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Yes

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1. Which stakeholder category do you belong to?

Government

If non-government, please indicate:

If non-government, please indicate if you are:

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

The Russian Federation fully supports the provisions adopted in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society pertaining to enhanced cooperation.

Based on the paragraphs 68 and 69 of the Tunis Agenda:

a) Significance of enhanced cooperation is in provision of possibility for governments to have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet;

b) Purpose of enhanced cooperation could be considered as enabling governments, on an equal footing, to collaborate on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, rather than in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues.

Based on the paragraphs 35 and 60 of the Tunis Agenda:

c) Scope of enhanced cooperation is further collaboration of all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations on Internet management issues, as there are many cross-cutting international public policy issues that require attention and are not adequately addressed by the current mechanisms.

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.

Considering the enhanced cooperation related to collaboration between governments, we assume that the process has not been implemented yet to the full extent. Noting the significance of the multilateral format of collaboration implemented in the frameworks of the Internet Governance Forum, Russia considers it necessary to clarify the roles and responsibilities of governments. Cooperation among governments on the Internet-related international public policy issues should be done in the framework of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) as the specialized UN agency in the field of international telecommunications. Currently, the ITU has established the Working Group with its mandate (defined by the ITU Council Resolution 1334) and the membership of the ITU Member-States

only. A mechanism for consultations with other stakeholders has been established. For further implementation of the enhanced cooperation, the specified formats should be strengthened and improved, and all governments should actively contribute to the work of the Working Group.

We consider Summits in the WSIS format as the highest level of the enhanced cooperation implementation.

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

The international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet governance have been intensively studied, and, in particular, most of recommendations of the Working Group on the Internet governance were included into the Tunis Agenda.

Relevant international public policy issues include:

- International Internet Governance:
 - enabling governments, on an equal footing, to participate in the Internet governance process;
 - sovereign right of the governments to establish and implement public policy in their national segments of Internet
 - non-discriminative access to the Internet
 - increase of ITU role in Internet governance
- Security and integrity of the Internet, reliable operation and management of critical Internet infrastructure elements:
 - administrative management of the domain name system and Internet protocol addresses (IP addresses);
 - administration of the root server system;
 - technical standards;
 - telecommunication infrastructure.
- Uses of Internet, including:
 - privacy and protection of personal data;
 - crimes in the use of ICTs, information security and countering spam;
 - children online protection.
- Internet-related issues beyond Internet frameworks:
 - international trading over Internet;
 - intellectual property.
- Internet capacity building:
 - broadband development;
 - ICT infrastructure development;
 - fostering innovations, ICT entrepreneurship and software development at the national and regional levels;
 - e-learning and investment in education.

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

The roles and responsibilities of 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.

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.

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.

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?

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.

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

Enhancement of cooperation is possible through identifying and recognizing relevant roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, including governments, establishing transparent non-discriminatory legal and policy environment.

Most of the discussion is currently concerning the roles of governments. The document concerning the roles of governments in multilateral frameworks for Internet governance was actively discussed by the World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology Policy Forum, held on May this year, but was not approved by all members of the Forum.

Discussing this document, many governments highlighted important roles of governments in Internet governance and the necessity of identifying international rules for the Internet, because now some countries have their own national legislation and some have no legislation pertaining to the Internet. Such approach can result in the violation of integrity of the Internet, its fragmentation, and concerns in the collaboration between countries when addressing issues at the international level.

The Forum participants agreed upon the necessity to discuss at various fora, including within the framework of the ITU, the substance of issues on the roles which the governments should play in the process of Internet governance.

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?

To fully implement the enhanced cooperation it is necessary:

- that all governments participate on an equal footing when addressing international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, with the involvement of other stakeholders for consultations, if necessary
- that permanent platform is established within such intergovernmental organization as the ITU, that would allow full implementation of a model with multi-stakeholder participation when addressing international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. It would be reasonable to retain current format of the Working Group on the international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, for open dialogue between governments
- that globally applicable public policy principles, as well as regulations, rules and decision-making procedures, concerning coordination and management of critical Internet resources are developed.

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

The Internet Governance Forum is an open platform for participation of all organizations involved in the multilateral process of Internet governance. The mandate and function of the Forum are specified by provisions 72, 73 and 77 of the Tunis Agenda. Taking into account that the Forum is not responsible for elaboration and adoption of policies, but gives all parties an opportunity to exchange the best practices, experience, to raise topics for further development of the Internet, the Forum would elaborate consolidated views or recommendations.

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

Developing countries could play more effective role in global Internet governance through more active participation within the ITU and broader participation in other relevant

organizations, promoting their countries' interests, making the environment more attractive for investment into national and regional broadband infrastructure, development of local content and services. The participation could be enhanced through both direct presence of government representatives and remote participation systems.

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?

The following barriers could be identified:

- Absence of global consensus on the role of governments in the global Internet governance. To overcome this barrier, the dialogue should be continued and building international framework for cooperation among governments should be fostered;
- Digital divide and differing levels of socio-economic development. To overcome this barrier, the identified factors should be taken into account to elaborate non-discriminatory formats of cooperation;
- Non-transparent procedures of Internet governance, including management of critical resources in the framework of the ICANN activities. To overcome this barrier, openness and transparency of the identified procedures need to be enhanced.

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

Governments and involved public organizations should develop both national and international programs, strategies, mechanisms which provide ICTs affordability for those population groups that are still marginalized in their access to them, should endeavour to provide international cooperation of governments and operating agencies to support Internet infrastructure operation.

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

According to the provision 88 of the Tunis Agenda, the international cooperation of governments and the partnership of all stakeholders enable the use of the potential of ICTs as a tool, at the service of development, to promote the use of information and knowledge to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as to address the national and local development priorities.

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

Governments, and international, regional and other widely recognized organizations, businesses, civil society should take part in improvement of access to national knowledge and support development of content in national languages.

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

The following issues could be of particular interest to developing countries:

- Broadband access development;
- ICT infrastructure development;
- Security and robustness of international telecommunication networks including Internet infrastructure;
- Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- Availability, affordability, reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world;
- Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries.

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?

Key operational issues that need to be solved for promotion of Internet affordability include:

- Development of ICT infrastructure including broadband access, facilitating the establishment of national and regional Internet exchange points;
- Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.

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?

Developing Internet-related public policy, national governments should ensure participation of all stakeholders. Various mechanisms may be used for this purpose, such as involvement of experts from relevant organizations during public policy development, open public consultations.

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