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?	Please enter your contact details:	6. How should enhanced cooperation be implemented to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet?
Yes	Ian Peter, Internet Governance Caucus member, Australia ian.peter@ianpeter.com	establish relevant protocols and procedures
Yes	Nnenna Nwakanma NNNENA.ORG/ACSIS/Africa IGF Rue des Jardins 22 BP 1764 ABJ 22 Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire	Governments are NOT the only stakeholder who need to be enabled. I still think that governments are over-running the IGF. In some countries, civil Society is intimidated. The technical community is being quarantined and academia and private sector have not been engaged.

| Yes | Country: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Organization: CENTRE AFRICAIN D'ECHANGE CULTUREL

Adress: CAMPUS NUMERIQUE FRANCOPHONE DE KINSHASA.44, AVENUE DE L'HOPITAL

email: cafec3m@yahoo.fr/b.schombe@gmail.com | We can not reinvent the wheel. There must be at national level, there is a framework for multi-stakeholder dialogue that allows members of the government, private sector entities of civil society, UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations, with expertise in the issues raised, to discuss the ins and outs of or problems identified.
Each country has its own realities, but that does not mean we can not make use of external expertise in a given field.
Digital technology has no border, the search for solutions to problems encountered often require a holistic and inclusive approach. |

Yes	Russia, Coordination Center for Russian Top-Level Domains, 8, Zoologicheskaya Str., Moscow, 123242, Russia; info@cctld.ru	6. Implementation of enhanced cooperation to enable governments fully realize their potential as one of major stakeholders, on equal footing, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet should provide for a continuous multidirectional and multilateral dialogue under the auspices of a UN-mandated multistakeholder forum with the ultimate three-fold objective of: • Promoting awareness of their respective remit under the Tunis agenda; • Disseminating best practices; and • Absorbing and capitalizing on other stakeholders' public policy recommendations and advice The existing international organizations likewise should contemplate using the methodology of enhanced cooperation to shape up policies within their respective mandates Finally, such forums, that employ the multistakeholder model, should pay a sufficient attention to shaping consensus-based general principles of development of international public policy in the Internet area.
Yes	Sweden, Netnod, Franzéngatan 5, 112 51 Stockholm, info@netnod.se	Each stakeholder group that earlier is used to processes where they can have an explicit say in what the decisions might look like must be prepared on situations where that stakeholder group is in minority. This includes Governments that although they do have a special role as they do decide on regulation can not have a final say on anything. Just like private sector although they have a final say on business models can not have a final say either. To start with each stakeholder group should participate in the processes normally only other stakeholder groups do run. And those processes must be changed so that this multi stakeholder cooperation is possible. This includes but is not limited to access to material, participation at meetings, in the decision making process etc.

Yes	Bangladesh The Forum for Development, Journalism and Communication Studies (FOCUS) focus_bangladesh@yahoo.com	Two ways; Provide logistic and policy supports and Exchange positive and negative findings of experience among countries
Yes	Russia Russian Association for Electronic Communications Presnenskaya embankment, 12, Federation Tower West, floor 46, Moscow, 123100 www.raec.ru info@raec.ru	It is possible to reach the equality of governmental participation and influence within the enhanced cooperation only on the basis of different forms of coordination and integration. World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and Internet Governance Forum (IGF) represent nowadays the main platforms for enhancing international cooperation to define the future development of the Internet. At the same time it should be stressed that those platforms fit especially to reveal the main weaknesses and controversial debate topics in the field of cooperation and reach the framework consensus. To ensure the systematic cooperation and real actions to treat the wide scope of concrete problems governments need to develop new forms of flexible cooperation on regional and international grounds.
Yes	Country: United States Organization: Internet Governance Project Address: Syracuse University School of Information Studies Syracuse, NY 13244 USA E-mail: press@internetgovernance.org	In our view, governments have no special or unique role in Internet governance. They should have the exact same status as any other stakeholder group. In other words, individual members of government agencies (at all levels of government, including the local and provincial level), should be able to participate in Internet policy development institutions on an equal-status basis with all other participants. We should not assume that one viewpoint "represents" everyone in a nation any more than we should assume that one viewpoint represents all of civil society or all private sector business.

| Yes | 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 | Each relevant organization should consider, within a multi-stakeholder environment, ways of improving government participation at its own decision-making processes. ICANN provides channels of participation from civil society, the private sector, and technical community, while simultaneously allowing for an integration of public interest through government representation. This is made possible through the Government Advisory Committee (GAC), comprised of 128 participant governments and 28 observer international organizations. In addition, ICANN is addressing the perception of under-representation by some governments by developing a 3-year strategy aimed at improving government participation and interaction within ICANN multi-stakeholder model, in a way that it becomes more meaningful to them and acceptable by the whole ICANN community as not dominant, where governments also start to accept that they are one constituency among many within a global multi-stakeholder governance model.

