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:	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
Yes	Ian Peter, Internet Governance Caucus member, Australia ian.peter@ianpeter.com	I do not find the enhanced cooperation agenda very useful or a major priority
Yes	Nnenna Nwakanma NNNENA.ORG/ACSIS/Africa IGF Rue des Jardins 22 BP 1764 ABJ 22 Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire	The significance is in bettered collaboration, cooperation and openness, in seeking ultimate equality of initial WSIS stakeholders and subsequent stakeholders that have emerged after WSIS. The purposse will be to achieve a balanced, active, inclusive and open Internet Governance process both at global, regional and national levels. The scope will be global, (IGF) regional (Africa IGF), sub-regional (West Africa IGF) and national (Côte d'Ivoire IGF - www.igici.ci)

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	Enhanced cooperation is essential for the following reasons: the multi-principle is not well absorbed by a number of players in some African countries; it is not yet part of formal consultation at the national level. This explains the difficulties encountered in the implementation of national platforms on Internet governance; -the lack of reliable statistics; -no monitoring mechanism of WSIS outcomes at the national level -no synergy between the UN agencies and national actors in the implementation of WSIS Action by General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of the UN General Assembly
Yes	Russia, Coordination Center for Russian Top-Level Domains, 8, Zoologicheskaya Str., Moscow, 123242, Russia; info@cctld.ru	2. Whilst not questioning the significance of the enhanced cooperation as one of the two major vehicles of the Internet development process, we agree with the findings of the ISOC's analysis, which hold that, "<I>t is carefully crafted diplomatic language, full of creative ambiguity There are many who share our understanding, namely that 'enhanced cooperation' is a distributed process in line with the underlying distributed technology. On the other hand there are others who think that there is a need for a central mechanism or a new body to deal with this issue" . This controversy was also reflected upon, albeit in a milder modality, in the Report of the UN Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation .

Yes	Sweden, Netnod, Franzéngatan 5, 112 51 Stockholm, info@netnod.se	a. Our interpretation of the Tunis agenda is that it clearly state that all stakeholder groups should cooperate, this as communication a) no longer is managed by one entity (the incumbent); b) no longer is provided by one group (Governments); and c) is carrying larger portions of communication than earlier (moving images, texts, letters etc also between individuals and not only mass broadcast by governments to its citizens). b. The main purpose is not to force stakeholder groups to change their respective decision making processes, but instead to exchange information so that the decisions made are more informed. As a second step of course the exchange of information (incoming as well as outgoing) will force a change also in the decision making process, but that is a result of the cooperation, and not a goal. c. If possible all stakeholder groups should be heard and listened to, by all stakeholder groups. Decisions on the future of communication should not stay with one stakeholder group only. Specifically when looking at difference between norms in various cultures, difference between norms and regulation, and issues that arise due to non-harmonization between those factors and more, it is extremely important all stakeholders can participate with their views.
Yes	Bangladesh The Forum for Development, Journalism and Communication Studies (FOCUS) focus_bangladesh@yahoo.com	The New media reshapes the society which is getting new dimension in every moment both in positive and negative ways. To enhance its positive use, and protect the negative uses world community need to raise voice.
Yes	Russia Russian Association for Electronic Communications Presnenskaya embankment, 12, Federation Tower West, floor 46, Moscow, 123100 www.raec.ru info@raec.ru	Increased international cooperation of all stakeholders is the only way to ensure the transparent and democratic Internet governance. The purpose of enhanced cooperation is promote the further development of Internet according to its dynamic nature, to maximize the use of all the opportunities the Internet can give, and to promote national technological development. The scope of cooperation should be as large as possible as Internet governance is not limited to technical field and encompasses policy, economic and public issues.

| Yes | Country: United States
Organization: Internet Governance Project
Address: Syracuse University School of Information Studies Syracuse, NY 13244 USA
E-mail: press@internetgovernance.org | a) significace

The concept of "enhanced cooperation" emerged out of a debate over the role of governments in Internet governance. Its inclusion in the Tunis Agenda was an indirect recognition of certain governments' dissatisfaction with the fact that the Internet as a whole was largely free of the direct control of nation-states, yet one nation-state (the USA) had special forms of influence over ICANN. This was correctly perceived as a contradiction that required some kind of change. However, fixing this problem does not necessarily require strengthening and enhancing the role of states; another solution would be to denationalize Internet governance even further by getting the US to step back from its special role.
We wish to make it clear that we do not consider the Tunis Agenda to be a proper basis for advancing Internet governance. Debating the finer points of what it meant and how to implement it would therefore be a waste of time. We need to negotiate a new understanding of how governments relate to Internet governance.

