



Enhanced Cooperation WSIS+10

This is a summary of the discussion held at the WSIS+10 Review [Workshop 50: Enhanced Cooperation and the Internet addressing organizations](#).

Fadi Chehadé (ICANN) 00:02 The ICANN Government Advisory Committee (GAC) serves the purpose of successfully enhancing cooperation between Internet organizations and governments, to fulfil the Tunis Agenda.

Paul Wilson (APNIC) 00:07 This session will be a good opportunity to discuss enhanced cooperation and explain to the community what it is, while practicing it. The RIRs have been working on this issue on our end, but everyone needs to be involved. There are the NRO “Continuing Cooperation” reports online for reference.

A recent example for APNIC is the India National Internet Registry, which evolved from discussions and cooperation with the Government of India. APNIC also has a good relationship with the ITU at a regional level, cooperating on IPv6 deployment and capacity building. This week we also had our first Public Policy Advisory Committee meeting, a community initiative to discuss Internet policy that goes beyond addressing. This session itself is a great example, bringing together a technical meeting with the UNESCO meeting.

Dr Govind (NIXI) 00:15 The Internet relies on broad engagement across the public and private sectors, academia, the technical community, and various intergovernmental organizations, taking into consideration developing countries. The Internet is a ubiquitous, empowering medium for those who need a stronger voice, and it’s full potential is yet to be tapped. The NIR process has indeed been a process of multistakeholder partnership.

Tarek Kamel (ICANN) 00:16 Some people might want to know what is the definition of “enhanced cooperation”. We can define it with paragraphs 69, 70, and 91 of the Tunis Agenda, and in fulfilling that, ICANN has facilitated an environment through the GAC for governments to provide public policy input with the Affirmation of Commitments. Phase 1 of the Accountability and Transparency Response Team was completed, and it provided recommendations to improve the transparency of ICANN governance that have since been implemented. Phase 2 will involve a team selected to advise the Board on further recommendations to become more accessible, with clearer channels for governments to provide public policy input through GAC. This work will be undertaken in a multistakeholder approach, with representation from the technical community providing recommendations to the UN General Assembly about how to proceed with enhanced cooperation.

Janis Karklins (UNESCO) 00:27 Enhanced cooperation has seen several evolutions and different interpretations. For one, we are no longer talking about moving toward an environment where we engage in this manner, but we are actively doing it. Another fundamental comparison from discussions in 2005 is the shift in accountability from individual entities such as ICANN, the wider community, and governments, to an environment of shared accountability, which was a desire expressed during the WSIS process. The unresolved issue is what is the advisory role of government in the process, and the tension remains between those who find the current model acceptable and those who would give a stronger role to government, including decision making roles on public policy issues. This brings us to the next question: What is public policy? This remaining ambiguity has contributed to the aforementioned tension.

Bertrand de la Chapelle (Moderator) 00:31 This highlights a need to distinguish between the realms of public policymaking and day-to-day management.

Jeferson Nacif (ANATEL) 00:33 The CSTD has a role to accomplish in finding ways to encourage participation from nations and communities, in a manner that gives everyone equal footing, in response to the vision of enhanced cooperation outlined in the Tunis Agenda paragraphs 69 to 72.

Representation from Brazil finds there is a gap in the current government model, where there is no international public policy stating that Internet issues must be approached by all stakeholders on equal footing. This could require a rebalancing in the structures of the various stakeholders.

Axel Pawlik (RIPE NCC) 00:40 For another RIR example of engaging with governments, the RIPE NCC has established roundtable meetings with governments and regulators in Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia. There is also the RIPE Cooperation Group, which is chaired by members from governments as a way to encourage governments to reach out to the technical community, in the same way the technical community reaches out to government, similar to the global scale Internet Governance Forum, as well as increased engagement with law enforcement agencies. It's important that the role of the RIR is understood by these bodies, especially as the Internet becomes more pervasive. This is in addition to work undertaken like that at APNIC, with direct cooperation with governments in activities across the region for capacity building.