Critical here is the notion of the global governance of a shared resource (the Internet) where no single entity has a unique responsibility. All governments should have the ability to have an equal involvement (as they do in ICANN GAC model) of determining, within their mandate, public policy issues. |

		South-South Opportunity jrtnchekoua@gmail.com B.P 33 Yaoundé Cameroon"	At a time when digital tools are spreading everywhere in our daily life, carriers of both social cohesion, personal development and collective economic performance, governments have a responsibility to help reduce the digital divide. The digital divide may be generational, social or cultural, but the supposed digital divide between rural and urban has largely faded as it continues to attract the attention of the authorities. Stressing the need Despite this favorable development of Internet policy, "" digital divide "" widens in France. the absolute necessity of denying that the gap between those of our citizens who master these new tools the rest of the population increase.
Yes			
	Yes	USA American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) 3635 Concorde Parkway, Suite 200 Chantilly, Virginia, 20151 chandley@arin.net	It is important to recognize and define what "international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet" means. There are many layers to policy and a variety of stakeholders. Policy makers should feel free to call on the wide area of expertise available to them, and should make public policy goals both clear and high-level, recognizing that aids their consideration during development of global technical standards and practices that keep the Internet running. It is essential that all stakeholders recognize that the call for enhanced cooperation in the Tunis Agenda was "to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet," rather than the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not have international public policy implications.

Yes	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	Please refer Answer #3.
Yes	Country:Japan Organization:KEIDANREN Address:1-3-2,OTEMACHI CHIYODA-KU,TOKYO 100-8188 E-mail:joho@keidanren.or.jp	During the international public policy making process, policies need to be designed and implemented in accordance with transparent and clear rules. It is not just a matter of efficient government, but governments also have a major role in leading multi-stakeholders in policy making, policy evaluations and its improvement.
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	As mentioned in question 3, we appreciate IGF promoting various multistakeholders including governments to share information and exchange opinions regarding the relevant international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. We should not make discussions more complicated or deconcentrated, but make use of the proven framework of IGF. By utilizing IGF framework, the governments should not intervene the fields which each stakeholder can take sound and autonomous actions. We expect governments to coordinate and implement the bare minimum of required international policies and domestic policies which only the governments can work on.

| 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 | Enhanced cooperation should be implemented through iterative improvements in the global inclusiveness and effective participation of the existing mechanisms of Internet governance. Horizontal exchange among stakeholder groups should be encouraged on global, regional, national and local levels. |
| Yes | United States,
Imagining the Internet,
CB 2850, Elon University, 27244,
andersj@elon.edu | I do not have time to complete the survey. I suggest that you never ask more than eight questions. Most people you really want to respond to this are not paid, full-time policy people representing corporations or governments. We do not have staffs to assist, we do have other full-time work and ours are the voices most likely to ring true and the least likely to be heard. These are the voices you should be involving in order to achieve enhanced cooperation. |

Yes	Igor Milashevskiy, i.milashevskiy@minsvyaz.ru Alexander Grishchenko, a.grichenko@minsvyaz.ru Russian Federation Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications (Mincomsvyaz of Russia) 7, Tverskaya str., Moscow, 125375, Russian Federation Email: office@minsvy	Governments, on an equal footing, can carry out their roles and responsibilities only within the framework of intergovernmental organizations, where they have equal rights and responsibilities. Russia believes that the ITU is an organization of that kind.

| Yes | RIPE NCC
Singel 258
1016AB Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Email: externalrelations@ripe.net | Paragraph 69 of the Tunis Agenda lays out the rationale for enhanced cooperation – "to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues."

Defining the roles of different policy-making bodies – a constant process that is facilitated by enhanced cooperation - is vital to ensuring that governments, acting in their legitimate public policy-making role, do not duplicate or ignore the community-driven, bottom-up policy-making mechanisms that have effectively facilitated the development of today's Internet.

At the same time, enhanced cooperation is a means to ensure that in those areas where government is the appropriate policy-making organ, such policy-making draws on the knowledge and expertise of other stakeholders to minimize conflict between different policy layers. |

| Yes | Ellen Blackler
Vice President, Global Public Policy
The Walt Disney Company
425 Third Street, Suite 1100
Washington DC 20024
United States | Governments have special responsibilities to protect their citizens and national interests and, as a result, have a critical role in the formation and implementation of policy goals.   While many issues fit squarely in the purview of sovereign nations, even in those cases, the best outcomes will be those that have been informed by increased collaboration, increased understanding of the factors that have allowed the Internet to flourish to date and a strong understanding of how national actions affect the broader ecosystem.   Enhanced cooperation will not strip governments of their sovereign powers, nor should it increase regulatory control over Internet operations.   Instead, it can ensure that national government actions are working to support the sustainable growth of the information society worldwide and for all. |

| Yes | 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 | Discussions and decision-making processes relating to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet need to be open to the active participation of government representatives, working alongside those of other stakeholder interests and expertise, in an open and transparent manner, and in accordance with their legitimate roles of safeguarding and promoting the public interest. A template for this equitable, balanced and inclusive approach is provided by ICANN. The progressive introduction of non-Latin script domains, the initiative to expand the number of generic top level domains so that competition and innovation is enhanced while also creating new opportunities for communities and the embedding of consumer safeguards in registry policies, are all being achieved through the active contribution of government policy experts in ICANN's policy processes. Furthermore, the independent reviews (with governmental participation) of ICANN's performance and processes under the Affirmation of Commitments, ensure that ICANN benefits from proper scrutiny and recommendations for improvement in the global public interest. |

| Yes | ORGANISATIONAL ENDORSEMENTS:

Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
Global
Valeria Betancourt <valeriab@apc.org>