b) The call for enhanced cooperation in paragraph 69 of the Tunis Agenda contains a vague promise that some unspecified activities in the future will "enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet…" Thus, the purpose of EC was to mollify the governments that wanted a stronger role in and a more multilateral approach to Internet governance, while not committing the US to do anything in particular. In other words, the main purpose of EC concept was to be vague enough to allow the contending parties to pretend that they had resolved a fundamental problem, even though they had not. Here again, we see the inadequacy and failure of the Tunis Agenda.

c) Some suggest that any form of improved communication and interaction among the community involved in Internet governance constitutes "enhanced cooperation." We disagree. The plain text in paragraph 70 of the Tunis Agenda provides the key to its scope and original intent. It says that "such cooperation should include the development of globally applicable principles on public policy issues associated with the coordination and management of critical internet resources." It is also clear from paragraphs 69 and 35 that it would be governments, not any other stakeholder group, who would develop these public policy principles. Paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda defines the so-called "roles" of different stakeholder groups and claims "policy authority for internet-related public policy issues" as the "sovereign right of States." This relegates the private sector to "technical and economic fields" and dismisses civil society as having a role only in vaguely-specified "Internet matters" at the "community level." In other words, the Tunis Agenda seeks to exclude business and civil society from a direct role in the formulation of Internet public policy. Thus, the Tunis Agenda |

			reflects a very backward-looking approach to policy development, reserving it exclusively to sovereign states. Furthermore, it was negotiated by and for states without direct representation of civil society – and thus should not be accepted by civil society or Internet freedom advocates as the basis for future 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	Whatever view one may take of the exact meaning of enhanced cooperation as it is portrayed in the Tunis Agenda; it is difficult to dismiss the significance of it. It has become, whether fairly or not, a test for the acceptance and endorsement of the multi-stakeholder approach. For ICANN, the role of governments has, and will always be, a key measure of the effectiveness of our public policy deliberation process with respect to the management of the critical resources of the Internet. Thus our commitment to paragraph 70 of the Tunis Agenda (in ensuring a clear role for governments) and our belief (with respect to paragraph 69) that all governments (in our case within the Government Advisory Committee) should play an equal role in governance issues. The purpose of enhanced cooperation is clear, a better cooperation amongst the different stakeholders whilst ensuring a meaningful role of governments in public policy Internet Governance issues. Governments have the right and obligation to be involved in public policy processes. They may, as a matter of course decide not to be involved in issues, or to pass responsibility elsewhere, but ultimately they have a responsibility. In ICANN the Government Advisory Committee (GAC) fulfills this requirement. And while (no-doubt) there is always room for improvement, it has demonstrated effectiveness, not least through the advice given to (and accepted by) the ICANN Board in relation to the strings applied for during the expansion of the generic top-level domain (gTLD) space.	

		As to Scope, the significance here is the extent to which the views of governments, in exercising their duties with respect to public policy, should be taken into account. In the ICANN model, as noted, the views of the GAC are taken extremely seriously. Following a Recommendation made by the ATRT [1] Review process (and accepted by ICANN); advice (i.e. a consensus view of the governments in the GAC) to the Board has to be considered and responded to. If not accepted, Board has to respond to the GAC and state reasons why it decided not to follow the advice. The GAC and Board will then work together to find a mutually accepted solution. Importantly, however, the GAC advice does not constitute a veto. If it were to, then the process could no longer be judged to be part of a multi-stakeholder model. It is worth noting that this specific obligation on the Board is solely for GAC advice (reflecting the unique role of governments with respect to public policy); the Board will of course receive advice from other parties (such as through the Generic Numbering Support Organisation) but is not obliged to act on it. The potential uncertainty for some governments in this process can of course raise concerns; though the experience in ICANN shows that the Board understands well where the views of governments, acting collectively, require to be accepted. This is the true nature of enhanced cooperation. [1]: The Accountability and Transparency Review Team who reported in 2011.
Yes	South-South Opportunity jrtnchekoua@gmail.com B.P 33 Yaoundé Cameroon"	The Revolution of 2015 is that of information for all. comparable Technical than or railway electrification amount, it will be profound in its effects as telecommunication networks are now the nervous system of our society. It will also be much faster bec

