The information solicited through this questionnaire will only be used in aggregate form, unless otherwise authorised by the respondent. Do you authorise us to cite/share your views individually?	Please enter your contact details:	18. Are there other comments, or areas of concern, on enhanced cooperation you would like to submit?
Yes	Ian Peter, Internet Governance Caucus member, Australia ian.peter@ianpeter.com	no

Yes	Nnenna Nwakanma NNNENA.ORG/ACSIS/Africa IGF Rue des Jardins 22 BP 1764 ABJ 22 Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire	I did not see much on academia, on educating children and on the role of free software and open source software. It is also not clear how funding. Remote participation should not be by request. The IGF secretariat should be requested to furnish every country that asks for a platform.
Yes	Country: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO Organization: CENTRE AFRICAIN D'ECHANGE CULTUREL Adress: CAMPUS NUMERIQUE FRANCOPHONE DE KINSHASA.44, AVENUE DE L'HOPITAL email: cafec3m@yahoo.fr/b.schombe@gmail.com	NA
Yes	Russia, Coordination Center for Russian Top-Level Domains, 8, Zoologicheskaya Str., Moscow, 123242, Russia; info@cctld.ru	n/a
Yes	Sweden, Netnod, Franzéngatan 5, 112 51 Stockholm, info@netnod.se	No
Yes	Bangladesh The Forum for Development, Journalism and Communication Studies (FOCUS) focus_bangladesh@yahoo.com	NA

Yes	Russia Russian Association for Electronic Communications Presnenskaya embankment, 12, Federation Tower West, floor 46, Moscow, 123100 www.raec.ru info@raec.ru	No.
Yes	Country: United States Organization: Internet Governance Project Address: Syracuse University School of Information Studies Syracuse, NY 13244 USA E-mail: press@internetgovernance.org	We reiterate our belief that the Tunis Agenda does not provide the proper basis for advancing global Internet governance. The Tunis Agenda is deeply tied to a conception of global governance that elevates sovereign states above all other stakeholders. Its definition of the "respective roles" of different stakeholder groups is backwards-looking and flawed. Therefore, debating the finer points of what EC meant in the Tunis Agenda and how to implement it would be a major misdirection of time and effort. We need to negotiate a new understanding of how governments relate to Internet governance.
Yes	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers Los Angeles, CA, USA 12025 Waterfront Drive, Suite 300 Los Angeles, CA 90094-2536 USA Phone: +1 310 301 5800 FAX: +1 310 823 8649 baher.esmat@icann.org	No.
Yes	South-South Opportunity jrtnchekoua@gmail.com B.P 33 Yaoundé Cameroon"	This participation is considered a public policy of digital led for a dozen years to facilitate social appropriation of digital tools with the aim not to leave anyone out and promote innovation use.

Yes	USA American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) 3635 Concorde Parkway, Suite 200 Chantilly, Virginia, 20151 chandley@arin.net	ARIN appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Questionnaire of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation. As such, we are responding only to those questions that are relevant to our community. We are encouraged by the increase in engagement since the concept of enhanced cooperation was identified in the Tunis Agenda. As Internet issues evolve, we look forward to continued growth and engagement among all of the stakeholders affected by development of international Internet public policy. Diverse voices and viewpoints are key to ensuring that the Internet continues to grow and adapt to meet the needs of all users and organizations that depend on it.
Yes	Country: JAPAN Organization: Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC) Address: 4F Urbannet Kanda bldg. 3-6-2 Uchi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 101-0047 JAPAN Email: secretariat@nic.ad.jp	(Left intentionally blank)
Yes	Country:Japan Organization:KEIDANREN Address:1-3-2,OTEMACHI CHIYODA-KU,TOKYO 100-8188 E-mail:joho@keidanren.or.jp	From the perspective of industry, we have strong concerns about new regulations that would impede business activities. Restrictions on the network usage based on the content of communication or recipient, or introduction of inconsistent trade-related regulations, for example, would impede rather than promote enhanced cooperation. We believe it is important for CSTD to ensure that protectionism will be rejected in the context of enhanced cooperation, as in the APEC's standstill agreement.

