

<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>5. What are the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders, including governments, in implementation of the various aspects of enhanced cooperation?</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ian Peter, Internet Governance Caucus member, Australia ian.peter@ianpeter.com</p>	<p>all stakeholders must co-operate for this to be effective</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>From my experience, the regulatory agency's engagement is needed to federate actors. In global IG, governments need to facilitate inclusion of a large stakeholder base in "official" delegations.</p>

Yes	<p>Country: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</p> <p>Organization: CENTRE AFRICAIN D'ECHANGE CULTUREL</p> <p>Adress: CAMPUS NUMERIQUE FRANCOPHONE DE KINSHASA.44, AVENUE DE L'HOPITAL</p> <p>email: cafec3m@yahoo.fr/b.schombe@gmail.com</p>	<p>To specify the role and responsibility of actors concerning the reinforced cooperation, it is necessary first that the concept "MULTISTAKEHOLDERISME" is understood, accepted and applied in all platforms that require horizontal consultations. In the edification of the society of knowledge process, the exclusion is not made. Each gorupe actors has an important role to play: government, private sector, universities, civil society, intergovernmental organizations, in regional, regional and international.</p>
Yes	<p>Russia, Coordination Center for Russian Top-Level Domains, 8, Zoologicheskaya Str., Moscow, 123242, Russia; info@cctld.ru</p>	<p>5. The Tunis Agenda (para. 71) merely asserts that, the process towards enhanced cooperationwill involve all stakeholders in their respective roles", thus, again, invoking deliberations and much construing. However, if, with ref. to our answer to Q 2, enhanced cooperation is understood as a distributed, multistakeholder-based process, the global community has seen the process of crystallization of different stakeholders' roles that are unlikely to change substantially in the years to come: namely, businesses will remain a major driver of innovation demanded by the internet-user community as the consumer, with civil society advocating adherence to, and observance of, human rights in the cyberspace, and the academic community busy with taking stock of past successes and failures and conceptualizing and visualizing the future of the process and each stakeholder engaged in it. Meantime, Governments' role will be to seek input from the other stakeholders and codify the best practices, where possible and necessary, both domestically and internationally, and to promote the global dialogue on all the issues concerned.</p>

Yes	Sweden, Netnod, Franzéngatan 5, 112 51 Stockholm, info@netnod.se	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.
Yes	Bangladesh The Forum for Development, Journalism and Communication Studies (FOCUS) focus_bangladesh@yahoo.com	Gouvernement must regulate Internet aimed to protect the civil rights, stakeholders shoulder responsibilities to check the implementation.
Yes	Russia Russian Association for Electronic Communications Presnenskaya embankment, 12, Federation Tower West, floor 46, Moscow, 123100 www.raec.ru info@raec.ru	The roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders should be distributed in compliance of the relevant interests. The information security and cyber-crime issues are to be addressed at the intergovernmental. The private sector is the best to suggest advances solutions to different problems concerning technological and economic development. The role of civil society in the virtual environment is to protect and preserve human and civil rights. A special mission of academic and scientific communities consists in promoting and ensuring the shift from information to knowledge society, alerting each time when the political and economic interests do undermine moral, cultural and democratic values.
Yes	Country: United States Organization: Internet Governance Project Address: Syracuse University School of Information Studies Syracuse, NY 13244 USA E-mail: press@internetgovernance.org	Our answers to questions 5, 6 and 7 must begin by noting that we do not accept, and indeed we actively challenge, the Tunis Agenda's attempt to segregate stakeholders and assign them different roles based on their status as a stakeholder group. In particular, we take exception to the TA's attempt to claim that national governments, who at best represent only a dominant coalition of political actors in a territory, are the exclusive arbiters of "public policy" for the Internet as a whole. Policy should be formulated through the representation of individuals. Because of the diversity of views globally and the complexity of many internet policy issues, there should rarely if ever be truly centralized policies; instead, we should rely on looser, more networked forms of governance as much as possible

Yes	<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>The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders will vary depending on the processes and organizations involved. There are, though, some basic requirements as to enabling governments to play their part in a multi-stakeholder process and thus enabling enhanced cooperation to work. One such requirement is the acceptance by the different stakeholders that they are engaged in a process whereby consensus and compromise is essential. It is simply not tenable in any multi-stakeholder process for one party (whether civil society, business or government) to believe they have the absolute right for only their views to be accepted.</p> <p>Governments, within an enhanced cooperation process, also have to accept that their individual and collective views are not omnipotent. Going into a dialogue is a process, a negotiation, not a vehicle for simple consultation. Intellectually if enhanced cooperation meant that governments have an absolute right to determine outcomes then there would be no point in even having substantial parts of the Tunis Agenda.</p> <p>This fundamental and (historically) relatively new approach to global governance has potential relevance in other fields where global issues need to be resolved.</p>
Yes	<p>South-South Opportunity jrtnchekoua@gmail.com B.P 33 Yaoundé Cameroon"</p>	<p>The digital divide has been created with the advent of broadband Internet is poised to worsen significantly with the development of very high speed, which will become tomorrow the standard for the urban population. Communities mobilize for several years to overcome the shortcomings of the state and private initiative in their territories by investing in top networks and high throughput. they are however inadequately supported by public authorities at the highest level, does not seem to have taken stock of the issues and needs, both regulatory and financial perspective. The Digital Plan promise universal access to high-speed 512 kbit / s. Although very ambitious about the level of target flow, it will not be achieved. And the national high-speed (PNTHD) plane, showing the goals it does not give itself the means to hold, seems unrealistic.</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>The roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder group can be defined individually, but their impact should be viewed holistically. As each stakeholder group performs their roles it is critical that they respect and understand the roles and responsibilities of the other stakeholder groups. This is the only means by which we can be assured of a true enhanced cooperation.</p> <p>The delineation between public and private sector has often been easy to define, but in the Internet-related policy making environment, the hard line begins to blur. What used to be purely public policy issues may actually have unintended consequences on the architecture and stability of the Internet. For this reason it is important that communications are open between all parties.</p> <p>ARIN has worked with several of the governments in our region, offering training to ensure that all parties have the best and most current information available during their policy decision making processes. Interaction has included working with law enforcement, and both the CTU and the ITU have been partners in these processes.</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>	<p>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.</p>

