**WTPF-IEG/3/36**

3rd meeting – Geneva, 6-8 February 2013

**Saudi Contribution on WTPF-IEG/2/17 (14 Nov 2012): Report of the Chairman on the Second Meeting of the IEG**

**Enhanced Cooperation**

Paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2 of the Chairman’s Report address two draft opinions presented by Saudi Arabia: WTPF-IEG/2/10 on “Supporting Full Multistakeholderism in Internet Governance” and WTPF-IEG/2/11 on “Operationalizing the Enhanced Cooperation Process”.

Both draft opinions, for different reasons, are of the view to support the immediate operationalization of the enhanced cooperation process described in the Tunis Agenda to allow governments to perform their role in international public policy related to the Internet, in consultation with all stakeholders. Both invite the Secretary-General to collaborate with other organizations in the UN family to develop the mechanisms and processes for enhanced cooperation, including identifying or establishing an intergovernmental organization to be responsible for operationalization and continued operation.

At the second meeting of the IEG, it was suggested that the group revisit these draft opinions after the UNGA discussions on this topic.

The UNGA has passed Resolution A/RES/67/195, 21 Dec 2012. Paragraphs 20 and 21address the issue of enhanced cooperation:

“20. Invites the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish a working group on enhanced cooperation to examine the mandate of the World Summit on the Information Society regarding enhanced cooperation as contained in the Tunis Agenda, through seeking, compiling and reviewing inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders, and to make recommendations on how to fully implement this mandate; advises the Chair, when convening the working group, to take into consideration the meetings already scheduled on the calendar of the Commission; and also advises that the working group should report to the Commission at its seventeenth session, in 2014, as part of the overall review of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

21. Requests the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to ensure that the working group on enhanced cooperation has balanced representation between Governments from the five regional groups of the Commission, and invitees from all other stakeholders, namely, the private sector, civil society, technical and academic communities, and intergovernmental and international organizations, drawn equally from developing and developed countries.”

The UNGA is placing responsibility for recommending how to implement the WSIS mandate on enhanced cooperation with CSTD. The WTPF draft opinions can provide valuable input on this matter.

**IPv6 and IPv4**

Paragraph 6.3 of the Chairman’s Report addresses a draft opinion presented by Saudi Arabia and the UAE: WTPF-IEG/2/12 on “Support of the Adoption of IPv6 and of Careful Management of the Transition from IPv4”.

The draft opinion is of the view that TSB and BDT continue their work related to WTSA Res. 64 in collaboration with all other stakeholders; that ITU develop policies related to the management of the transfer of IPv4 addresses, ensuring the continued availability of IPv4 addresses as needed for dual stack operation, ensuring the possibility for new entrant ISTs to enter the market, studying IPv6 allocation and registration, and ensuring continued stability of the Internet; that Member States consider policies and incentives to encourage, facilitate and support the fastest possible adoption and migration to IPv6 within their jurisdictions; and that Sector Members with web and Internet businesses offer their services via IPv6 as quickly as possible.

At the second meeting of the IEG, it was agreed to await the outcomes of WTSA-12 and the revisions to Res. 64.

At WTSA-12, there was continued emphasis on expediting transition to IPv6 and in particular assisting developing countries with their transitions. Res. 64 also considered that many developing countries want ITU-T to become an additional registry of IP addresses to give them the option of obtaining addresses directly from ITU, while other countries prefer to use the current system. Res. 64 resolved:

“1 to instruct Study Groups 2 and 3, each according to its mandate, to continue to study the question associated with the allocation and economic aspects of IP addresses, and to monitor and evaluate the allocation of IPv4 addresses which may be still available, returned or unused, in the interests of the developing countries;

2 to instruct Study Group 2 and 3, each according to its mandate, to study the question of IPv6 address allocation and registration for interested members and, especially, developing countries;

3 to enhance the exchange of experiences and information with all stakeholders regarding the deployment of IPv6, with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts, and to ensure that feedback exists to enrich ITU efforts to support the transition to and deployment of IPv6.”

Res. 64 is consistent with the draft opinion, and the opinion will provide valuable input to the deliberations on these issues, particularly in the area of key concerns related to the transfer of IPv4 addresses.