Yes	Country：Japan Organization：Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. Address：CFB East 13F, 3-8-1 Nishi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0065 JAPAN E-mail：hotta@jprs.co.jp	We support the open and bottom-up multistakeholder model so that the Internet continues to evolve and equally connects every corner of the world.
Yes	Government Offices of Sweden Ministry for Foreign Affairs Department for International Law, Human Rights and Treaty Law Carl Fredrik Wettermark SE-103 39 Stockholm Sweden carl-fredrik.wettermark@gov.se	The current inclusive and flexible processes in Internet governance should be improved through open, bottom-up and inclusive processes. The governance of the Internet is a shared responsibility that must reflect the distributed character of the underlying technology and the multifaceted socioeconomic space it has generated.
Yes	United States, Imagining the Internet, CB 2850, Elon University, 27244, andersj@elon.edu	The people leading EC efforts are all longtime, fairly entrenched policy people. You can't enhance cooperation if the governance organizations do not widen the circle somehow to assure there are ways for people who do not have time to do this work full-time still have viable ways to participate at a low cost, in a low-friction manner.

Yes	Igor Milashevskiy, i.milashevskiy@minsvyaz.ru Alexander Grishchenko, a.grichenko@minsvyaz.ru Russian Federation Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications (Mincomsvyaz of Russia) 7, Tverskaya str., Moscow, 125375, Russian Federation Email: office@minsvy	----------
Yes	RIPE NCC Singel 258 1016AB Amsterdam The Netherlands Email: externalrelations@ripe.net	The RIPE NCC welcomes this opportunity to re-examine the concept of enhanced cooperation, which has been the focus of much attention over the last decade. We believe that the concept has inspired many stakeholders to develop innovative models and strategies in aid of better policy-making, and we believe that these achievements should be recognised. The goals of enhanced cooperation are best met through the active engagement of all stakeholders, working without constraints to identify and implement effective new means of cooperation. As noted in our response to question 2, this requires a concept of enhanced cooperation whose scope is very broad, allowing for experimentation and innovation. It also suggests that the focus of the international Internet community should be on facilitating the participation of as broad a representation of Internet stakeholders as possible. The RIPE NCC looks forward to contributing to the ongoing discussion on how this might best be achieved.
Yes	Ellen Blackler Vice President, Global Public Policy The Walt Disney Company 425 Third Street, Suite 1100 Washington DC 20024 United States	No

Yes	Mark Carvell Head, Global Internet Governance Policy Creative Economy, Internet and International Department for Culture, Media & Sport 100 Parliament Street London SW1A 2BQ United Kingdom mark.carvell@culture.gsi.gov.uk	As the United Kingdom stated at the CSTD meeting on 18 May 2012, it is the view of the UK Government, in consultation with national stakeholders, that enhanced cooperation as envisaged and described in the Tunis Agenda is already successfully taking place, largely as the product of the mechanisms for multi-stakeholder interaction established by the WSIS. ICANN has also demonstrated significant progress in the last decade as a template for multi-stakeholder cooperation, including the active participation of many governments. The UK does not believe, therefore, that any new processes of implementation, direction or oversight, inter-governmental or otherwise, in respect of "enhanced cooperation" is warranted. The UK believes that the CSTD has a valuable role in mapping the cooperative initiatives that have emerged since 2005 and identifying if there are any significant gaps in respect of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet for which there are demonstrably ineffective or inadequate channels for resolution.
Yes	ORGANISATIONAL ENDORSEMENTS: Association for Progressive Communications (APC) Global Valeria Betancourt <valeriab@apc.org> Bytes for All, Pakistan Pakistan Shahzad Ahmad <shahzad@bytesforall.pk> Centre for Community Informatics Research. Development an	In institutionalizing and operationalizing enhanced cooperation, it is critically important to create a deliberative process in which all stakeholder perspectives are appropriately taken into consideration. It is not enough to just allow the various stakeholders to voice their perspectives. All the various comments must also be taken in consideration in a logical analysis process, in which for every important policy question, a set of possible answers is worked out, and each of the possible answers is evaluated against the objective of sustainable global, social and economic development as well as in regard to the fundamental principles of democracy, rule of law, and the internationally recognized human rights.