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	Each stakeholder should contribute in solving various issues lying on the way to enhanced cooperation by taking action based on the stakeholder's own experience and wisdom acquired in their field. They should also work together with other stakeholders to cope with the issues.
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	<p>The dynamic nature of the Internet stems from a flexible and adaptable nature of both the technology itself and the governance ecosystem surrounding it. The openness of the multistakeholder governing structures and the freedom to innovate and peer-review in the technical communities needs to be maintained. At the same time, there must be a continuous refining and deepening of mechanisms for participation and cooperation. Therefore, just like the list of international public policy issues cannot be narrowly defined due to the rapid pace of innovation in this field, the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders within the Internet governance landscape must not be imposed from the outside, but rather evolve from within the internet governance system itself.</p> <p>Governments have, however, a particular responsibility to protect and promote human rights online. Civil society should similarly represent voices and opinions from various, often marginalized, groups and also their role in monitoring and reporting on human rights transgressions. Each stakeholder group should strive to sympathetically understand and consider legitimate policy objectives and sensitivities of other stakeholder groups.</p>
Yes	United States, Imagining the Internet, CB 2850, Elon University, 27244, andersj@elon.edu	Avoiding nationalism and the process of primarily identifying with any particular "group" or "sector" should be the first role and responsibility of all stakeholders in global network governance.

Yes	<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 roles and responsibilities of governments in Internet governance is in their sovereign right to establish and implement public policy on matters of Internet governance, regulate the national Internet segment, as well as the activities within their territories of operating agencies providing Internet access or carrying Internet traffic, as well as to achieve international cooperation to establish internationally recognized principles of Internet governance.</p> <p>Full-right participation of government agencies responsible for the respective technical and law-enforcement issues is necessary for the implementation of Internet security on the international level, as one of the aspects of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.</p> <p>Russia supports relevant roles of other stakeholders including private sector, public organizations, and international organizations, as described in paragraphs 35 and 36 of the Tunis Agenda.</p>
Yes	<p>RIPE NCC Singel 258 1016AB Amsterdam The Netherlands</p> <p>Email: externalrelations@ripe.net</p>	<p>Enhanced cooperation can be seen as an attempt to ensure that policy development is not done in a vacuum – that a policy that meets the needs of one stakeholder group has also taken into account the perspective of other stakeholder groups. This reflects the unavoidably inter-connected nature of all Internet-related policy-making and implies a common responsibility on all stakeholders to actively engage across traditional stakeholder divisions.</p> <p>This responsibility clearly applies to the public sector, just as it does to the Internet technical community and other stakeholder groups. We would like to highlight some of the public sector groups that have been particularly open to substantive engagement with the RIPE NCC and RIPE community, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Organisations for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) • The European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) ITU Working Group (Com-ITU) • The European Commission <p>Many governments and national regulators in the RIPE NCC service region have also been proactively engaging the Internet technical community on issues of common relevance.</p>

		<p>The RIPE NCC has appreciated the opportunity to work with these governments and organisations to establish new formats for cooperation and more effective exchange of information between different sectors of the Internet community.</p>
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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>There is no question that enhanced cooperation takes effort and resources. As was recognized in the Tunis Agenda, however, outcomes are improved and more progress made when parties work together to understand issues and advance solutions. Enhanced cooperation will be most effective when all the stakeholders are organized for its success. Organizers of cooperative efforts must make every effort to have processes that are transparent and accessible, including providing opportunity for remote participation and making efforts to include those with a stake in outcomes but not aware of the process. For their part, stakeholders should familiarize themselves with the tools and efforts underway and make resources available to staff involved in the issues. Governments have a particular responsibility to openness and transparency, and should make every effort to include all stakeholders in their decision making. The best most sustainable outcomes will be developed when all participants embrace the responsibility to recognize the interests of those not able to participate.</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>Enhanced cooperation only succeeds through mutual recognition of the respective roles, responsibilities and competence of all stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society and the technical community. In representing the public interest of their respective national and regional communities, and working in coordination with the above stakeholders, governments have many shared public policy goals relating to the knowledge economy and accordingly have important roles to play, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to empower Internet users by promoting freedom of expression, cultural diversity, access, education and skills; • to ensure fair and consistent legal frameworks, by making clear that the law applies equally online as it does offline and providing equitable civil processes for dispute resolution; • to foster a robust global Internet infrastructure by creating a secure and resilient environment for the global information economy which promotes investment and economic growth, and by supporting capacity building, particularly in developing countries; • to support the multi-stakeholder model of governance, by facilitating and contributing to inclusive and transparent governance processes and promoting the right of all stakeholders to participate

