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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

a) Significance: Enhanced cooperation is defined in the Tunis Agenda as a process involving all stakeholders, proceeding as quickly as possible and responsive to innovation ... "[which would] enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public"

policy issues pertaining to the Internet

b) Purpose: Close cooperation to enable achievement of the full potential offered by technology, and guarantee the fundamental right of access to an open and neutral Internet

c) Scope: Tunis Agenda identified two mechanisms required for the development of Internet governance – the Internet Governance Forum; and enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. Some governments and other participants felt that the Tunis Agenda established these as two distinct processes requiring different implementation mechanisms. Other governments and participants felt that the Tunis Agenda envisaged closer integration between them, and that the IGF itself could be one appropriate vehicle for enhanced cooperation.

A crucial element of enhanced cooperation is the openness and transparency of Internet governance based on active public participation and implementation of the right to receive and impart information.

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.

Paragraph 80 of the Agenda calls for "the development of multi-stakeholder processes at the national, regional and international levels to discuss and collaborate on the expansion and diffusion of the Internet" as "means to support development efforts to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals."

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

Management and free access of the Internet's root, management and free secure access to the DNS, management and free allocation of IP addresses, free network interconnection, Free and unlimited Internet access for everybody, High speed broadband and mobile broadband, preservation of human rights, protection of personal data, defense against terrorism

It is important for policymakers to engage in a dialogue with the private sector, with civil society and the technical community. This allows them to benefit from the expertise and experience of the other stakeholders when developing legal, policy and regulatory approaches to maximize the growth and development opportunities the Internet offers.

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

Many government interventions already happen at the national level and with civil society's support:

Network neutrality rules to stop operators from discriminating:

Providing incentives to promote migration to IPv6:

Enforceable standards for the protection of personal data:

Extending universal service policies to include Internet access:

-Governments must be involved at the global level in two cases:

Where their interventions at the national level cause spillovers:

To hold others to account for infringing universal human rights:

-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.

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

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

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

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?

The IGF is a good place to start the cooperation between the stakeholders. However, we believe that the meeting of the IGF should happen at least once a year. The development of technologies (both software and hardware) is so fast that stakeholders should not be left behind. During these meetings and through the exchange of ideas and knowledge, governments will receive a lot of information that they can use while creating regulations and policies that deal with the Internet. Without this information the regulations that govern the Internet on national level will be just words that hardly apply to the reality.

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

Through securing the participation of all stakeholders in policy decision-making related to Internet governance and abiding by relevant regulations.

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?

Stability, security and ongoing functioning of the Internet depend on Critical Internet Resources and their management, including the root name servers, the backbone structures, the Domain Name System and Internet Protocols. Critical Internet resources are managed by various entities, without any common governance approach.

Enhanced cooperation can be pursued within existing international, regional and local structures by improving their procedures and especially by giving a chance to all stakeholders to have their voices heard and taken into account in decision making.

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

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?

Marginalized people can be involved effectively in global information society by giving them the possibility to realize the simplicity, usability and benefits of global information society. These could be done by educational and promotion programs of local stakeholders organizations.

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

The demonstrated effects of investment in the ICT infrastructure include: the creation of high-skilled, high-paying jobs; improved international competitiveness; a spillover effect, which can create opportunities in many other industries; a better quality of life through enhanced education, healthcare, etc.; and stronger and more competitive small and medium businesses. If ICT investment can have this positive effect on employment, education, healthcare, this means it is addressing the global, social and economic development. If the IGF can promote all the benefits that ICT investment can bring, more stakeholders will be willing to participate in this exchange of ideas. Therefore, their participation will not be just formal.

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

Without relevant content in local languages the usage of Internet will remain limited. The most relevant stakeholders for this purpose are publishers, content providers, translators, ministries of culture, librarians, and sponsors as well. For economic, cultural, public and entertainment purposes, national libraries should be digitalized.

Ministries of culture must find ways to promote the creation and preservation of cultural heritage.

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

In developing countries the minority part of the population has access to the Internet. Even in the countries's parts where there is Internet access the prices are usually quite high. That is why one of the leading public policy issues is the broadband competition. The existence of competition will guarantee lowering the prices for the end users. The next public policy issue that has special relevance to developing countries is online privacy. When talking about developing countries, we usually refer to countries that lack behind not only with their economic development, but also are not that democratic. Therefore online privacy will guarantee that the governments won't have access to users' information. Freedom of expression has also a special relevance to 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?

Developing more free Internet access zones could be a solution in promoting affordability of the Internet. More educational training Internet usability courses could also increase the interest toward the benefits of Internet.

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?

The Internet's complexity, global reach, and constant evolution require timely, scalable, and innovation-enabling policies. Due to the rapidly changing technological, economic and social environment within which new policy challenges emerge, multi-stakeholder processes have been shown to provide the flexibility and global scalability required to address Internet policy challenges. These multi-stakeholder processes should involve the participation of all interested stakeholders and occur in a transparent manner. In particular, continued support is needed for the multi-stakeholder environment, which has underpinned the process of Internet governance and the management of critical Internet resources (such as naming and numbering resources) and these various stakeholders should continue to fully play a role in this framework. Governments should also work in multi-stakeholder environments to achieve international public policy goals and strengthen international co-operation in Internet governance.