Yes	USA American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) 3635 Concorde Parkway, Suite 200 Chantilly, Virginia, 20151 chandley@arin.net	a) The Tunis Agenda identifies "Enhanced Cooperation" as a new and innovative approach to developing Internet policy, calling on all participants in their respective roles and responsibilities to participate. b) The purpose of enhanced cooperation is to ensure that policy development is done in a way that is open and inclusive of the various stakeholder groups. c) The scope, of enhanced cooperation, like the Internet itself, must be able to adapt and grow to meet the needs of the various stakeholders.
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	a)Significance: We hope top priority goes to maintaining the free and reliable, though diverse, Internet environment based on common technology fundamentals. This point is indispensable from the perspective of the global economic growth, innovation, social development, and the resolution of global issues. b)Purpose: Its purpose should be to provide a venue for discussions in a multi-stakeholder process. As a representative of Japanese industry, KEIDANREN (Japan Business Federation) would like to actively participate in those discussions. c)Scope: It should address points that can only be addressed by a small discussion group like the WGEC. Consideration may be also given to the use of SNSs and a portal site for discussion during the process.

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	.
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	a) Enhanced cooperation must be seen in the context of the Tunis agenda as a whole, affirming the involvement of all stakeholders and recognizing that the overall current regime for Internet governance has played a crucial part in creating the highly robust, flexible and diverse global space that it is the Internet today. b) The purpose of enhanced cooperation is to enable all stakeholders to participate more effectively in the internet governance model and to strengthen and deepen cooperation between governments and all other stakeholders with regards to internet public policy issues. c) As per the Tunis Agenda, enhanced cooperation, like all mechanisms for the international management of the Internet, should "be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations". The current internet governance landscape remains the most suitable framework for discussing internet policy issues and should be continually improved and refined. Therefore, the current scope of enhanced cooperation encompasses deepened multistakeholder participation in existing internet governance forums to arrive at a more global representation of different stakeholder groups, as well as better representation within stakeholder groups. It also includes, for example, capacity building in soft and hard infrastructure, education and training, funding support for improved participation in international policy forums and public private partnerships to deal with policy issues pertaining to the internet.
Yes	United States, Imagining the Internet, CB 2850, Elon University, 27244, andersj@elon.edu	Enhanced cooperation is a necessity if we are to move forward to do our best to continue to strive to evolve international communications and connections in the most powerful and uplifting manner. This is a process that is ever "complete." It requires a positive approach and a constant striving by all participants to widen the circle while maintaining the integrity of processes. It starts with everyone considering themselves to be global citizens first, above all else, so we have a long way to go. As the WGIG report notes in paragraph 35, there is a need for transparency, accountability, multilateralism and the addressing of public policy issues in a coordinated 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
		The Russian Federation fully supports the provisions adopted in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society pertaining to enhanced cooperation.
		    Based on the paragraphs 68 and 69 of the Tunis Agenda:
		a) Significance of enhanced cooperation is in provision of possibility for governments to have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet;
		b) Purpose of enhanced cooperation could be considered as enabling governments, on an equal footing, to collaborate on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, rather than in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues.
		    Based on the paragraphs 35 and 60 of the Tunis Agenda:
		c) Scope of enhanced cooperation is further collaboration of all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations on Internet management issues, as there are many cross-cutting international public policy issues that require attention and are not adequately addressed by the current mechanisms.

Yes	RIPE NCC Singel 258 1016AB Amsterdam The Netherlands Email: externalrelations@ripe.net	a) "Enhanced cooperation", as identified by the Tunis Agenda, recognises the need for new models of cooperation and policy-making to support the growth and development of the Internet. b) Its purpose is the facilitation of policy-making that serves the interests of all Internet stakeholders, respecting the rights of all users, the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholder groups and the technical constraints of the technology itself. c) The scope of enhanced cooperation then, should not be limited, but rather allowed to evolve as the Internet itself evolves, to meet the changing needs, interests and roles of different stakeholder groups.
Yes	Ellen Blackler Vice President, Global Public Policy The Walt Disney Company 425 Third Street, Suite 1100 Washington DC 20024 United States	Perhaps the greatest significance of the reference to enhanced cooperation contained in the Tunis Agenda is the fact that it is a reflection of the global recognition that in order for the full potential of the information society to be realized actions must be fundamentally based in cooperation. It is a recognition that more progress can be made by parties working together than each party working on its own and a commitment to that approach going forward. What the participants in the Tunis Agenda were forward looking enough to recognize in 2005, is even more clear today – that the Internet ecosystem is complex and interconnected to such an extent that only through joint cooperative action between all participants in the ecosystem can real progress be achieved.