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>	<p>We do not think that the allocation of roles between the stakeholders that the Tunis Agenda established should be taken as definitive. We take it that, like the definition of Internet governance adopted in the Tunis Agenda which was specified as a “working definition”, so too the definitions of the roles of stakeholders adopted in the Tunis Agenda were also working definitions that would be subject to review.</p> <p>The definition of civil society’s “important role ... especially at community level” is particularly unhelpful. We contend that civil society’s role in contributing to the development of global public policy principles is much more integral than that definition suggests. In particular, there are cases in which governments are not inclined to uphold the human rights of Internet users, such as the rights of foreigners whose Internet usage is the subject of official surveillance. Civil society has a key role in representing the interests of such users, and others whose interests are otherwise poorly represented due to democratic deficits at national and international levels.</p> <p>But further, the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders cannot be fixed in Internet governance (or probably in many other areas of governance either). For example civil society can in some instances represent specific marginalised communities or user or interest groups (e.g. the visually impaired). At other times civil society can be experts providing input and guidance on how to approach policy issues. At other times civil society can play a ‘watch’ role to monitor the behaviour of business or government in order to protect the public interest. And so on. Roles and responsibilities of stakeholder groups will depend on the type of process, and the specific interests involved and with a stake in the outcome of each process.</p> <p>Please see also the response to Question 11, below, for some particulars.</p>
Yes	<p>Malaysia Consumers International Lot 5-1 Wisma WIM, Jalan Wan Kadir 3, Taman Tun Dr Ismail, WP 60000, Malaysia jeremy@ciroap.org</p>	<p>We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 below.</p>

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>	<p>All stakeholders need to recognize that human rights are more important than all other considerations.</p> <p>Governments need to start committing significant resources to figuring out effective ways for protecting communications privacy in the Internet age, and contributing correspondingly to technical standardization processes.</p>
Yes	<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>First of all, on all international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, there needs to be multi-stakeholder discourse that develops a shared understanding of the issues: What are the issues, what are the different perspectives, concerns and interests related to each of issues, what are the possible strategies for addressing that issue, what is known about desired and undesired effects of each of the possible courses of action.</p> <p>It is necessary for this to create an institutional framework that allows this discourse to take place, as per the Enhanced Cooperation Task Force proposal, see http://enhanced-cooperation.org/RFA/1 .</p>
Yes	<p>Anja Kovacs, Project Director Internet Democracy Project C14E Munirka DDA Flats New Delhi 110067 India</p> <p>anja@internetdemocracy.in</p>	<p>We are in full agreement with a submission of members of the Best Bits network to the WGEC when it states that 'we do not think that the allocation of roles between the stakeholders that the Tunis Agenda established should be taken as definitive. We take it that, like the definition of Internet governance adopted in the Tunis Agenda which was specified as a "working definition", so too the definitions of the roles of stakeholders adopted in the Tunis Agenda were also working definitions that would be subject to review.</p> <p>The definition of civil society's "important role ... especially at community level" is particularly unhelpful. We contend that civil society's role in contributing to the development of global public policy principles is much more integral than that definition suggests. In particular, there are cases in which governments are not inclined to uphold the human rights of Internet users, such as the rights of foreigners whose Internet usage is the subject of official surveillance. Civil society has a key role in representing the interests of such users, and others whose interests are otherwise poorly represented due to democratic deficits at national and international levels.</p>