Yes	Malaysia Consumers International Lot 5-1 Wisma WIM, Jalan Wan Kadir 3, Taman Tun Dr Ismail, WP 60000, Malaysia jeremy@ciroap.org	We associate ourselves with the Best Bits submission, except for the additional answer to question 8 above.
Yes	Country: Switzerland Organization: Digitale Gesellschaft Schweiz Address: Digitale Gesellschaft, c/o Swiss Privacy Foundation, CH-5620 Bremgarten AG E-mail: office (at) digitale-gesellschaft.ch	(no answer)

| Yes | (a young international NGO with seat in Switzerland)
Organization: GodlyGlobal.org
Address: GodlyGlobal.org c/o Norbert Bollow, Weidlistrasse 18, CH-8624 Grüt
Email: nb@GodlyGlobal.org | a) Developing good solution strategies for the various global public policy challenges requires international coordination and doing that in an appropriate manner costs a significant amount of money. This is a cost of globalization. Ultimately that cost is borne by the population of the world, regardless of whether the money is extracted say through taxation of corporations and it then goes towards the UN budget, or if the corporations sponsor those UN events that they wish to support. In both cases the money is ultimately paid by consumers as part of the price of services rendered. The difference is just that for one of the funding paths it is *possible* to organize it in accordance with democratic principles.

Therefore these costs need to be addressed through the budgets of national governments and the budget of the UN. Private sector donations should be neither solicited nor accepted, with possible exceptions only for the start-up phase of experimental coordination mechanisms with a clear goal to transition to full public sector funding as quickly as possible.

b) Specifically in regard to the Internet, involvement of government institutions has a very bad reputation. This has been caused by government institutions very often not appropriately understanding the technical and architectural aspects of the Internet, and also very often not appropriately understanding how the internationally recognized human rights need to be applied in Internet contexts. Addressing these deficits of understanding should be among the priorities of enhanced cooperation processes. Only to the extent that the governments succeed in fundamentally reforming their thinking processes in these regards can a strengthened role of governments in Internet related public policy be legitimate.

c) In any case, strengthening the role of the public interest in Internet related public policy is absolutely necessary. Today many public policy questions regarding the Internet are effectively decided in a totally non-democratic way, either directly by powerful corporations or in standardization consortia where again business interests are the dominant driving force. That anti-democratic principle has recently been formalized in RFC 6852, which is currently under appeal, see http://architf.org/ .

d) Furthermore, strengthening the role of rational discourse is absolutely necessary. In the various existing fora, many viewpoints and insights are voiced and then promptly ignored. That should not be allowed to happen. For each public policy issue, there needs to be a careful process to collect the various perspectives from all kinds of stakeholders and evaluate all proposals against the various concerns in particular in the light of the goal of sustainable human, economic and social development, and in regard to the potential of the proposals to strengthen the practical |

implementation and experience of human rights, democracy, and rule of law.

e) In the pursuit of rational discourse, emotions such as fear and hope should not be ignored. Rather, discourse techniques should be used that allow to deal with these emotions in a logical manner. That allows fears to be acknowledged and treated as a signal that there is a need to do careful systemic analysis and that there is a need for hope-inspiring solution proposals. Although explicitly addressing fear and hope is not part of classical logics, an effective technique for doing that is probably necessary for creating constructive discourse processes in which all stakeholders are welcome to participate and where the needs, views and concerns expressed by every participant will be taken appropriately seriously. See also the UN Secretary-General's recent remarks on "the way to build societies founded on hope instead of fueled by fear", http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=7046 .

