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

(a) Significance: We regard enhanced cooperation as per the Tunis Agenda as most significant in enabling governments to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.
(b) Purpose: To make a most efficient use of the capabilities, experience and know-how of all the relevant intergovernmental organizations, governments, businesses and civil society in achieving progress on the main issues addressed by the Tunis Agenda.
(c) Scope: Issues such as (but not restricted to) the role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development; access to information and knowledge; building confidence and security in the use of ICTs; and ICT Applications, especially E-government and Open Data.

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 process of enhanced cooperation would appear to be at an early stage of its development, with enormous prospects for future advancement.

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

The principal international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet are elaborated in the Tunis Agenda, with two of them appearing to have caused widespread concern and posing a major challenge – overcoming the Digital Divide viewed as a form of discrimination dividing the rich and the poor, both within and among nations, on the basis of accessto the new information technology, and the Digital Dilemma, a complex of ethical issues and potential risks related to information society.

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

While the governments have the regulatory role, the other stakeholders possess the practice-derived expertise that could, through partnership, contribute to the elaboration and implementation of new national and global policies pertaining to Internet.

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?

Enhanced cooperation is the key instrument enabling governments through equality based partnership to tap the potential of non-governmental stakeholders that possess unique expertise and practical experience.

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

Enhanced cooperation is the way that makes it possible to the non-governmental stakeholders to fully contribute to achieving the Tunis Agenda goals in partnership with governments and relevant intergovernmental organizations.

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?

The partnership between all relevant stockholders would seem to be among 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.

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

IGF could contribute greatly to prioritizing the enhanced cooperation process. For instance, Internet Society (ISOC) - Bulgaria has proposed that IGF focus its effort, inter alia, on issues like Cybersecurity (par. 31, 39, 42, 45, 57, 58, 68, 72 of the Tunis Agenda), Freedom of choice (par. 49 of the Tunis agenda) and Interconnection Fees and Spam, regarded as particularly important for developing countries.

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

Apart of the considerable demographic potential that is the basis for speedy education and ICT development, the role of developing countries in global Internet governance could be made more effective through their participation in relevant multilateral cooperation efforts such as WSIS, IGF etc.

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?

Among the remaining barriers for all stakeholders to fully participate in their respective roles in global Internet governance are the old thinking and insufficient partnership between governments and civil society, which could be best overcome by publicizing and making use of existing good practices from those countries that have paved the way in this field.

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

Information society offers unique opportunities not only for the integration and emancipation of marginalized people and communities but also for making full use of their potential for the benefit of the society as a whole.

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

Enhanced cooperation could play an important role in promoting intellectual, social and economic development, while helping minimize possible problems and risks related to ICT.

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

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

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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?

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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?

Bulgaria has a reasonably well developed capacities in this aspect, both as ICT development, relevant businesses, academic community and civil society, and as government strategy for the development of appropriate policies and partnerships both on national, regional and international level.

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

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