		<p>But further, the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders cannot be fixed in Internet governance (or probably in many other areas of governance either). For example civil society can in some instances represent specific marginalised communities or user or interest groups (e.g. the visually impaired). At other times civil society can be experts providing input and guidance on how to approach policy issues. At other times civil society can play a “watch” role to monitor the behaviour of business or government in order to protect the public interest. And so on. Roles and responsibilities of stakeholder groups will depend on the type of process, and the specific interests involved and with a stake in the outcome of each process'.</p>
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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 roles of various stakeholders cannot fit into water-tight compartments and are often inter-related. However some of the important roles of various stakeholders based on the greater say they have traditionally had in these areas are:</p> <p>(a). Governments: Governments have a leading role to play in issues related to security of infrastructure, law-making and in ensuring access and capacity building.</p> <p>(b). Private bodies Private bodies have an important role in development of technical standards.</p> <p>(c). Civil Society Civil society has a major responsibility in ensuring protection of human rights and in ensuring uniform distribution of the Internet resources.</p> <p>(e). Intergovernmental Organizations These organisations have an important role to play in issues relating to trade and commerce.</p> <p>(f). International Organizations International organisations have a major responsibility in management of Critical internet Resources and in development of technical standards.</p>
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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>Enhanced cooperation can be seen as an attempt to ensure that a policy that meets the needs of one stakeholder group has also taken into account the perspective of other stakeholder groups.</p> <p>There is a common responsibility on all stakeholders to actively engage across traditional stakeholder divisions. This responsibility clearly applies to the public sector, just as it does to the Internet technical community and other stakeholder groups. We would like to highlight some of the public sector groups that have been particularly open to substantive engagement with LACNIC and the LACNIC community, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eLAC Strategy. • The CITELE (Inter American Telecommunications Commission at OAS level). • The Summit of the Americas. • The Americas Regional office of the ITU. • Subregional forums and organizations such as Comtelca, Mercosur, CTU and Caricom. <p>LACNIC has also found many governments and national regulators in our service region that have been proactive partners in engaging the Internet technical community on issues of common relevance.</p> <p>LACNIC has been pleased to work with these governments and organisations to establish new formats for cooperation and greater exchange of information between different sectors of the Internet community.</p>
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Yes	United States Center for Democracy & Technology 1634 I Street NW #1100 Washington, DC 20006 mshears@cdt.org	<p>CDT does not believe that the roles and responsibilities as described in Article 35 of the Tunis Agenda reflect the current reality. When drafted these roles and responsibilities were limited and arbitrary. Since the WSIS, however, multistakeholder models of policy development have thrived, bringing to the fore the increasingly equal roles that all stakeholders have in policy matters. Moreover, the classification of stakeholders into distinct categories is artificially constraining and only reinforces the inaccurate notion that different stakeholders should be pigeonholed into particular roles. While governments may have a unique role to play if a specific Internet-related public policy is to be bound by legislation or treaty, for the majority of Internet-related public policy issues no “class” of stakeholder necessarily has a unique or constrained role. The roles and responsibilities in the Tunis Agenda should not inhibit stakeholders from contributing to enhanced cooperation on policy issues.</p>
Yes		<p>Para. 71 of the Tunis Agenda clearly establishes that enhanced cooperation should involve all stakeholders. However we find the roles and responsibility framework outlined in para. 35 of the Tunis Agenda unnecessarily limiting. For example, civil society’s role goes beyond the activity at the community level. Indeed civil society has been recognized for playing a valuable role at the international level at important policy debates, for example within the CSTD Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation itself, as well as at the recent World Telecommunication Policy Forum, to name just two examples. In fact para. 32 of the WGIG report outlines a variety of roles that civil society plays, which go far beyond what is commonly understood in referencing para. 35 of the Tunis Agenda. Therefore even though the debate over enhanced cooperation tends to focus on the role of governments, we believe it is critical to involve all stakeholders in the various aspects of enhanced cooperation according to the broadest understanding of the language of roles and responsibility. Not only is it mandated in the Tunis Agenda, but it will also enrich the process because as noted earlier, other stakeholders face similar barriers to meaningful participation in decision-making about internet-related public policy as governments.</p>

Yes	<p data-bbox="434 240 506 268">Brazil</p> <p data-bbox="434 304 875 424">Center for Technology and Society of Fundação Getulio Vargas Praia de Botafogo, 190, 13 andar Rio de Janeiro - RJ</p> <p data-bbox="434 459 694 517">joana.varon@fgv.br marilia.maciell@fgv.br</p>	<p data-bbox="1001 240 2049 517">The debate about the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders is not new. The report of the WG on Internet Governance, published in 2005, provided a first insight about this issue (p. 8-10) and deserves to be revisited. One of the main reasons for some shortcomings of the current multistakeholder model is the lack of a definition of the role of various stakeholders. Current interpretations of paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda, about the specification of roles, particularly about the roles of States and civil society, are insufficient and weak and shall be taken only as a working definition. For instance, Civil society will certainly not only play a role in the community level, as envisioned in paragraph 35.</p> <p data-bbox="1001 552 2049 762">Although the participation of all stakeholder groups is fundamental to Internet Governance, the justifications for their participation are naturally different. Some have expertise to raise market concerns, while others have the capacity to raise technological issues and others have the legitimacy to raise public interest concerns. This diversity is what makes the multistakeholder principle so valuable. Given those differences, in a mechanism of enhanced cooperation, the roles of the stakeholders should not be fixed and would probably have to be differentiated according to the issues under discussion.</p> <p data-bbox="1001 798 2049 1038">For instance, if surveillance and security are issues under discussion, while States will have a particular interest to ensure national sovereignty, civil society would be the main voice to ensure fundamental rights are respected, while private sector will be interested on creating conditions for innovation and for carrying out business and on developing products that could either protect users or enable surveillance. A balanced approach on the issue would be reached if fundamental human rights are respected, security is maintained and the business environment remains innovation friendly. It is a difficult task that could be achieved if all these stakeholders have their voices heard.</p> <p data-bbox="1001 1074 2049 1254">roles and responsibilities from the same stakeholders could be different if we shift to another policy-area. For instance, if the subject is copyright enforcement, we would have some developed countries aligned with representatives from the entertainment industry while developing countries would be aligned with interests from civil society and ICT businesses. Therefore, roles and responsibilities for ensuring a balanced approach will be different than the previous example.</p>
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Yes	Japan, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Kasumigaseki 2-1-2, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8926, JAPAN m3.ichikawa@soumu.go.jp	<p>Answers to questions 5 and 7:</p> <p>With regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, governments should share the expectations and concerns of various other stakeholders related to the Internet from a variety of perspectives, and make proper arrangements to provide feedback on the results of what is shared with each community.</p> <p>On the other hand, other stakeholders should participate in discussions to solve challenges concerning international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and express their opinions. In addition, each stakeholder makes use of its knowledge and experience to conduct activities and promote cooperation, thus contributing to the solution to these challenges.</p>
Yes	Cote d'Ivoire, DIGILEXIS – SPR, 28 BP 1485 Abidjan 28 kichango@gmail.com	<p>The formulation referring to “respective roles and responsibilities” for stakeholders in the Tunis outcomes is misleading. Multistakeholder governance is not meant to be conducted in silos but rather in an integrated manner. The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders cannot be fixed in Internet governance. For example civil society can in some instances represent specific marginalized communities or user or interest groups (e.g. the visually impaired). At other times civil society can be experts providing input and guidance on how to approach policy issues. Still at other times civil society can play a ‘watch’ role to monitor the behavior of business or government in order to protect the public interest, and so on. Roles and responsibilities of stakeholder groups will depend on the type of process, and the specific interests involved and the stake in the outcome of each process. This is why it is so important to uphold the multistakeholder principle at all levels of decision-making as opposed to compartmentalizing stakeholders into fixed and definitive roles.</p> <p>Otherwise stated, every stakeholder group must seek consultation with the other stakeholders regarding whatever issues the former is leading on. This applies to the technical community, civil society, business and, of course, government. Most particularly, government being a unique power wielder of its kind among all Internet stakeholders, we will go as far as to say the government has a particular duty to include and consult with Internet user groups, business and civil society within their jurisdiction for any policy they seek to formulate and enforce. There can’t be any meaning to enhanced cooperation at any level, particularly at international level, if governments do not understand or live up to the spirit of openness and inclusiveness that characterize multistakeholder governance. It is equally important that the technical community, in the</p>