Bytes for All, Pakistan
Pakistan
Shahzad Ahmad
<shahzad@bytesforall.pk>

Centre for Community Informatics Research. Development an | We acknowledge that governments remain the main representative structure for international public policy development. This typically takes place through the UN and other multi-lateral institutions such as the WTO, etc. But on Internet-related public policy issues, there are transnational interests and impacts that governments cannot adequately take into account without the full participation of other stakeholders. There is room for discussion about the best way of involving those stakeholders, and it does not necessarily mean placing them on an equal level with governments. There would be value in establishing a framework or mechanism to address Internet related public policy issues that do not already have a home in any existing global forum, or where that forum does not fulfil the WSIS process criteria, including the participation of all stakeholders. Such a framework or mechanism should be non-duplicative and should take advantage of the expertise of existing arrangements, mechanisms, institutions or organisations where relevant.

There is also a link between the global and national level. Governments need to put in place transparent, accountable, processes at the national level to support those at the global level. If one takes, for example, ICANN and the GAC, many governments are now participating in the GAC, but their participation is not always transparent to national stakeholders, and it is not clear who they are accountable to at national level. Member states need to fulfil WSIS process criteria at the national level otherwise it does not make much sense (other than just to large powerful business and CS actors) to implement them at the global level. |
| Yes | Malaysia
Consumers International
Lot 5-1 Wisma WIM, Jalan Wan Kadir 3, Taman Tun Dr Ismail, WP 60000, Malaysia
jeremy@ciroap.org | We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 below. |

Yes	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	Those governments which truly wish to take their human rights obligations seriously need to start to act accordingly, and cooperate in doing so. This cooperation should be conducted in a fully transparent manner, and on the basis of an open multistakeholder discourse aimed at figuring out good and effective strategies for safeguarding the human rights in the digital age.
Yes	(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	Initially as per the Enhanced Cooperation Task Force proposal, see http://enhanced-cooperation.org/RFA/1 . Then the discourse in the context of the Working Groups of the Enhanced Cooperation Task Force will show that for some issues further international institutions are needed, and there will be reform proposals arising out of the Enhanced Cooperation Task Force to enhance existing international institutions, and to create new ones, as appropriate. However there are some issues where the need for such institutions is so clear and urgent that it does not make sense to wait with establishing those institutions until the Enhanced Cooperation Task Force has been established and can be used to work out a proposal. These include the creation of an UN institution to take over the oversight function over ICANN and IANA from the US government, and the creation of an UN institution that works to enable governments to protect their citizens and residents from trans-border surveillance by foreign intelligence services.

| Yes | Anja Kovacs, Project Director
Internet Democracy Project
C14E
Munirka DDA Flats
New Delhi 110067
India

anja@internetdemocracy.in | Current debates around this issue often give the impression that there are only two options where Internet governance arrangements are concerned: the status quo and a more centralised form of governance, the latter often (though not always) imagined as involving greater government control. This is, however, a fallacy. While it is clear that a more inclusive system of Internet governance needs to be developed - and the status quo, thus, is not an option – centralisation is not a good alternative.

This is because it mistakes the Internet for an issue, rather than understanding it as a space. This is important to highlight for two reasons. First, it emphasises that the Internet's boundaries are different from those in the offline world (neither do they coincide with geographical boundaries nor are they of the same nature), which clearly has implications for the ways in which its governance should be structured. But second, it also makes self-evident the mistake in thinking that one body, and one set of experts, could possibly be responsible for effective policy making on all Internet-related matters. As the Internet is not an issue but a space, high-quality international public policy that addresses the concerns of even the most marginalised of users is unlikely to emerge from a top-down process that is led by and vests decision-making power in one single body, as such a centralised process will be able to accommodate only a very limited number and range of experts (and will likely also frequently consult the same small circle of people).

What we require instead, therefore, is a distributed form of governance, which will ensure that a far wider range of actors and a far more substantive amount of expertise will be drawn on in international Internet public policy making. Rather than one single global Internet policy making body, we require a distributed or networked form of governance, in which different multistakeholder networks of experts develop policy on the issues that fall within their particular expertise. To help further such efforts and assist in making connections between issues and networks where necessary, one global body could function as a clearing house for all such efforts, but this body should not function as a decision-making body per se.

By formally endorsing and supporting a distributed or networked form of governance (the seeds of which are already in place), all stakeholders would also be able to already start moving forward in a more concerted fashion on issues that attract less controversy, such as multilingualism and access, while time can be taken to evolve models and solutions acceptable to all stakeholders - including all governments - on more controversial issues, such as cyber security. Seeing the great controversy that proposed one-size-fits-all solutions attract at present, agreement on centralised systems will likely take a long time to reach, leaving other important issues, on which work could progress with far less trouble, hanging in the mean time - with only adverse effects for Internet |

			users.
Yes		Country: India Organization: SFLC.IN Address: 2nd Floor, K-9, Birbal Road, Jangpura Extension, New Delhi -110 014, India. E-mail : mishi@softwarefreedom.org	Enhanced cooperation would act as an enabling platform for governments in development of national Internet policies. Such cooperation should support an enabling and competitive environment for necessary investment in ICT infrastructure, development of new services and policies pertaining to them. It should help in the spread of ICT-enabled services in the case of national and local governments. This in turn would help in the implementation of cross-sectoral and cross-institutional coordination as stated in the Tunis Agenda. Development of public policies from the enhanced cooperation platform would ensure stability, security and continuity. The engagement with various stakeholders should happen at multiple levels, viz., global, national and local. This should ensure a proper and meaningful participation in international policy dialogues by the Government as well as by the various stakeholders in the country. There should be sharing of information, resources and know how between the Government and various stakeholders and this would facilitate better policy making on issues.

| Yes | LACNIC

Latin American and Caribbean Regional Addresses Registry

Rambla República de México 6215, Montevideo, Uruguay.

comunicaciones@lacnic.net | Paragraph 69 of the Tunis Agenda lays out the rationale for enhanced cooperation.

