

**WTPF-IEG/3/30**

**Note:** The United States submits the following revisions (in track changes) to Document WTPF-IEG/2/10 (Contribution 27).

**OPINION (1) ON SUPPORTING FULL MULTI-STAKEHOLDERISM IN INTERNET GOVERNANCE**

The fifth World Telecommunication Policy Forum (Geneva, 2013),

 *recognizing*

a) that, per paragraph 37 of the Tunis Agenda, a multi-stakeholder approach should be adopted as far as possible, at all levels, to improve the coordination of the activities of international and intergovernmental organizations and other institutions concerned with Internet governance and the exchange of information among themselves;

b) that per paragraph 34 of the Tunis Agenda a working definition of Internet governance is the development and applications by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rule and decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet;

c) that per paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda, that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations. In this respect, it is recognized that:

a) Policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States.

They have rights and responsibilities for international Internet- related public policy issues.

b) The private sector has had, and should continue to have, an important role in the development of the Internet, both in the technical and economic fields.

c) Civil society has also played an important role on Internet matters, especially at community level, and should continue to play such a role.

d) Intergovernmental organizations have had, and should continue to have, a facilitating role in the coordination of Internet-related public policy issues.

e) International organizations have also had, and should continue to have, an important role in the development of Internet-related technical standards and relevant policies;

e) that per paragraph 55 of the Tunis Agenda, existing arrangements for Internet governance have worked effectively to make the Internet the highly robust, dynamic and geographically diverse medium that it is today, with the private sector taking the lead in day-to-day operations, and with innovation and value creation at the edges.

f) that, per paragraph 69 of the Tunis Agenda, there is a need for enhanced cooperation to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues related to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

 *noting*

a) that there have been seven successful Internet Governance Forums (IGFs) convened by the UN Secretary General, with the eighth scheduled for Indonesia later this year;

b) that there are existing initiatives addressing enhanced cooperation by the United Nations family of organizations such as, for example, through the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the Commission on Science and Technology (CSTD), and ITU Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues (CWG- IIRPPI);

d) thatthe UN family has a long history of bringing together the nations of the world to develop and promulgate policies based on consultation with all stakeholders;

 *is of the view*

a) that government, in consultation with all stakeholders, should continue to support and participate in multi-stakeholder processes so as to perform their role in international public policy discussions related to the Internet;

 *invites Member States*

a) to actively contribute to and participate in the diverse multi-stakeholder processes in which they, along with all other stakeholders, may elaborate on their respective position on international Internet-related technical, development and public policy issues