f) In parallel to the Enhanced Cooperation Task Force proposal as described in http://enhanced-cooperation.org/RFA/1 which proposes a practical mechanism for implementing the Enhanced Cooperation mandate of the Tunis Agenda, we also endorse the related Wisdom Task Force initiative as described in http://wisdomtaskforce.org/RFB/1 which is designed so that it can be implemented independently of UN processes which are sometimes slow. Ideally both should be implemented, then they will be complementary with the Enhanced Cooperation Task Force focusing on recommendations for actions of the executive branch of government and the Wisdom Task Force focusing on recommendations for well-balanced legislation. If however the "process towards enhanced cooperation" foreseen in the Tunis Agenda does not lead to the institution of such an Enhanced Cooperation Task Force, it is possible as a "plan B" for the Wisdom Task Force to take on both of these roles.

g) We also endorse the submissions of IT for Change and BestBits. http://www.itforchange.net/civil_society_input_to_the_UN_Working_Group_for_global_governance_of_the_Internet

Yes	Anja Kovacs, Project Director Internet Democracy Project C14E Munirka DDA Flats New Delhi 110067 India anja@internetdemocracy.in	(Not answered)
Yes	Country: India Organization: SFLC.IN Address: 2nd Floor, K-9, Birbal Road, Jangpura Extension, New Delhi -110 014, India. E-mail : mishi@softwarefreedom.org	No
Yes	LACNIC Latin American and Caribbean Regional Addresses Registry Rambla República de México 6215, Montevideo, Uruguay. comunicaciones@lacnic.net	-

Yes	United States Center for Democracy & Technology 1634 I Street NW #1100 Washington, DC 20006 mshears@cdt.org	Not answered
Yes		We appreciate this opportunity to provide input into WGEC's work and trust that the working group will continue to operate in the spirit of openness, transparency, and inclusiveness.
Yes	Brazil Center for Technology and Society of Fundação Getulio Vargas Praia de Botafogo, 190, 13 andar Rio de Janeiro - RJ joana.varon@fgv.br marilia.maciel@fgv.br	_
Yes	Japan, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Kasumigaseki 2-1-2, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8926, JAPAN m3.ichikawa@soumu.go.jp	We are of the view that the consideration and promotion of enhanced cooperation should be based on the following points. (1) An open, inclusive and holistic approach should be applied in considering enhanced cooperation. (2) Enhanced cooperation should ensure the free flow of information on the Internet. (3) The multi-stakeholder model for the Internet governance should be maintained.

| Yes | Cote d'Ivoire, DIGILEXIS – SPR, 28 BP 1485 Abidjan 28 kichango@gmail.com | In institutionalizing and operationalizing enhanced cooperation, it is critically important to create a deliberative process in which all stakeholder perspectives are appropriately taken into consideration. It is not enough to just allow the various stakeholders to voice their perspectives. All the various comments must also be taken in consideration in a logical analysis process, in which for every important policy question, a set of possible answers is worked out, and each of the possible answers is evaluated against the objective of sustainable global, social and economic development as well as in regard to the fundamental principles of democracy, rule of law, and the internationally recognized human rights. |

| Yes | France, INTLNET, 120 chemin des Crouzettes, Saint-Vincent de Barbeyrargues, France 34730, info@intlnet.org | We need to have a 31st article of the Human Rights declaration concerning the cyberspace. This should be one of the first enhanced cooperations (HR31 Project).
• The right to exist, be secure, and be digiliterate in the cyberspace
• The right to own (author's rights and intellectual property) in the cyberspace
• The right to freely speak and access legitimate knowledge in the cyberspace
• The right to filter and be protected against disinformation in the cyberspace
• The right to associate in the cyberspace