Defining the roles of different policy-making bodies – a constant process that is facilitated by enhanced cooperation - is vital to ensuring that governments, acting in their legitimate public policy-making role, can find their own role and be able to address their concerns without duplicating or ignoring the community-driven, bottom-up policy-making mechanisms that have effectively facilitated the development of today's Internet. If fact, it is extremely important that the public sector can increase its ability to engage in those bottom-up policy processes, in equal footing with other stakeholders.

At the same time, enhanced cooperation is a means to ensure that in those areas where government is the appropriate policy-making organ, such policy-making draws on the knowledge and expertise of other stakeholders in order to improve the sources of information and the processes themselves, and also to minimize conflict between different policy layers.

Governments should also strengthen their contributions related to broadband access, public and private partnerships, promotion of IXPs and so on. |
| Yes | United States
Center for Democracy & Technology
1634 I Street NW #1100
Washington, DC 20006
mshears@cdt.org | Enhanced cooperation is not a mechanism for governments alone to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international Internet-related public policy issues, but for all stakeholders to cooperate more fully across the range of policy issues that are most important to them and to the public interest.

While certain policy decision-making responsibility remains with governments – if a given policy must be backed by legislation, for example – the legitimacy of decision-making becomes quickly suspect if it is not informed by all stakeholders. The Tunis Agenda recognizes in Article 68 "the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders" - and that all stakeholders should be involved in the Internet's management (involving both technical and public policy issues). |

| Yes | | | Recognizing that there is a need to find mechanisms/means for governments to play a concrete and meaningful role in international public policy issues pertaining to the internet, we would like to emphasize that enhanced cooperation should not be driven by the need to empower governments as stakeholders in the process alone. Instead, it must seek to address the many shortcomings of the current system. In the discussion of enhanced cooperation there tends to be a focus on finding new mechanisms to facilitate government involvement in decision-making with regards to the internet, however, this approach is misguided. This is not to say that we support the status quo or that the creation of a new institution should never be considered; but rather that the creation of a new body will not address the culture problem mentioned in our response to point 3 or the structural challenges that make it difficult for governments from the global south, as well as civil society, to participate meaningfully.

In terms of pragmatic steps, we suggest continuing the constructive debate we saw at WTPF-13 on the Brazilian proposal "Operationalizing the role of government in the multistakeholder framework for internet governance" (WTPF-13/5(Rev.1)) in a multistakeholder environment. Furthermore, we suggest identifying specific international internet-related public policy issues that are not currently being addressed by any venue, formulating action plans to reform existing institutions so that they meet the WSIS criteria, and strengthening linkages between all institutions and processes addressing international internet-related public policy at the national, regional, and international levels. |

| 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 | Governments remain the stakeholder group who is primarily responsible for international policy development and this role needs to be acknowledged. However, in accordance with the Tunis Agenda, in the Internet Governance regime this role needs to be carried out with an even closer involvement of all stakeholders. This diverse participation is fundamental to enhance the toolbox for policy development as, in some cases, self-regulation, MoUs, codes of conduct, market incentives, technological choices and programing code can be more effective to set standards and conducts than hard or soft laws. The involvement of all stakeholders is necessary to identify and implement the best approach in each case, thus, Enhanced cooperation would allow governments to reach a better solution while carrying out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the internet.

For instance, when it comes to spurring innovation, the technical community and private sector are well-positioned to deal with such matters. But it is part of the role of States to enable a competitive environment, that respects consumers rights and allows users to take informed decisions about the impact of the technology they are adopting, particularly in terms of privacy, openness, interoperability, etc.

To reach balanced solutions, guaranteeing participation on equal footing is fundamental. Equality has two dimensions: equal participation within the same stakeholder group and equal participation in relation to the other stakeholders. Considering the first dimension, developing and developed countries are surely not enabled to participate in equal conditions at forums where issues pertaining to the internet have been debated. That is clearly the case of some debates that are being carried out within ITU. For instance, during the World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum it became clear that some Member States were pretty much dissatisfied by the fact that most of the opinions that were being adopted in the plenary were already debated and previously settled during the preparatory meetings, where most of them didn't have the chance to participate due to issues such as lack of resources. Civil society representatives face similar barriers, jeopardizing participation on equal footing among different stakeholder groups. This problem is also present in other organizations that participate in WSIS follow-up process.

