1. Which stakeholder category do you belong to?
Government

If non-government, please indicate:

If non-government, please indicate if you are:

2. What do you think is the significance, purpose and scope of enhanced cooperation as per the Tunis Agenda? a) Significance b) Purpose c) Scope

1. The significance is to increase the efficiency of transnational regulation of the Internet.
2. The purpose is to improve cyber-security, to observe the human rights in cyberspace both at the national and international level.
3. The Scope of expansion represents the development of international legislation in order to regulate cyber-space (and associated national legislation) in order to guarantee the rights of citizens.

3. To what extent has or has not enhanced cooperation been implemented? Please use the space below to explain and to provide examples to support your answer.

The international scandal connected with disclosure of personal data in different countries in favor of the specific country, showed that there is a need to improve international relations to create common cyber-policy. Of course, we are talking about complex, delicate and sometimes contradictory process that must take place under the influence of many factors, but the way I see, this process is the natural extension of the Internet and associated technologies. We are to make a safe environment, which can unite national interests, legal rules and practical international arrangements.

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

The answer to this question will be short, as each of the aspects can solve several problems. In my opinion, the most important issues are:
-To strength international cooperation within cyber-space;
-To develop the international authority in order to regulate cyberspace;
-To make the national legislation, which correspond to the international one;
-To develop the international standards for collection, storage and processing of personal data;
-To fight against cybercrimes and cooperate on international level within the process of investigation;
-To protect online-commerce.

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

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.
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.

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?

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.

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

We need to boost workflow in order to eliminate barriers, especially legal ones, which currently exist between international standards and national laws. For example, the European Convention on Cybercrime today is not ratified by the Russian Federation on the ground that one of its articles oblige the government to create a mechanism for the disclosure of information about investigation of cybercrime, which is contrary to Russian law.

8. What are the most appropriate mechanisms to fully implement enhanced cooperation as recognized in the Tunis Agenda, including on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and public policy issues associated with coordination and management of critical Internet resources?

As it was mentioned above, taking part in the international discussion of problems connected with cyber-space and its regulation is the best mechanism to enhance cooperation.

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

Forum on Internet Governance has established itself as an effective expert platform. In this regard, the platform can be used to generate proposals regarding to specific areas, forms, and other constituent documents of international cooperation. Also they can be used as public area for official representatives of different countries, whose participation in the certain event are usually at high level and beyond the reach of civil organizations.

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

The path of participation in the international regulation of Internet of today is clear enough, and consists of three main steps:
-To join an ongoing dialogue on the issue of cyber-security;
-To develop national legislation of cyber security for internal safety, to create effective cooperation mechanisms;

-To ratify existing conventions for cyber security, as the Internet is not limited by national boundaries and the key to its regulation is joint action.

11. What barriers remain for all stakeholders to fully participate in their respective roles in global Internet governance? How can these barriers best be overcome?

To regulate the Internet on global level, we are to understand the cyber-security issues, its relevance and urgency, because there is a clear underestimation of cyber security problems by the developing counties due to their nature, electronic, non-physical phenomena and the low level of internet expansion. In this regard, at the international level we are need to work to raise awareness and competence of the authorized representatives of developing countries, for example, by organizing conferences. This can be good for developed countries, as during the time in which the developing countries are not participating in the international regulation of the Internet, they are comfortable and safe areas for cybercriminals, who can direct an attack towards any other country.

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

The information society is not a new type of social formation, so it faces the same problems that existed in previous historical periods – e.g. marginalization. Its difference lies in the fact that the information society has significantly expanded set of tools for socialization and social integration - online education, spreading information about the impact of crime and how to change your way of life through social networks and popular web-sites, etc.

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

Countries experiencing capitalism faces similar problems in its historical development, which, of course, does not exclude national identity. Therefore, cooperation and experience exchanging with these countries can do a lot of good for developing countries. With high probability these solutions will be more acceptable and will be accompanied by lower costs than reinventing them from scratch. So, I consider the discussion and exchanging of examples of law enforcement practices to be an effective form of international co-operation. Although the process is not fully organized through formal delegation referral or participation in international organizations, it can be met in any country.

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

In my view, the crucial role in generating content on cyber-police in local language plays the level of Internet expansion and its accessibility for active middle class. Of course, the question of what is the content for a certain country does not have a clear answer. Depending on the point of view, it can be referred as the entire volume of information in various forms that exist on the web or the most important terms of knowledge base. Therefore, the role of government is to take measures to encourage the growth of Internet expansion. The role of the legislature is to establish a flexible and sensible legislation for generation web-content, which can suppress its socially dangerous parts, such as child pornography, but would not narrow the space of its forms. The role of citizens is to generate, develop and assist the authorities with regulation of web-content (e.g., guidelines for socially dangerous pages).

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

In the near future, all the developing countries will become members of the global Internet community. I do not doubt this fact, as cooperation is much more favorable than insulation from different point of view (e.g. an economic one). Due to the fact that the accession of developing countries to the global dialog is likely to occur gradually during the next ten years,

the international society will develop norms and standards for personal data storage and processing, for mechanisms of cooperation between the countries within the process of investigation of cyber-crime, etc. In my opinion, developing countries should monitor legal initiatives of other countries and cultivate the mechanisms of international interaction (for example, between the law enforcement agencies of different countries). This will allow them to develop unique national legislation which corresponds to international standards and practice.

16. What are the key issues to be addressed to promote the affordability of the Internet, in particular in developing countries and least developed countries?

I suppose that, the problem can be divided into two aspects: the economic one and the technological one, which are closely related. On the one hand, the low level of Internet expansion in developing countries is not connected with not low demand among population, but with high cost of data-way connection to the fiber-optic cable and Internet-providers services. So it is necessary to find ways to reduce costs of connection to the main cables of developing countries. On the other hand, there is a problem with the equipment for computers. The solution is to create a broad market of cheap computing devices and smart-phones as base tech-equipment for the population of a certain country, to introduce software solutions based on open source-key to avoid high licensing payments.

17. What are the national capacities to be developed and modalities to be considered for national governments to develop Internet-related public policy with participation of all stakeholders?

In my opinion, the only sufficiently effective method to regulate the internet both on the national and international level is to form the comprehensively approach, which offers coherent and balanced solutions. It is necessary to stimulate the creation of open work-areas which can be used for making a dialoged between the government, public organizations and commerce firms. The main potential of these areas is the creation of expert documents, which can be used as a base for a law. As for the activity of media-grounds, it should be aimed at the production of such legislation standards, which would be easy to realize, have a margin of safety for the rapid changes, and correspond to the main provisions of cyber-laws of other countries and international cyber-laws.

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

We are to create a transnational body that will take responsibility for establishment of international standards concerning the collection, storage and process of personal data of Internet users and solution of related issues on the international level. It's high time to speak about the international organization, which is empowered to regulate international cyber-policy.