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	The aims of maximising the Internet's contribution to an inclusive, truly global knowledge-based economy, to economic development and growth, to innovation and to enhanced social well-being, can only be achieved through stakeholders from the private sector, the technical community, governments and civil society coordinating their activities in a spirit of cooperation and partnership. Individual entities or organisations, governments or stakeholder group cannot achieve these aims by themselves, acting in isolation. Cooperation across the full range of Internet governance issues is enhanced if there is effective coordination of the respective roles, responsibilities, activities, resources and expertise of relevant stakeholder communities
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	a) Significance The inclusion of the enhanced cooperation mandate in the Tunis Agenda was a political necessity to account for the view of many governments and others of the inadequacy of existing Internet governance arrangements when measured against the criteria identified in the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS): namely transparency, accountability, multilateralism, and the need to address public policy issues related to Internet governance in a coordinated manner (WGIG Report, para 35). In particular it was suggested "that there are many cross-cutting international public policy issues that require attention and are not adequately addressed by the current mechanisms" (Tunis Agenda, para 60). Foremost amongst the areas in which a deficit in existing arrangements was perceived was the issue of internationalizing Internet oversight beyond the United States, a struggle that had dominated the entire summit process from the beginning of WSIS I. But existing arrangements were also seen as failing to adequately address a broad range of other issues, some discussed below under question 4. At the conclusion of WSIS, civil society, backed by what ultimately became a coalition among the US and some other mainly developed countries, got the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), as a multi-stakeholder forum to address mainly those other broader issues. The promise of addressing the narrower issue of Internet oversight, as sought by a key group of other governments, was reserved for a process parallel to the IGF, and perhaps as a counterbalance to it. Those governments got as a result the 'enhanced cooperation' process. It is also significant that even though the discussion was quite conflictual, member states chose to use 'positive' words:

enhance, and cooperation. The ongoing discussion about how to improve IG arrangements should continue in this same positive spirit.

b) Purpose

Therefore the purpose of enhanced cooperation process mandate, in conjunction with the closely related mandate for the formation of an Internet Governance Forum, is to address the perceived deficits described above. In particular the Tunis Agenda identifies that enhanced cooperation would enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet" (para 69). Subtextually, the main purpose of Enhanced Cooperation as sought by governments was to provide a space where they could further deal with the dominant issue across both the summits – internatiionalization of Internet oversight. With IGF a mainly civil society initiative, albeit multi-stakeholder in conception, enhanced cooperation was a process in which goverments would be the main actors.

c) Scope

The enhanced cooperation mandate "should include the development of globally-applicable principles on public policy issues" (para 70) and "also could envisage creation of a suitable framework or mechanisms, where justified" (para 61). But it does not envision the involvement of governments "in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues" (para 69).

Although there is an emphasis on what enhanced cooperation means for governments (who, after all, were the only stakeholder group required to agree to the enhanced cooperation mandate), the Tunis Agenda does not suggest that enhanced cooperation is solely for governments. In paragraph 69, enhanced cooperation is suggested as a mechanism to "enable" governments to carry out their roles and responsibilities. To "enable" does not mean that enhanced cooperation is for governments alone. Indeed the scope of enhanced cooperation also encompasses all relevant stakeholders as per para 70 ("organisations responsible for essential tasks") and the process towards enhanced cooperation will involve "all stakeholders" per para 71.