In the context of policy discussions related to critical internet resources, there are still obstacles for governmental involvement on an equal footing, and the process towards independence and internationalization of ICANN should continue to be pursued. The Tunis Agenda mentions that a mechanism of EC should have the responsibility to propose general principles for the management and coordination of critical resources. In our opinion, these proposals should be particularly related to discussions that are at the intersection between CIR and substantive policy |

			issues, such as the WHOIS system, which had an impact on privacy. It is important to emphasize that the proposals from an EC mechanism should not be related to day-to-day technical and operational matters. For suggestions on institucional design, please refer to question 8.
Yes		Japan, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Kasumigaseki 2-1-2, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8926, JAPAN m3.ichikawa@soumu.go.jp	Governments should implement international cooperation such as capacity building, technical cooperation, best practice sharing, and cooperation towards literacy improvement and awareness-raising activities, in cooperation with other stakeholders, to countries having difficulty in carrying out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.

| Yes | Cote d'Ivoire, DIGILEXIS – SPR, 28 BP 1485 Abidjan 28 kichango@gmail.com | We acknowledge that so far governments have been the main representative structure for international public policy development, adoption/ratification and enforcement. Typically, such policy development takes place through the UN and other multi-lateral institutions such as the WTO, etc. But on Internet-related public policy issues, there are transnational interests and impacts that governments cannot adequately take into account without the full participation of other stakeholders. There is room for discussion about the best way of involving those stakeholders so that government business still remains the job of those elected or appointed in public office without confusion or conflict of competence whatsoever in that regard with non-governmental stakeholders. However, governments need to remind themselves that there are meant to represent the overall will of their nationals and putting in place mechanisms that will make it possible to consult and include their informed views on complex issues and in a decision-making process is only a more efficient way to fulfill their representative mandate. We contend that in this digital era, in this information and knowledge society, it is a formalist illusion to think that governments operate on an equal footing just because they have signed and appended official seals on a document stating that every government without exception counts for one vote. From our perspective, in this day and age, the truth is that governments that flank themselves with a cohort of business insiders, civil liberties advocates, experts and academics, all prepared to help their government officials understand all aspects of the issues debated and to remind them of the full spectrum of national interests at stake, those governments are more equal than the others notwithstanding intergovernmental democratic formalism.
There is also a link between the global and national level. Governments need to put in place transparent and accountable processes at the national level to support those at the global level. If one takes, for example, ICANN and the GAC, many governments are now participating in the GAC, but their participation is not always transparent to national stakeholders, and it is not clear who they are accountable to at national level. Member states need to fulfill WSIS process criteria at the national level otherwise it does not make much sense in the context of the internet to implement them (only) at the global level. For then governments will revert back to the notion of national sovereignty or even state absolutism when it comes to domestic internet which will sooner or later defeat the purpose of enhanced cooperation at global level.
There would be value in establishing a framework or mechanism to address Internet related public policy issues that do not already have a home in any existing global forum, or where that forum does not fulfill the WSIS process criteria, including the participation of all stakeholders. Such a framework or mechanism should be non-duplicative and should take advantage of the expertise of existing arrangements, mechanisms, institutions or organizations where relevant. |

| Yes | France, INTLNET, 120 chemin des Crouzettes, Saint-Vincent de Barbeyrargues, France 34730, info@intlnet.org | Let us forget the "pertaining to the internet" part. Enhanced cooperation means that there is no latent authority to unite different subsidiaries: this authority is to be concerted.
The difficulty that the concept meets is, as usual, that we want to turn principles into universal rules. The world is diverse and the different forms of enhanced cooperation are too. This means that an ethereal "enhanced cooperation" singular is meaningless. An enhanced cooperation spirit is to motivate and embody into a multiplicity of applied and structured enhanced cooperation projects, charters, budgets, rules, voluntaries, servants, etc. We humans are quite used to this, but in here, for the first time, we are also to cooperate with bots, the thousands, millions, billions, and trillions of bots that we have to weld the world's new anthropobotic (men/women+bots) society together.
NB: In order to best achieve this welding, we agreed at the WSIS that it had to be people centered, while most of its context is legitimately (world's economy) dollar centered. This certainly is another challenge. |

| Yes | Saudi Arabia, Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC)
PO Box 75606, Riyadh 11588, Saudi Arabia
MAJED ALMAZYED,
mmazyed@citc.gov.sa | Final policy decisions would be made by Member States. The Body should meet twice yearly (including remote participation). Standing committees studying particular issues should meet regularly via electronic means and physically as needed. Support the Body and committees by a permanent secretariat.
There should be balanced representation (region, developed vs developing) for the vicechairs, committee chairs and committee members.
There should be formal processes regarding:
• Introduction of issues in the Body.
Establishment of and reporting by committees.
• Rules for debate in the Body and committees.
• Methodology for inputs and multistakeholder collaboration leveraging existing forums, organizations and processes.
• Reaching final agreement (consensus, majority vote, etc.)
• Dissemination of policy decisions.
• Expectations and reporting of adoption and implementation in the national context (including regulation, legislation, inter-agency processes and cooperation, civil concerns and technical issues).
• Expectations and reporting of adoption and implementation in the international context (including treaties, international law, international cooperation, related standards and technical developments). |