Bertrand de la Chapelle (Moderator) 00:44 An important point for everyone to recognize is that governments themselves are multifaceted, and a significant part of the challenge in enhanced cooperation is engaging all the various aspects and enabling them on equal footing as well.

Adiel Akpogan (AFRINIC) 00:46 It's important to ensure all stakeholders are clear on what enhanced cooperation is. AFRINIC has a government working group to assist capacity building etc. In Africa several cases of enhanced cooperation, including two aspects: among known technical community (it's easier among RIRs, and the most visible); and with law enforcement agencies which is something new that AFRINIC is putting effort into work on training programs to better understand the application of RIR policies.

Jeferson Nacif (ANATEL) 00:53 Brazil is different in its IP distribution CGI-Br has more than 20 representatives, multiple stakeholders. How can we work – best examples of enhanced cooperation in terms of IP address distribution? In my experience in working with ITU there are concerns regarding migration to IPv6, which poses challenges to be addressed by all stakeholders. On unused return IPv4 spaces, are having discussions national movement is to increase communication involvement and with other registries.

Markus Kummer (ISOC) 01:01 It's notable that in Tunis, the heads of state involved did agree the existing arrangements are effective, as stated in paragraph 55.

Janis Karklins (UNESCO) – public debate has evolved, and is ongoing – this panel gives ample evidence of the progress made on enhanced cooperation; para 55 govts agreed existing structure is effective. We need chair of CSTD to explore enhanced coop, G8 resolution, map existing gaps, look at what's missing, more reporting, a lot has happened since Tunis. Another panel this afternoon, recommendations into final report on this meeting, discussion has evolved but there is a perceived need for governments to be more involved. Nothing is perfect, but a lot has been done and we should discuss further

Paul Wilson (APNIC) 01:07 We must all work harder on the commitment to enhanced cooperation to meet goals set out by various governments to extend the accessibility and application of the Internet to their populations. RIRs activities - open, responsive to local conditions, in process there is a level of cooperation within and among regions.

Raul Echeberria (Lacnic) Lacnic was the first RIR to formally engage with government officers from around the region. Exchange and cooperation among Lacnic and governments; very good with Brazil (NIC-Brasil) strong population,

Adam Peake (Glocom) 01:14 Can the same progress be made with ICANN/US AoC and enhanced cooperation? Observing WCIT, tensions are still there with IP addressees and the US role. Principles introduced in 2005 are out of date and don't reflect the new situation at ICANN. Could the US say they'll defer to I* in policy development processes and not impose policies through IANA contract? Or a new principle that the US would support bottom-up Internet community processes.

Pablo Hinojosa (APNIC) Two questions from remote participants: How African governments engage at the GAC and in AfriNIC. And also if metrics for enhanced cooperation can be developed?

Paul Wilson (APNIC) 01:18 NRO contributions about the relationship between ICANN and the US government: reiterated call for IANA relationship to be visibly moved in same direction (as ICANN) at the last IGF, made closing remarks re enhanced coop – next IGF in Bali –

Bertrand de la Chapelle (Moderator) 02:02: In conclusion:

1. Discussion has evolved such that enhanced cooperation is expected at a national, regional, and global level, involving a greater diversity of government actors than a single representative. involved and en coop is expected at national, reg and global level. Involves a greater diversity of govt actors than a single representative.
2. It's difficult to distinguish what is public policy and what is day to day implementation.
3. There is a need and desire to balance participation among stakeholders.
4. The RIRs have been working in this mode of enhanced cooperation in their interactions with their stakeholders, and these interactions often arise on an ad hoc basis in various forms.
5. Authorities must participate, and there is a way to reach out through regional entities.

There are three elements to enhanced cooperation:

- Interactions among actors within existing organizations and structures
- Interactions among the organizations
- New procedures and frameworks for increased interactions that are needed; can the IGF catalyse issue by issue