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 below.
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	a) Significance: Enhanced cooperation is critically important for enabling governments to fulfill their various responsibilities in the information society context, including in particular in regard to ensuring that the global information society is developed in a way that fully respects and upholds the human rights of all people everywhere. In particular in regard to influencing the ways and directions in which information and communication technologies and the relevant standards are developed, governments are unable to fulfill their human rights obligations separately. In these areas, countries can fulfill their human rights obligations only through cooperation beyond what has been happening so far, i.e. enhanced cooperation. b) Purpose: As clearly stated in para 69 of the Tunis Agenda, the purpose of the particular kind of enhanced cooperation that the Tunis Agenda refers to is: To enable governments to carry out their roles and responsibilities. c) Scope: As clearly stated in para 69 of the Tunis Agenda, the scope of the particular kind of enhanced cooperation that the Tunis Agenda refers to is: International public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.
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) Significance: Enhanced cooperation is critically important for enabling governments to fulfill their various responsibilities in the information society context, including in particular in regard to ensuring that the global information society is devel

| Yes | Anja Kovacs, Project Director
Internet Democracy Project
C14E
Munirka DDA Flats
New Delhi 110067
India

anja@internetdemocracy.in | Paragraph 69 of the Tunis Agenda refers to the need to ensure, through greater cooperation among all stakeholders, that governments carry out on an equal footing their roles and responsibilities in Internet governance.

One aspect of this, which has received greatest attention from governments themselves, is to ensure equality among states in the global governance structure, wherever states play a role. This will likely require structural changes in some Internet governance institutions - in particular the internationalisation of Internet oversight, governments' main concern at the time the Tunis Agenda was drafted and accepted.

It might also require, however, the addition of new processes and, possibly, institutions, to ensure that the wider range of international Internet-related public policies can be adequately addressed at the global level. To quote the Tunis Agenda: the enhanced cooperation mandate 'should include the development of globally-applicable principles on public policy issues' (para 70) and 'also could envisage creation of a suitable framework or mechanisms, where justified' (para 61).

However, what is an equally important aspect of paragraph 69 is its emphasis on close cooperation of states with other stakeholders. This is further strengthened by paragraph 70 and 71, which refer to the involvement of a wider range of stakeholders as well. Enhanced cooperation is thus not the domain only of governments. At the same time, paragraph 69 of the Tunis agenda explicitly excludes, however, 'the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues 'from the enhanced cooperation agenda. |

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	(a) Significance The Tunis Agenda, in Paragraph 69, recognizes enhanced cooperation as an integral part of Internet Governance. It helps each stakeholder group to contribute in areas of its expertise and focus. (b) Purpose Paragraph 71 of the Tunis Agenda states the purpose of such co-operation. The need is to establish principles of public policy in matters relating to governance of Critical Internet Resources, Infrastructure and in matters that affect human rights of people on the Internet. (c.) Scope The scope lies in the process of enhanced co-operation being inclusive and responsive to innovation in the Internet domain. This should supplement the implementation of the WSIS mandate. This includes reviewing of overall outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society and assessing how far the agenda has been implemented. In this the role of various Action Line facilitators are very important and they should have a clear plan for ensuring enhanced co-operation. The role of civil society is not restricted to community matters alone and it should have a greater say in policy matters related to Internet Governance including those related to Critical Internet Resources. The scope for enhanced co-operation is much more relevant in the current scenario when there is greater distrust between the various stakeholders in the backdrop of the Internet surveillance issue.
Yes	LACNIC Latin American and Caribbean Regional Addresses Registry Rambla República de México 6215, Montevideo, Uruguay. comunicaciones@lacnic.net	2.1. "Enhanced cooperation", a concept introduced at the Tunis Agenda, recognizes the need for new models of cooperation between Governments and other stakeholders in international policy-making related to the Internet. 2.2. Its purpose is the facilitation of policy-making that increases the knowledge and coordination between all Internet stakeholders, respecting the roles and responsibilities of the different groups and the rights of all users, also recognizing the current day to day work in technical and operational matters. 2.3. The scope should not be limited to the development of globally-applicable principles on public policy issues associated with the coordination and management of critical Internet resources, but rather allowed to meet the changing needs, interests and roles of different stakeholder groups.

| Yes | United States
Center for Democracy & Technology
1634 I Street NW #1100
Washington, DC 20006
mshears@cdt.org | a) Significance

The call for "enhanced cooperation," as suggested by the Tunis Agenda, stems from the recognition that many international public policy issues related to the Internet require significant engagement among a variety of stakeholders worldwide. The issues, the fora, and the degree of engagement by stakeholders are, of course, the subjects of much debate. Enhanced cooperation is one of two mechanisms outlined in the Tunis Agenda for furthering Internet governance: the second is the relatively well-defined Internet Governance Forum, a space for discussing and sharing best practices on issues related to the Internet. Both mechanisms need to be viewed within the broader context of the Tunis Agenda's central theme of multistakeholderism, which calls for all stakeholders to be involved in the governance of the Internet.