Yes	United States of America	As noted in the United Nations Secretary General's Report, Progress made in the implementation and follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes at the regional and international levels (A/64/64-E/2009/10), "the [enhanced cooperation] process was begun in 2006 by the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General for Internet governance."
		The greatest contribution to enhanced cooperation by governments is to maximize their participation in existing Internet-related forums and institutions. One prime example is the Governmental Advisory Committee of ICANN, in which all the world's governments have equal rights and responsibilities for providing advice on issues of public policy related to the domain name systems. Another is the Internet Governance Forum, which convenes annually on a fully multi-stakeholder basis, both in its preparation and its proceedings.
		Furthermore, government engagement with stakeholders on national and regional bases is important to address issues that may have implications and opportunities in a more local environment that can then be carried into more global venues.
Yes	United States, Intel, 12 Poet Drive, Matawan NJ, 07747, Mike.s.chartier@intel.com	Enhancing cooperation is an ongoing goal and process, not an end state to be implemented. The most effective way for government to enhance its cooperation on public policy issues is to participate in the relevant organizations and to contribute to the establishment of new organizations and initiatives in line with the changes in technology. Normal bureaucratic and budgetary processes can lock governments into, or exclude them from, participating in new or changing organizations. Adopting flexible participation processes that would allow for government input into more and varied forums would certainly increase cooperation.

Yes	Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) www.kictanet.or.ke, and the Internet Society (ISOC) Kenya Chapter http://isoc.or.ke/ Contacts: Mwenda Kivuva (Kivuva@transworldafrica.com) Meshack Emakunat (memakunat@yahoo.com) Grace Githaiga (ggithaiga@hotmail.com (M	• Governments already wield a lot of power in internet policy issues. They dictate the tone and pace of emerging issues like privacy and rights of access. Governments are already much enabled, what is required is for them to allow other stakeholders have a vote in implementation on policy. • A bottom up approach to the implementation of enhanced cooperation framework is the most appropriate since it will involve a multi-stakeholder model. The governments can have forums to discuss their national ICT policies. A perfect example of their model is the KICTANET (Kenya ICT action NETWORK) which is a framework that enables discussion in ICT policies from various stakeholders. • Proper monitoring and evaluation frameworks should also be put in place to facilitate a progressive process of enhanced cooperation. From a national level advocacy then government can carry out their public policy through such frameworks. • EC should be seen as a process to facilitate and contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue, through formal or informal cooperative arrangements.
Yes	Switzerland, Federal Office of Communications OFCOM, 44 rue de l'Avenir, CH-2501 Biel/Bienne, Switzerland ir@bakom.admin.ch	There is no "one size fits all" format – the implementation will vary depending on the type of Internet-related public policy issue to be addressed. In all issues, all stakeholders should have the opportunity to make their contributions to the process.
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	Governments interested in carrying out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet should actively engage on all fora which deal with specific groups of such issues. The Governmental Advisory Committee of ICANN is a vehicle for the governments' influence on matters relating to the technical co-ordination of the unique identifiers of the Internet. As already noted under 3., it has recently become more representative and more powerful. For other public policy issues, other fora have been or are being established, some connected with existing intergovernmental organizations, some not. When governments have realized the political importance of Internet governance, it has found its place on the agenda of all sorts of intergovernmental organizations, starting from G7, Council of Europe, OECD, and other initiatives like, eg., the London Cyberspace Conference or the Swedish conference on Internet Freedom. Following the example of the IGF, a multitude of national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms have been established in accordance with paragraph 80 of the Tunis Agenda.

Yes	France, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), 38 Cours Albert 1er 75008 Paris, aha@iccwbo.org	Continued efforts should be made to facilitate the participation of governments from around the world in the existing processes and forums at national, regional, and international levels. Governments acting in a multistakeholder environment should contribute according to their mandates and competencies. However, they cannot act alone in implementing policy. They necessarily must rely on the private sector, civil society and others to implement policy. The importance of multistakeholder processes, and hence enhanced cooperation between and among stakeholders, is fundamental to the successful operationalizing and implementation of public policy issues pertaining to the Internet in a manner that scales, is effective and benefits all, while not harming innovation, creativity, investment, and opportunities to users globally ICC of course recognizes that different stakeholders should take the lead on particular issues but transparency and dialogue are key to the success of multistakeholder processes and to enhance cooperation.
Yes	Czech Republic, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, Na Frantisku 32, 110 15 Prague 1, novakovam@mpo.cz	Multistakeholder approach is crucial (WTPF as an example), public consultations, open and effective policies. Conferences, workshops and seminars etc. are essential platforms for discussions and information and best practices exchange. Free and open access to conferences held by the private sector for civil servants (especially at the national level).
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	The most effective way is to invite delegations from the countries, which do not yet participate in the international dialogue on regulation of the Internet (but would like to do it) – they can propose new ideas and solutions.