		<p>decisions they make regarding technology design and implementation, afford to all other stakeholders the opportunity to understand what is at stake and provide inputs which should be given serious consideration and addressed to the extent possible in the spirit of consensus. In that process, governments may provide, make requests or recommendations. It goes without saying that without the appropriate technology being available in the first place, either business or civil society can do little that may impact internet policy while bypassing the government.</p>
Yes	<p>France, INTLNET, 120 chemin des Crouzettes, Saint-Vincent de Barbeyrargues, France 34730, info@intlnet.org</p>	<p>There is no predetermined general role or responsibility for any stakeholder other than to be its own self and respect others along with the subsidiarity mechanism.</p> <p>The human society has not changed. It is its context that is extending. This implies new tasks; they are not conceptually different from other tasks that result from other issues such as demography or global warning. Each culture may experiment in its own way to fulfill its new obligations. Up to now, our less tight calendar allowed us to have the time to experiment and, therefore, to be able to confront solutions and copy the most successful "models".</p> <p>Since the "future shock" that Alvin Toffler identified in 1970 as "too much change in too short a period of time", we had to use world summits to confront ideas "from the future" rather than mainly scrutinizing experiences and statistics from the past. This is a new way of deciding. This has also changed the way we are to implement our decisions because we usually have no one else to copy: all of us must learn on the move.</p> <p>This is why we had to come to subsidiarity and mutual help in case someone or everyone fails.</p> <p>We agreed that we wanted to go fast. Therefore, it is up to the first one who is ready. We hoped that the UN General Secretary would give the momentum. He did not, or at least not enough. Therefore, it is up to any of those who are ready in their own area to start an "enhanced cooperation" with his/her/its neighbors in that area. This may lead to something that the WSIS did not foresee and that blocks its process: conflicts between</p>

		<p>enhanced cooperations; as in Dubai for the ITU December meeting on the World Telecommunications Treaty. The IGF is the place to settle such conflicts. This is mutual help toward subsidiarity based on good will capacity.</p>
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Yes	<p>Saudi Arabia, Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC) PO Box 75606, Riyadh 11588, Saudi Arabia MAJED ALMAZYED, mmazyed@citc.gov.sa</p>	<p>In the table below, the various stakeholders are identified as follows based on Art. 35 & 36 of the Tunis Agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Governments 2 The private sector 3 Civil society 4 Intergovernmental organizations 5 International organizations 6 The technical community and academia <p>Aspects of enhanced cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a body for enhanced cooperation - 4 Processes for consultation and multistakeholder collaboration - 1,2,3,4,5,6 Process for final agreement - 1,4 Process for dissemination - 1,4 Adoption and implementation in the national context (including regulation, legislation, inter-agency processes and cooperation, civil concerns and technical issues) - 1,2,3,6 Adoption and implementation in the international context (including treaties, international law, international cooperation, related standards and technical developments) - 1,2,4,5,6
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Yes	United States of America	Enhanced cooperation, as outlined in the WSIS Outcomes (including the Tunis Agenda), includes all stakeholders and, as noted above, can be used to address policy issues. Given the diversity of issues, it may be counterproductive to narrowly prescribe set roles and responsibilities to the respective stakeholders, including governments. The important thing about roles and responsibilities in implementing enhanced cooperation is that it requires collaboration amongst the stakeholders – and certainly active and robust consultation even in actions that are considered the purview of government in public policy making – in order to realize the goal of an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable cyberspace. Further, that collaboration needs to occur in an inclusive, global way, utilizing existing multi-stakeholder institutions and other cooperative venues for engagement and in a flexible way to ensure that any one effort takes all considerations into account and encourages broader and more creative problem solving.
Yes	United States, Intel, 12 Poet Drive, Matawan NJ, 07747, Mike.s.chartier@intel.com	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.