b) Purpose

The purpose of enhanced cooperation is to enable all stakeholders to address international public policy issues that are either 1) inadequately dealt with through existing mechanisms, or 2) not dealt with through any mechanism (Article 60). Enhanced cooperation does not require the creation of a particular structure to address such deficiencies – rather, its purpose is to enable and encourage stakeholders to address these policy challenges through whatever mechanisms are agreed to be most appropriate for a given issue (Articles 56 and 61).

c) Scope *

The intended scope of enhanced cooperation must be understood within the overall framework of the Tunis Agenda; Article 69, which introduces the notion of enhanced cooperation, should not be read in isolation. For example, Article 29 is often overlooked in the enhanced cooperation debate, yet its call for the international management of the Internet to occur "with the full involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society, and international organizations" indicates the broad range of stakeholders whose engagement in the process is essential.

CDT believes – and the Tunis Agenda supports (see, e.g., Articles 29, 56, 61, 68-71) – that enhanced cooperation is a process that should bring all stakeholders together to address international Internet-related public policy issues in a more cooperative and informed way. Enhanced cooperation is not about single-stakeholder (i.e., government) cooperation, nor is it necessarily about developing new structures. |

			Enhanced cooperation should be inclusive and focus on mechanisms and processes to effectively and efficiently address international Internet-related public policy issues in appropriate venues as they arise. It is essential, therefore, to encourage the participation in these processes of stakeholders who have thus far been less involved, whether they are government or non-governmental stakeholders, from developing countries or otherwise faced with resource constraints, or part of new and emerging stakeholder constituencies.

| Yes | | | a) Significance: The inclusion of the concept of enhanced cooperation in the Tunis Agenda is significant both for the impetus behind it and for what it created. In addition to the political factors for its inclusion, enhanced cooperation can be seen as a recognition of significant shortcomings in how international internet related public policies were being made. To be more specific, the existing internet governance ecosystem did not meet the WSIS criteria, as outlined by the WGIG report (para. 35), i.e. transparency, accountability, multilateralism, and the need to address all public policy issues related to internet governance in a coordinated manner. More importantly, the term enhanced cooperation reflects the lack of clarity regarding how to address the aforementioned shortcomings. As a result, the inclusion of enhanced cooperation in the Tunis Agenda is significant for setting out a process for moving beyond the status quo, but without providing for a vision or specific modalities. This is perhaps why almost 10 years later this issue is still being debated. |

b) Purpose: The purpose of enhanced cooperation is to improve international internet governance to realize the full vision of WSIS by working towards a people-centred, inclusive, development-oriented and non-discriminatory Information Society. This means addressing the gaps and deficiencies in the current internet governance system noted above. Para. 69 of the Tunis Agenda explicitly recognizes that governments need to be on equal footing in carrying out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the internet (other than the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues). However, in light of other paragraphs in the Tunis Agenda (in particular paras. 35 and 71), we would like to see enhanced cooperation also to put governments on equal footing with other stakeholders. Therefore we view the purpose of enhanced cooperation to create a system of internet governance in which all stakeholder enjoy full participation and work for an internet that enables the fulfilment of human potential and respect for human rights.

c) Scope: Per para 70 of the Tunis Agenda, enhanced cooperation should be achieved by using relevant international organizations and per para 71, it should involve all relevant stakeholders. Without precluding the possibility of new institutions in the future, we consider the scope of enhanced cooperation to be addressing gaps in the current governance structures while working within existing institutions and improving linkages between them, in an inclusive manner.