Yes	Mexico 1) Camara Nacional de las Industria Electronica de telecomunicaciones y tecnologias de la informacion (CANIETI) Culiácan No. 71 col. Hipodromo Condesa México D.F. 2) Instituto Nacional del Derecho de Autor (INDAUTOR), Puebla #143, Colonia Roma	IINDAUTOR: En el ámbito de su competencia este Instituto no cuenta con elementos para responder esta pregunta. CANIETI: Alineando las Agendas Digitales a través de las mejores prácticas internacionales, no sólo en la operación de las políticas públicas relacionadas, sino en su priorización también.
Yes	United States of America, United States Council for International Business (USCIB), 1400 K Street, NW, Suite 905, Washington, DC 20005 bwanner@uscib.org	Continued efforts should be made to facilitate the participation of governments from around the world in the existing processes and forums at national, regional, and international levels. Governments acting in a multistakeholder environment should contribute according to their mandates and competencies. However, they cannot act alone defining or implementing policy. They necessarily must rely on the private sector, civil society, and others to define and implement policy. The importance of multistakeholder processes, and hence enhanced cooperation between and among stakeholders, is fundamental to the successful operationalizing and implementation of public policy issues pertaining to the Internet in a manner that scales, is effective and benefits all, while not harming innovation, creativity, investment, and opportunities to users globally USCIB, of course, recognizes that different stakeholders should take the lead on particular issues. We underscore that transparency and dialogue are keys to the success of multistakeholder processes and to enhanced cooperation.
Yes	43 civil society organizations, 10 of them with ECOSOC consultive 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	A suitable multilateral, transparent and democratic mechanism must be created where governments, on an equal footing, may carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and public policy issues pertaining to coordination and management of critical Internet resources, in consultation with all other stakeholders. India would submit its recommendations on such a mechanism separately to the WGEC. WGEC should submit its recommendation on the broad parameters of such a mechanism to the UNGA through CSTD as an input to the overall review of the outcomes of the WSIS.
Yes	LATVIA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, mission.un-gen@mfa.gov.lv	One needs to remember the context in which such formulation was adopted as part of the WSIS compromise. In 2005 ICANN had an agreement with the U.S. government and was asked to report annually on implementation of the provision of this agreement. Since then, the MoU has been replaced with a Letter of intent (2007) and Affirmation of Commitments (2010) which removes unilateral oversight of the U.S. government over ICANN. All governments are working on equal footing in the Government Advisory Committee. Intergovernmental organizations, by definition, provide equal footing to all member states. Debates on Internet related issues are taking place in ITU, UNESCO, UN CSTD, UN regional Economic Commissions, UN GA and its subsidiary commissions, Council of Europe, and OECD.
Yes	BULGARIA, Law and Internet Foundation, bul. Patriarh Evtimii 36, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria info@netlaw.bg	We believe that the best way for enhanced cooperation to be implemented in order to enable government to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet is to set regular meetings for the governments, non-governmental organizations, IT specialists and other stakeholders. The IGF is a good place to start the cooperation between the stakeholders. However, we believe that the meeting of the IGF should happen at least once a year. The development of technologies (both software and hardware) is so fast that stakeholders should not be left behind. The exchange of ideas and experiences should be frequent. Besides the regular meetings of the IGF, some additional measures should be envisaged to ensure this cooperation. Should it be some kind of a newsletter/a website/live online communication/online forum/regular monthly meetings of different Work Groups of stakeholders, etc., is up to the stakeholders to decide on the IGF meetings. During these meetings and through the exchange of ideas and knowledge, governments will receive a lot of information that they can use while creating regulations and policies that deal with the Internet. Without this information the regulations that govern the Internet on national level will

			be just words that hardly apply to the reality.
Yes		BULGARIA, Department of Administration Modernization, Council of Ministers, 1 Dondukov Blvd.1594 Sofia is.ivanov@government.bg	Enhanced cooperation is the key instrument enabling governments through equality based partnership to tap the potential of non-governmental stakeholders that possess unique expertise and practical experience.

| Yes | Country: Bulgaria
Organization: Information Technology and eGovernance Directorate, Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications
Address: Sofia, 9 Dyakon Ignatii Str.
E-mail:
hhristov@mtitc.government.bg | As declared by international organizations the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations.
The Internet's growing importance for society as a whole increasingly requires governments to be more actively involved in the key decision making that underlies the Internet's development.
It is also important to recognize that public attitudes have changed towards the concept of self-regulation in the wake of the financial crisis. When critical resources are concerned, whether they are banking systems or Internet infrastructure and services, there is now a higher and understandable expectation that governments will be more proactive than they may have been in the past in defending the public interest.
Private-sector leadership and effective public policies are not mutually exclusive. A strong and clear public policy framework can also help create a predictable environment conducive to investment by identifying public policy targets that will be supported and 'red lines' that must not be crossed. This includes the need for governments to be able to verify whether those principles are followed and thus entails a requirement for accountability of the private entities dealing with everyday Internet operations.
The best way for enhanced cooperation to be implemented in order to enable government to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet is to set regular meetings for the governments, non-governmental organizations, IT specialists and other stakeholders. The IGF is a good place to start the cooperation between the stakeholders.
The meeting of the IGF should happen at least once a year. The development of technologies (both software and hardware) is so fast that stakeholders should not be left behind.
Enhanced cooperation is the key instrument enabling governments through equality based partnership to tap the potential of non-governmental stakeholders that possess unique expertise and practical experience
The role of UN and different mechanisms around suitable UN committees should play the major role in helping, fostering and controlling governments to play their roles and responsibilities. |
| Yes | Bulgaria, Executive Agency Electronic Communication Networks and Information Systems.
Bulgaria 1000 "Gurko 6" str.
mail@esmis.government.bg | The IGF is a good place to start the cooperation between the stakeholders. However, we believe that the meeting of the IGF should happen at least once a year. The development of technologies (both software and hardware) is so fast that stakeholders should not be left behind. During these meetings and through the exchange of ideas and knowledge, governments will receive a lot of information that they can use while creating regulations and policies that deal with the Internet. Without this information the regulations that govern the Internet on national level will be just words that hardly apply to the reality. |