Zbigniew Brzezinski's "The grand chessboard" concludes that the world's stability calls for a global cooperation of nations coordinated by the pre-eminent USA. Most of the other nations could share either a direct or an indirect (through regional cooperations) opinion: they have precisely refused that option through the WSIS multistakeholderist consensus (including the USA), considering that enhanced cooperation was to be on an equal footing basis and that stakeholders had to not interfere with the legitimate rights of any other one. However, the transition to this new world polycracy cannot be carried out quickly and demand transitional warranties for all. There should be an enhanced cooperation started on the transitional issues: this certainly belongs to the architectonic debate that I am calling for, since prospective aspects must be involved. To cooperate on a transition, we first have to spell out where we want to land together: for the time being, we know two things.
• We agreed on a big change: a people centered world. (no more a money or State centered one – Social-State to serve and protect people).
• We obviously have a strong and legitimate consensus for a "satUS-quo+", i.e. at least, let us protect what we have today. The win/win constraints are always difficult.

Richard Buckminster Fuller explained that one cannot change people (moreover with a people centered esthetic in mind), but that one can change their environment and context. This is why some are tempted by the social engineering of a world more favorable to their business or agenda. Actually, there is no need of it: our context is extending itself alone (like the universe is expanding). Particularly in recent decades but aactually since 1889, when Poincaré proved Newton wrong about the n-body problem, we have carried out a few steps in this opening of Plato's cave that we have been striving toward for millenaries. The world is currently buzzing a lot about the openness of our "personal, public, or peer reality information system mediation" (Open-PRISM). Enhanced cooperation is basically justified by well assessed common interests and trust. Trust cannot be taken for granted or imposed by laws, treaties, or brainwashing. Therefore, we must know about the reality "behind" it all. And what is in it for each of us. This is intellition, our new technological and societal frontier.
A digital information society is, therefore, built: |

• on what you see with your own eyes, as any other society (3D)
• also at the same time (4D when time becomes relative, thanks to Einstein)
• on what you mine with your own mining mediator. This is why you want it protected from any biasing influence through semantic filters, assisted by selected/private reference frames concerning the three (1) data, (2) metadata, and (3) syllodata dimensions documenting your actual or virtual reality (7D).
This permits one to understand why enhanced cooperations can only first develop across multi-stakeholders' "pre-trusted" areas. An example will explain this better: USA/Europe trade cooperation talks survived Edward Snowden because the different negotiators trust their own data mining system intelligent mediators as being able enough to adequately facilitate their understanding of the secret intents (metadata) of other parties and helping them build punctual objective dynamic coalitions (syllodata) as they see it as advantageous for their own interests, regardless of what side of the big-pond they come from, etc.: the data face is just as fractal as the physical space.
An enhanced cooperation is necessarily like a poker play in an infinity mirror room where you distrust the other players but trust your sight and are harassed by experts and activists from dynamic coalitions. This necessarily calls for "agoric" thinking, which is something only a few people are already accustomed to in the data face side, and still fewer have become familiar with the idea, but it was the basic rationale behind:
• the first international network technology (Tymnet)
• the subsidiarity principle, now accepted as the way the Internet technology supports diversity (RFC 5895).
It is, therefore, likely that the technology metaphor will progressively "pollute" the brain of stakeholders and lead them to accept it better, as experts and activists from dynamic coalitions become familiar with the universal architectonic laws of large ecosystems (that we are learning from nature and banks ignored). The world digital ecosystem should hopefully emerge as a balanced dynamic effilience made of "three thirds":
• an innovative chaos eroding structures becoming conservative,
• a progressive meshing of new structures in an enhanced cooperation spirit,
• an order of organized enhanced cooperations.
It is up to us to analyze, understand, comprehend, protect and help catalyzing its harmony.