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 government should provide an enabling environment where free speech is respected, and where stakeholders can engage in a constructive manner. • The stakeholders together with government should provide resources and tools for enabling enhanced cooperation. • The role of the enhanced cooperation stakeholders is to maintain a neutral space for everyone. Through enhanced cooperation different issues pertaining to public policy are discussed and shared for a better advocacy process in national ICT policies. • Business sector should provide infrastructure that supply telecommunications and Internet access to users but one that is also affordable. • Civil Society should play the role of ensuring that Internet policy and in particular on matters related to human rights, infringement of moral behaviour through mass media, corporate social responsibility, social change and access to information are adhered to.
Yes	<p>Switzerland, Federal Office of Communications OFCOM, 44 rue de l'Avenir, CH-2501 Biel/Bienne, Switzerland ir@bakom.admin.ch</p>	<p>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 is-sues, 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.</p>

Yes	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>The roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders vary from issue to issue; furthermore, over time, reflecting changes in the evolution and use of the Internet, they may change in nature and importance. A flexible approach is needed to take advantage of technological and other developments, that may change the optimal roles of stakeholders (like what happened in telecoms)</p> <p>It is important to keep in mind the definition of Internet Governance (TA§34) as “development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society of shared principles, norms, rules (...)”.</p> <p>The badly drafted paragraph defining stakeholders’ roles and responsibilities (TA §35) excludes other stakeholders from having a role on international public policy issues. This is in conflict not only with TA§34, which should take precedence, but also with reality.</p>
Yes	France, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), 38 Cours Albert 1er 75008 Paris, aha@iccwbo.org	<p>Il stakeholders including governments should continue to build cooperative initiatives between organizations and processes related to Internet governance matters. All stakeholders have a responsibility and role in operationalizing enhanced cooperation.</p> <p>6. How should enhanced cooperation be implemented to enable governments, on an equal</p>
Yes	Czech Republic, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, Na Frantisku 32, 110 15 Prague 1, novakovam@mpo.cz	<p>Governments – policy making role both at national and international level, coordination and collaborative role, they should serve as intermediaries and fundraisers while also searching for weak spots in the system</p> <p>Private sector – infrastructure building, effective and cost recovery policies, spread of products, research</p> <p>Academia – capacity building, search for new solutions and opportunities</p> <p>Civil society – protection of consumers’ and citizens’ interests, discussion</p>

Yes	<p>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>	<p>International cooperation in the field of cyber security begins at the national level, because that is where we form understanding of problems and develop legislative initiative. In this scope, the Government's role is to develop the national legislation regulating cyberspace (if it was not initiated by business organizations or civil society) or to take valuable participation in this process. Other participants of this process at the national level can be represented by commercial firms and civil organizations.</p> <p>At the international level, the main participants of the cross-country dialogue are the authorized representatives of the national public organizations, including delegates from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Legislative Assembly and the law enforcement officers who represent the official position of the country and ensure its realizations on the international level.</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:</p> <p>Las partes interesadas, incluyendo los gobiernos tienen la responsabilidad de llevar a cabo todas las acciones necesarias desde el ámbito de sus respectivas competencias, en aras de lograr la construcción de una sociedad de la información que permita a todos los pueblos del mundo crear, consultar, utilizar y compartir la información y el conocimiento pero de manera responsable, es decir, mediante la protección de la información, de la privacidad y de los datos personales, así como respetando los contenidos protegidos por derecho de autor.</p> <p>CANIETI:</p> <p>En un país como México el Gobierno es el principal propulsor del tema, sin embargo el Congreso, ha hecho su parte legislando y teniendo Comisiones específicas sobre el tema, como la de agenda digital. La IP, como esta Cámara –CANIETI, promoviendo y empujando el tema. Aprovecho para anexar la propuesta de Agenda Digital de la CANIETI, en conjunto con otros actores como la Cámara de Diputados y el Senado, además de otros organismos empresariales. En este documento se contestan muchas de las preguntas aquí vertidas.</p>

Yes	United States of America, United States Council for International Business (USCIB), 1400 K Street, NW, Suite 905, Washington, DC 20005 bwanner@uscib.org	All stakeholders including governments should continue to build cooperative initiatives between organizations and processes related to Internet governance matters. All stakeholders have a responsibility and role in operationalizing enhanced cooperation.
Yes	43 civil society organizations, 10 of them with ECOSOC consultative status, and many more individuals. Organizations supporting the proposal: 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	Enhanced Cooperation is a dynamic process due to the dynamic nature of internet. As a result, the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders would need to be broadly defined. In this regard, we concur with the recommendations of the Working Group on Internet Governance on the role of different stakeholders – as listed below: Governments: Public authority for Internet related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States and that they have rights and responsibilities for international Internet public policy. Their roles and responsibilities include:- Public policy-making and coordination and implementation, as appropriate, at the national level, and policy development and coordination at the regional and international levels; Creating an enabling environment for information and communication technology (ICT) development; Oversight functions; Development and adoption of laws, regulations and standards; Treaty-making; Development of best practices; Fostering capacity-building in and through ICTs. Promoting research and development of technologies and standards; Promoting access to ICT services; Combating cybercrime; Fostering international and regional cooperation; Promoting the development of infrastructure and ICT applications; Addressing general developmental issues; Promoting multilingualism and cultural diversity; Dispute resolution and arbitration. Private sector: The private sector has important role and responsibilities which include the following:- Industry self-regulation; Development of best practices; Development of policy

proposals, guidelines and tools for policymakers and other stakeholders; Research and development of technologies, standards and processes; Contribution to the drafting of national law and participation in national and international policy development; Fostering innovation; Arbitration and dispute resolution; Promoting capacity-building.