Yes	Bulgaria, Council of Ministers, Strategic Development and Coordination Directorate 1 Dondukov Blvd 1594 Sofia y.stoyanov@government.bg, l.kamenova@government.bg	First, more publicity must be given to the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda by all means. Second, an independent in-depth survey has to be conducted on the state of affairs of the current cooperation in all countries, or at least in a representative sample of developed and developing countries. Third, a global public finance plan, based on the above survey, should be endorsed by the Governments, with specific responsibilities for all of them in accordance with their individual developmental level in ICT.
Yes	Bulgaria, Bissera Zankova - Media Adviser to the Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications (MTITC) Sofia, 9 Diakon Ignatii Str. bzankova@gmail.com	As declared by international organizations the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations. We have already mentioned the dynamic character of multistakeholderism and that discussions should include other stakeholders as well. At the end of the day enhanced cooperation should ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet, taking into account multilingualism. Internet governance is already expanding in a variety of international regimes and fora. Any sweeping new global governance regime for the Internet simultaneously raises dangers of hyper centralization and therefore it is worth taking a more comprehensive look at the system as a whole and at its participants. Sources support the argument that "some kind of broader dialogue about Internet governance at the global level is needed". Making Sense of "Internet Governance: "Identifying Public Policy Issues http://academia.edu/2696805/Making_sense_of_Internet_Governance_Identifying_public_policy_issues This enhanced dialogue as a basic prerequisite for enhanced cooperation represents the necessary deliberative environment to enable governments to carry out their responsibilities to cope with international policy issues. Governments should be the vanguard of the process. Firstly, Internet matters and Internet governance in particular should be a priority on their agenda, secondly, they must show commitment to these activities and take seriously their tasks at international and national level and thirdly, they should devise the appropriate policy relying on the multistakeholders' approach, openness and transparency.

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	Building Bridges-Enhancing Multistakeholder Cooperation for Growth and Sustainable Development.; Multistakeholder approach in shaping the policy framework for the knowledge society; To allow governments to perform their role in international public policy related to the Internet, in consultation with all stakeholders; To develop mechanisms and processes for enhanced cooperation (including intergovernmental), in order to fully actualize the role of governments in the multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance;
Yes	Bulgaria, Sofia University "St. Kl. Ohridski" Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics 5 James Bouchier Blvd. Sofia 1164, Bulgaria krassen@fmi.uni-sofia.bg	The role of UN and different mechanisms around suitable UN committees should play the major role in helping, fostering and controlling governments to play their roles and responsibilities.
Yes	Bulgaria, Ministry of Economy and Energy 8 Slavyanska str., Sofia 1000, Bulgaria ts.tsankova@mee.government.bg	The government should clearly understand the real benefits and results of implementing enhanced cooperation by caring out their roles and responsibilities.

| Yes | Country: Switzerland
Organization: Internet Society
Address: Galerie Jean-Malbuisson 15
Email: bommelaer@isoc.org | Governments play an essential role in shaping international Internet-related public policy and its associated issues. Further efforts should be made to facilitate the participation of governments, in particular from developing countries, into the   existing processes and forums that shape Internet policies and the network's technical developments. In some cases, more work needs to be done to build the capacity of developing country governments to fully and appropriately engage in these activities.

For example, the Internet Society has initiated fellowships for policy makers to participate to the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) meetings. The IETF is a loosely organized group of engineers that is critical to shape the future evolution of the Internet, based on technical standards and protocols. Participation to the IETF is open to anybody, and doesn't require any formal membership or participation fee. While this fora is completely open, not all governments are aware of these processes which, while essential to the Internet's future, are not following the same procedures as traditional UN meetings. In addition, the engineering community can learn about the key technical concerns of policymakers. This can help make future protocols more robust and relevant around the world. Our experience from bringing to these meetings policy makers from Africa, Latin America, Europe and other regions has proven extremely positive to foster a greater understanding and facilitate cooperation across different mechanisms of the Internet ecosystem. Our hope is that, through this engagement, more technical experts from developing countries will participate in the IETF and to the technical development of the Internet.

We strongly encourage governments to participate in other multistakeholder processes, gaining familiarity with them and being empowered to contribute meaningfully to these processes. Enhanced cooperation among all stakeholders, based on open   processes, dialogue and transparency, is fundamental to ensure that Internet remains an enabling platform for economic innovation and social development. |
| Yes | Division for the Information Society (DI)
Ministry of External Relations - Brazil
Tel: +55 (61) 2030-6609 - FAX: +55 (61) 2030-6613 | The full implementation of "enhanced cooperation" requires (i) devising ways to improve and expand existing mechanisms (in existing fora) that explore the "enhanced cooperation" dimension, and (ii) developing a platform which, on the one hand, would enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, and on the other hand, would be respectful of the multistakeholder model.
Although retaining its focus on the need to address particular needs experienced by governments, the structure of such new platform itself should emerge from the multistakeholder debate. |