Yes	Saudi Arabia, Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC) PO Box 75606, Riyadh 11588, Saudi Arabia MAJED ALMAZYED, mmazyed@citc.gov.sa	Many of the questions in this questionnaire were directed more at defining and discussing Internet issues rather than at the enhanced cooperation process. The WGEC is entrusted with recommending how to fully implement the mandate of WSIS regarding enhanced cooperation. It is enhanced cooperation in its operationalized form which is needed to address these issues, and the WGEC should concentrate more on operationalizing enhanced cooperation rather than on defining issues for the enhanced cooperation Body to address.
Yes	United States of America	No other comments. Thank you for the opportunity to respond.
Yes	United States, Intel, 12 Poet Drive, Matawan NJ, 07747, Mike.s.chartier@intel.com	.
Yes	Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) www.kictanet.or.ke, and the Internet Society (ISOC) Kenya Chapter http://isoc.or.ke/ Contacts: Mwenda Kivuva (Kivuva@transworldafrica.com) Meshack Emakunat (memakunat@yahoo.com) Grace Githaiga (ggithaiga@hotmail.com (M	There is need for a framework that ensures stakeholder input is not just a time wasting process but the input is taken on board. This could be through a matrix that articulates stakeholders input and suggestions made, then if the suggestion has been taken on board and if not, what were the reasons or the rationale. In other words, the need for a very clear process of stakeholder engagement.
Yes	Switzerland, Federal Office of Communications OFCOM, 44 rue de l'Avenir, CH-2501 Biel/Bienne, Switzerland ir@bakom.admin.ch	.

Yes	Finland, Government and other parties include the multi-stakeholder WSIS working group which acts also as steering committee for the Finnish Internet Forum Mervi.Kultamaa@FORMIN.FI	WSIS was an important milestone. ICT issues traditionally relegated to the engineers in the back room were - elevated into information society issues – placed on the high table in front of Presidents and Prime Ministers. However, when ICT/information society issues were viewed through political prisms, they became hostage of philosophies and policies that belonged to the world before the Internet. Unfortunately, this debate took attention from the more important discussion on how to fully harness the ICTs for development. We have now used eight years to trying to free one of the hostages by discussing enhanced cooperation – what it should have been or should be, has it happened or not, and if yes, did it happen in an appropriate way or not. Meanwhile, the Internet has transformed the world. Things nobody even mentioned in Tunis are now part of our everyday lives. New opportunities, problems and threats have emerged in front of us, while we have been intensely looking at the back mirror. Now finally, let's look forward.
Yes	France, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), 38 Cours Albert 1er 75008 Paris, aha@iccwbo.org	It would be important to ensure this questionnaire has a wide range of input, in particular from developing and emerging regions and stakeholders.
Yes	Czech Republic, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, Na Frantisku 32, 110 15 Prague 1, novakovam@mpo.cz	No comments.
Yes	Russian Federation, The council of the Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (the Upper Chamber)103426, Moscow, Bolshaya Dmitrovka str., 26 rugattarov@council.gov.ru	We are to create a transnational body that will take responsibility for establishment of international standards concerning the collection, storage and process of personal data of Internet users and solution of related issues on the international level. It's high time to speak about the international organization, which is empowered to regulate international cyber-policy.

Yes	Mexico 1) Camara Nacional de las Industria Electronica de telecomunicaciones y tecnologias de la informacion (CANIETI) Culiácan No. 71 col. Hipodromo Condesa México D.F. 2) Instituto Nacional del Derecho de Autor (INDAUTOR), Puebla #143, Colonia Roma	INDAUTOR: No CANIETI: . INEGI: In relation to national and international cooperation, make the observation of to coordinate agreements to identify, implement and support the generation of statistics and indicators on the availability and use of ICT in different sectors of the societies of each country; in particular, those related to the monitoring and evaluation of national policies for the development of the information society and international comparisons.
Yes	United States of America, United States Council for International Business (USCIB), 1400 K Street, NW, Suite 905, Washington, DC 20005 bwanner@uscib.org	It would be important to ensure this questionnaire has a wide range of input, in particular from developing and emerging regions and stakeholders.
Yes	43 civil society organizations, 10 of them with ECOSOC consultive status, and many more individuals. Organizations supporting the proposal: 1. Action Aid International (ECOSOC status) 2. Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication, Bangladesh (EC	.