Civil society: Civil society has also played an important role on Internet matters especially at the community level and should continue to play such roles. The roles and responsibilities of civil society include:-

Awareness-raising and capacity-building (knowledge, training, skills sharing); Promoting various public interest objectives; Facilitating network-building; Mobilizing citizens in democratic processes; Bringing perspectives of marginalized groups, including, for example, excluded communities and grass-roots activists; Engaging in policy processes; Contributing expertise, skills, experience and knowledge in a range of ICT policy areas; Contributing to policy processes and policies that are more bottom-up, people-centred and inclusive; Research and development of technologies and standards; Development and dissemination of best practices; Helping to ensure that political and market forces are accountable to the needs of all members of society; Encouraging social responsibility and good governance practice. Advocating for the development of social projects and activities that are critical but may not be “fashionable” or profitable; Contributing to shaping visions of human-centred information societies based on human rights, sustainable development, social justice and empowerment.

Furthermore, the contribution to the Internet of the academic community is very valuable and constitutes one of its main sources of inspiration, innovation and creativity. Similarly, the technical community and its organizations are deeply involved in Internet operation, Internet standard-setting and Internet services development. Both of these groups make a permanent and valuable contribution to the stability, security, functioning and evolution of the Internet. They interact extensively with and within all stakeholder groups. The para 35 of the Tunis Agenda recognises the role of intergovernmental organizations in facilitating the coordination of internet related public policy issues and international organizations in the development of internet related technical standards and relevant policies.

Yes	LATVIA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, mission.un-gen@mfa.gov.lv	The most important responsibility of each stakeholder group is to demonstrate the will and determination in engaging with other stakeholders in addressing challenges that bring evolution of the Internet. Collaboration is a key in finding right answers to all questions pertaining to the future of the Internet.
Yes	BULGARIA, Law and Internet Foundation, bul. Patriarh Evtimii 36, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria info@netlaw.bg	<p>Governments should give the appropriate attention to the Internet and other information technologies through positive policies. They should not undermine their importance. They have to ensure that freedom of expression is provided, to continue providing funding for the infrastructural development required for adequate Internet access in all areas of the society that serve as economic hubs. For instance when necessary, governments should lower the taxes for national ICT infrastructure projects. On the other hand not only governments but also multilateral institutions and bilateral public donors should provide more financial support. There should be public finance for the ICT access and services in rural areas and disadvantage populations. Vendors of technologies should understand that when lowering the prices they will attract more customers. Examples for possible actions in developing countries are the following actions from different stakeholders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Telecommunications providers willing to package and market prepaid and subscription (post-paid) broadband offerings with limited speed or data packages at a lower cost; 2. An excited local ecosystem offering creative, affordable bundles and/or financing; and 3. Government and regulatory incentives, sponsorship, and alignment to national broadband and overall ICT objectives.
Yes	BULGARIA, Department of Administration Modernization, Council of Ministers, 1 Dondukov Blvd.1594 Sofia is.ivanov@government.bg	While the governments have the regulatory role, the other stakeholders possess the practice-derived expertise that could, through partnership, contribute to the elaboration and implementation of new national and global policies pertaining to Internet.

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: hhrstov@mtitc.government.bg</p>	<p>It is stated in the Tunis Agenda that governments possess a key role in the enhanced cooperation process and their main objective is to shape the relevant public policy on an international scale</p> <p>It would be valuable to collect examples of cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet which are currently taking place, in both United Nations and other contexts. These could then be mapped and reviewed in order to identify gaps in existing cooperation, to establish the effectiveness of these examples of cooperation in enabling governments to fulfil their responsibilities, and to suggest ways in which cooperation could be further enhanced. It is suggested that this would provide a systematic evidence base for decision-making by governments and international organisations including the CSTD.</p> <p>The term "Internet stakeholders" has neither been defined, nor agreed upon yet. We recognize different service and infrastructure providers, venue owners, regulators, end-users, retailers, researchers, policy-makers, to name but a few. That makes it extremely difficult to prescribe specific roles to each category of stakeholders.</p>
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Yes	Bulgaria, Executive Agency Electronic Communication Networks and Information Systems. Bulgaria 1000 "Gurko 6" str. mail@esmis.government.bg	<p>Many government interventions already happen at the national level and with civil society's support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network neutrality rules to stop operators from discriminating: Providing incentives to promote migration to IPv6: Enforceable standards for the protection of personal data: Extending universal service policies to include Internet access: -Governments must be involved at the global level in two cases: Where their interventions at the national level cause spillovers: To hold others to account for infringing universal human rights: <p>-The private sector has had, and should continue to have, an important role in the development of the Internet, both in the technical and economic fields.</p> <p>-Civil society has also played an important role on Internet matters, especially at community level, and should continue to play such a role.</p> <p>-Intergovernmental organizations have had, and should continue to have, a facilitating role in the coordination of Internet-related public policy issues.</p> <p>-International organizations have also had and should continue to have an important role in the development of Internet-related technical standards and relevant policies.</p>
Yes	Bulgaria, Council of Ministers, Strategic Development and Coordination Directorate 1 Dondukov Blvd 1594 Sofia y.stoyanov@government.bg, l.kamenova@government.bg	<p>As far as we know, the term "Internet stakeholders" has neither been defined, nor agreed upon yet.</p> <p>We recognize different service and infrastructure providers, venue owners, regulators, end-users, retailers, researchers, policy-makers, to name but a few. That makes it extremely difficult to prescribe specific roles to each category of stakeholders.</p> <p>However, in broad outline, the Governments should develop and implement comprehensive national and sector-specific e-strategies. Interested business parties should cooperate by all means with the Governments and invest private money in line with the existing strategies and regulations, following their commercial goals.</p>

