail: hristov@mtitc.government.bg</p>	<p>These issues can be divided into material and procedural. On the one hand, the substance discussed and reflected by the public policy adopted should take into account the needs of developing countries in building an information society that is not transplanted from outside but that relies on local culture, knowledge and traditions, serves people at large and brings economic and human rights benefits to all. On the other hand, developing countries should have the opportunity to participate effectively in the discussion of the Internet policy set up by the international organizations, at global, regional and local level. Another crucial point with respect to this is that their role in decision-making must be real and visible. Procedures should be devised in such a way as to allow all participants to have contribution in taking decisions.</p>
Yes	<p>Bulgaria, Executive Agency Electronic Communication Networks and Information Systems. Bulgaria 1000 "Gurko 6" str. mail@esmis.government.bg</p>	<p>In developing countries the minority part of the population has access to the Internet. Even in the countries's parts where there is Internet access the prices are usually quite high. That is why one of the leading public policy issues is the broadband competition. The existence of competition will guarantee lowering the prices for the end users. The next public policy issue that has special relevance to developing countries is online privacy. When talking about developing countries, we usually refer to countries that lack behind not only with their economic development, but also are not that democratic. Therefore online privacy will guarantee that the governments won't have access to users' information. Freedom of expression has also a special relevance to developing countries.</p>
Yes	<p>Bulgaria, Council of Ministers, Strategic Development and Coordination Directorate 1 Dondukov Blvd 1594 Sofia y.stoyanov@government.bg, l.kamenova@government.bg</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fund raising; - affordable services; - more even distribution of Internet facilities; - consumer protection.

Yes	Bulgaria, Bissera Zankova - Media Adviser to the Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications (MTITC) Sofia, 9 Diakon Ignatii Str. bzankova@gmail.com	<p>These issues can be divided into material and procedural. On the one hand, the substance discussed and reflected by the public policy adopted should take into account the needs of developing countries in building an information society that is not transplanted from outside but that relies on local culture, knowledge and traditions, serves people at large and brings economic and human rights benefits to all. On the other hand, developing countries should have the opportunity to participate effectively in the discussion of the Internet policy set up by the international organizations, at global, regional and local level. Another crucial point with respect to this is that their role in decision-making must be real and visible. Procedures should be devised in such a way as to allow all participants to have contribution in taking decisions.</p> <p>Sources underline in particular the interdisciplinary nature of Internet governance and its broad relevance to development objectives. Recalling the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Tunis Agenda they affirm that, the Internet was a central element of a people-centred, inclusive, development-oriented and non-discriminatory information society. The ongoing dialogue with stakeholders should be a defining characteristic of the relevant international cooperation processes, in accordance with the World Summit on the Information Society principles and the common vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society. International security, human rights and law are three basic characteristics that are underscored. All they underpin viable and prosperous democracy. See UN General Assembly Economic and Social Council Enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, report of the Secretary General at http://unctad.org/meetings/en/SessionalDocuments/a66d77_en.pdf</p>
Yes	Bulgaria, Academy of Sciences (IMI-BAS and LT-BAS) Sofia 1113, Acad. G. Bonchev Block 8 Director@math.bas.bg, Yoshinov@cc.bas.bg	.

Yes	Bulgaria, Sofia University "St. Kl. Ohridski" Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics 5 James Bouchier Blvd. Sofia 1164, Bulgaria krassen@fmi.uni-sofia.bg	Management and free access of the Internet's root, management and free secure access to the DNS, management and free allocation of IP addresses, free network interconnection, Free and unlimited Internet access for everybody, High speed broadband and mobile broadband, Preservation of human rights, protection of personal data.
Yes	Bulgaria, Ministry of Economy and Energy 8 Slavyanska str., Sofia 1000, Bulgaria ts.tsankova@mee.government.bg	The main issues are in developing ICT sector by providing high speed Internet access and developing e-services.

Yes

Country: Switzerland
Organization: Internet Society
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We have seen a formula for success for Internet development – a “smart development” approach - that is based on partnerships that focus on human, technical, and governance infrastructure development. Trained people, deployed and enhanced Internet infrastructure, and strong governance models have built the Internet around the world, and these elements underpin past WSIS debates and current debates about Internet development.

Access to a reliable and affordable Internet remains a key challenge for developing countries. Progress has been made since the WSIS: a single SEACOM cable connected West Africa in 1999. Now there are 13 major undersea cables connecting Africa. However, the cost of interconnection and of international traffic remains prohibitive in many regions. A joint multistakeholder approach to policy and regulatory development has allowed for more submarine cables to be built, for cross-border connections to be facilitated, and for additional operators to compete and provide services in some countries, driving down local and regional costs.

IXP development (as explained above) is an effective solution for addressing this challenge, improving local traffic delivery in developing countries. In Africa and Latin America, some of the most successful IXPs have developed multistakeholder IXPs that include ISPs, governments, content providers and research and education networks under the same roof. Kenya and its national Internet governance framework provide one of the best illustrations of inclusive and dynamic Internet policy making.

In addition cost effective routing and network management techniques are also part of the solution to the high cost of connectivity. ISOC's past and upcoming 2013 African Peering and Interconnection Forum (AfPIF), RIPE's recent 2013 Middle East Peering Forum, and the upcoming Latin America and Caribbean Peering Forum sponsored by LACNIC, ISOC, and LACNOG, bring stakeholders together to discuss ways to promote more efficient interconnection and peering. These activities and other collaborative Internet community meetings also forge networks of trust among their participants. We cannot underscore enough the importance of these “human trust networks” that drive collaboration, network connections, stronger multi-stakeholder governance models.

Yes

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As it was done in regard to question 4, a non-exhaustive and non-prioritized list of public policy issues of relevance to developing countries is provided below for the sake of reference:

- Interconnection charges/ regimes
- Multilingualism
- Applicable jurisdiction, cross border coordination
- Competition policy, liberalization, privatization and regulations
- Affordable and universal Access
- Acesso to innovation
- Prevalence of human rights, including freedom of expression and privacy
- Incentives to local technologies and local content
- Development of local technology
- Cloud computing
- Tax allocation among different jurisdictions with regard to global e-commerce
- Net neutrality
- Search neutrality
- Media convergence
- Regulation of global Internet businesses
- Access to knowledge and free information flows
- Accessibility policies for the disabled
- Development of, and protection to, local content, local application, local e-services, and local/ domestic Internet businesses
- Protection of vulnerable populations (children, women, traditional communities etc)
- Internet and health systems, education systems, governance systems and so on.