Yes	INDIA, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations Office 9, RUE DU VALAIS, 1202, GENEVA Mission.india@ties.itu.int	Enhanced Cooperation is a dynamic process, and hence it requires periodic reassessment –based on the feedback from Governments as well as other relevant stakeholders, on any inter-governmental mechanism that is set up to oversee its operationalization.
Yes	LATVIA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, mission.un-gen@mfa.gov.lv	.
Yes	BULGARIA, Law and Internet Foundation, bul. Patriarh Evtimii 36, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria info@netlaw.bg	.
Yes	BULGARIA, Department of Administration Modernization, Council of Ministers, 1 Dondukov Blvd.1594 Sofia is.ivanov@government.bg	.
Yes	Country: Bulgaria Organization: Information Technology and eGovernance Directorate, Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications Address: Sofia, 9 Dyakon Ignatii Str. E-mail: hhristov@mtitc.government.bg	The Internet's complexity, global reach, and constant evolution require timely, scalable, and innovation-enabling policies. The 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.

Yes	Bulgaria, Executive Agency Electronic Communication Networks and Information Systems. Bulgaria 1000 "Gurko 6" str. mail@esmis.government.bg	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.
Yes	Bulgaria, Council of Ministers, Strategic Development and Coordination Directorate 1 Dondukov Blvd 1594 Sofia y.stoyanov@government.bg, l.kamenova@government.bg	No.
Yes	Bulgaria, Bissera Zankova - Media Adviser to the Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications (MTITC) Sofia, 9 Diakon Ignatii Str. bzankova@gmail.com	First, overlaps in the activities of international organizations in the Internet area raise concerns. Sexy issues are treated by all organizations without taking intro account the necessary division of competences or fields of interest. Second, the imprecise terminology that can lead to ambiguities and waste of time and energy in drafting and interpreting texts and moreover can be exploited to serve parochial interests. Third, there is lack of smooth interaction between relevant participants at global, regional and local level and lack of visibility of local problems and initiatives. Fourth, human rights issues in the field are still not well studied and comprehensively tackled. Fifth, what strikes in most cases are the opaque procedures and the absence of genuine openness, transparency and public commitment?

Yes	Bulgaria, Academy of Sciences (IMI-BAS and LT-BAS) Sofia 1113, Acad. G. Bonchev Block 8 Director@math.bas.bg, Yoshinov@cc.bas.bg	The significance and depth of effects of the Internet in governance stem from the fact that information and communication technologies have the potential to affect production (or capacity) as well as coordination, communication, and control. Their effects interact fundamentally with the circulatory, nervous, and skeletal system of institutions. Embedness and culture, perverse insentiveness. Danger that some services and systems will be outsourced in order to avoid the political difficulties of internal governmental integration of back office functions or cross agency functions.
Yes	Bulgaria, Sofia University "St. Kl. Ohridski" Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics 5 James Bouchier Blvd. Sofia 1164, Bulgaria krassen@fmi.uni-sofia.bg	NO
Yes	Bulgaria, Ministry of Economy and Energy 8 Slavyanska str., Sofia 1000, Bulgaria ts.tsankova@mee.government.bg	The main areas of concern from our point of view are: -Internet governance in the areas of internet security -Reduction of SPAM -To improve international – global interoperability of the ICT systems in the field of providing government and non-government e-services cross border.
Yes	Country: Switzerland Organization: Internet Society Address: Galerie Jean-Malbuisson 15 Email: bommelaer@isoc.org	The issue is one of enhancing cooperation by learning to work together in the most appropriate venues, in partnership, and to look for solutions where all stakeholders can have a real impact on people's lives. More information about the Internet Society: www.internetsociety.org
Yes	Division for the Information Society (DI) Ministry of External Relations - Brazil Tel: +55 (61) 2030-6609 - FAX: +55 (61) 2030-6613	No response.