Yes	<p>Bulgaria, Bissera Zankova - Media Adviser to the Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications (MTITC) Sofia, 9 Diakon Ignatii Str. bzankova@gmail.com</p>	<p>It is stated in the Tunis Agenda that governments possess a key role in the enhanced cooperation process and their main objective is to shape the relevant public policy on an international scale. The term government is varied and refers to different state bodies with various competences that operate at different levels. See Workshop 50. Enhanced cooperation and the Internet addressing organizations Joint workshop with APRICOT meeting in Singapore at http://conference.apnic.net/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/59107/Workshop50BdIC.pdf</p> <p>Other stakeholders' involvement is also of importance for the successful accomplishment of the process and they also have responsibilities. See http://www.itu.int/en/wtpf-13/Documents/backgrounder-wtpf-13-enhanced-cooperation-en.pdf</p> <p>The goal pursued by the private sector is to drive technological development and to create the necessary public climate for wide application of ICTs through experiment and innovation and reinstatement of entrepreneurial culture as basic prerequisites for the establishment of competitive market relationships.</p> <p>The civil society sector can contribute immensely to enhanced cooperation through the implementation of common projects, consultations on strategies papers, capacity building, information exchange, database, providing expertise, fostering networking and aiming at public mobilization. In its work non-governmental organizations are normally supported by human rights organizations the activities of which put emphasis on human rights protection in the new digital environment.</p> <p>Technical communities can contribute to enhanced cooperation through technical expertise, common projects, up to date information and creating relevant data bases. The academic community has the capacity to support a variety of aspects of enhanced cooperation such as being a think tank raising proposals and ideas, providing expert analysis and consultation at all levels.</p> <p>International organizations should provide fora for deliberation and discussion and facilitate the overall complex process at global, regional and local level.</p> <p>The media can serve best as promoting the principles of enhanced cooperation by boosting the exchange of views among stakeholders, placing enhanced cooperation as a central issue on public agenda, driving debate and scrutinizing implementation by different stakeholders (the governments above all) and assuring the highest degree of transparency of the overall process.</p>
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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	Paragraph 36 of the agenda recognizes the technical community's "valuable contribution to the functioning and development of the Internet". Two distinct processes requiring different implementation mechanisms are envisaged.
Yes	Bulgaria, Sofia University "St. Kl. Ohridski" Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics 5 James Bouchier Blvd. Sofia 1164, Bulgaria krassen@fmi.uni-sofia.bg	Major international well-recognized organizations like UN, EC and other public bodies should be responsible for the global Internet management and regulations to allow free and unlimited access to all. National governments should take care of local communication infrastructure, providing rich set of information services, removing all barriers for free access to all information resources, to fight against illegal and criminal use of Internet and preserving all major human rights. Many non-government organizations at national and international level should play the role of inspecting and controlling other organizations and stakeholders.
Yes	Bulgaria, Ministry of Economy and Energy 8 Slavyanska str., Sofia 1000, Bulgaria ts.tsankova@mee.government.bg	From one point of view the main activity of our organization is to implement Sector strategy for e-governance by developing e-services for citizens and companies and on a later stage to integrate it fully in the state e-government portal. From other perspective, as a Ministry of Economy and Energy our organization is working in the area of enhancing and extending ICT sector in Bulgarian economy, done mostly legislatively and practically supported by Bulgarian Investment Agency.

Yes	Country: Switzerland Organization: Internet Society Address: Galerie Jean-Malbuisson 15 Email: bommelaer@isoc.org	<p>There is no single organization "in charge" of the Internet. Governance is a set of distributed processes that reflect the nature of the underlying distributed technology. These arrangements are also known as the Internet model or the Internet ecosystem (http://www.internetsociety.org/who-makes-internet-work-internet-ecosystem), which only functions with the engagement of all relevant stakeholders in their respective areas of responsibility and expertise. In most cases, participation is based on knowledge and need, rather than formal membership. This encourages broad participation and reduces barriers to Internet technical and policy development processes.</p> <p>All relevant stakeholders in this ecosystem have respective expertise and responsibility in implementing the various aspects of enhanced cooperation. Schematically, one could characterize the roles of the different stakeholders as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Governments: ensure that regulatory frameworks foster Internet development and reduce barriers to creation and innovation, and watch over Internet users/citizens; * Civil society: provide diverse perspectives from a broad range of interests and help the community to identify users' needs; * Business: provide Internet access and services, content and applications; * Technical and academic community: develop the core Internet architecture, standards and protocols that enable the Internet to continue functioning as an interoperable and global network.
Yes	Division for the Information Society (DI) Ministry of External Relations - Brazil Tel: +55 (61) 2030-6609 - FAX: +55 (61) 2030-6613	<p>Governments have the responsibility to put in place public policies that will create an enabling environment for Internet to flourish and develop.</p> <p>The development of such policies should, however, be done in consultation with all stakeholders. An appropriate framework is therefore required to ensure that the roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders are fully exercised in offering their strengths, voicing their demands and providing relevant inputs and expertise for policy development.</p> <p>The importance of the multistakeholder dimension in the development of public policies cannot be overstated as in some cases actions taken by other stakeholders may prove to be more effective to achieve goals set in public policies than the mere issuance of regulation by governments. In every case, stakeholders must be involved, as appropriate, in ensuring the implementation of public policies thus developed.</p>