Yes	Brazil	(a) At the historical moment in which the Tunis Agenda was put forth, the paragraphs on Enhanced cooperation allowed for an important compromise between divergent views of those that supported a more intergovernmental e approach for internet governance and those that supported the natural evolution of the current regime, which had been mostly private-led. Nevertheless, this compromise was symbolical and dependent from further developments of a model for enhanced cooperation.
	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	Nowadays, there is still a gap in the existing internet governance arrangements and the situation described in paragraph 60 from the Tunis Agenda, which mentions that "there are many cross-cutting international public policy issues that require attention and are not adequately addressed by the current mechanisms" still prevails. That notion has been intensified in the context where the implementation of mechanisms of State surveillance among nations using the Internet infrastructure are pushing governments for dangerous State-centric responses to the challenges of internet governance. Therefore, moving forward with the debate proposed by the Tunis Agenda and reaching a proper multistakeholder model for enhanced cooperation has an even greater importance than before.
		(b) Given the fact that there are "many cross-cutting international public policy issues (on internet governance) that require attention and are not adequately addressed," the purpose of establishing a mechanism for Enhanced Cooperation seems to be clear in paragraph 61 of the Tunis Agenda, which recognize the "need to initiate, and reinforce, as appropriate, a transparent, democratic, and multilateral process, with the participation of governments, private sector, civil society and international organizations, in their respective roles." This same paragraph mentions that such need could be solved by "the creation of a suitable framework or mechanisms, where justified, thus spurring the ongoing and active evolution of the current arrangements in order to synergize the efforts in this regard."
		(c) The scope of issues to be addressed by Enhanced cooperation is partially clear under provisions of the Tunis Agenda. According to paragraphs 69 and 70, it shall address: a) International public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and b) coordination and management of critical Internet resources. Nevertheless, the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder group are not so clear when we take into account each of these areas.
		Which are the organizations that should be involved in Enhanced cooperation? What are the mechanisms to develop such policies? How to uphold multistakeholder participation and allow equal footing for all the stakeholders in such decision making process? These are questions related to the scope of participation of each stakeholder that still remain. Nevertheless, we stress that paragraphs

			61 and 71 indicate how EC should be carried out: "with the participation of governments, private sector, civil society and international organizations, in their respective roles", "involving all relevant organizations" and "involving all stakeholders." Multistakeholderism shall be the key concept to help answer these questions. Ideas on how to address the problem of defining "roles and responsibilities" and mechanisms to incorporate all stakeholders are to be addressed in the following answers.
Yes		Japan, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Kasumigaseki 2-1-2, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8926, JAPAN m3.ichikawa@soumu.go.jp	Significance - It is our understanding that enhanced cooperation is one of the most important issues in the Tunis Agenda. Purpose - We consider that the purpose of enhanced cooperation is to achieve the matters stated in paragraphs 69, 70, and 71 of the Tunis Agenda. Scope - We are of the view that the scope of enhanced cooperation is: To ensure access to the Internet, To promote the utilization and application of ICT for the development and solution of issues, To implement international cooperation to address international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, by governments and all other stakeholders.

| Yes | Cote d'Ivoire, DIGILEXIS – SPR, 28 BP 1485 Abidjan 28 kichango@gmail.com | a) Significance
The phrase "enhanced cooperation" came about during the negotiations leading up to the WSIS-Tunis Summit and was included in the Tunis Agenda as a result of a political compromise in response to the demand of many governments to have a space and a process in place whereby governments can, on an equal footing, address cross-cutting, international or transnational public policy issues pertaining to the governance of the internet.
The focus on governments here resulted from the eminent role played by only one of them – the United States' – and the desire to balance that position and to share that responsibility and authority equally among governments. In other words, the intention was to achieve the internationalization of the oversight role so far assumed by United States alone regarding ICANN and the IANA functions. The significance of the dynamic that led to the enhanced cooperation mandate however goes beyond governments, as that very issue of the formally exclusive role of the US Government overseeing ICANN processes and sanctioning its outcomes emerged from the outset of the WSIS process, particularly among significant fractions of civil society, and it then on captivated a lot of energies throughout the deliberations of the first phase WSIS leading up to the decision to set up the Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG). The release of the WGIG final report opened up yet another round of contention mainly due to the different models it put forward in order to address precisely the issues of legitimacy and internationalization of the oversight mechanism that should be exercised over the entities dealing with day to day operation, management and coordination of the internet infrastructure. In a sense, "enhanced cooperation" may be understood as the generic and neutral phrase used to capture the common goal underlining the range of policy options outlined in the WGIG report and what they were meant to achieve, as there was no consensus on the format of any single one of the actual options put forward in the report.
b) Purpose
Therefore the purpose of enhanced cooperation mandate is to be the vehicle that will enable the emergence of an internationally accepted and politically legitimate policy framework for the exercise of a coordinated global authority in matters of internet governance, particularly at the oversight and accountability level (based on the consensus on the principle that governments should not be involved in day to day operations.)
In particular the Tunis Agenda identifies that enhanced cooperation would enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet" (para. 69). From the implementation of enhanced cooperation, it is expected that internet governance mechanisms would become more pluralistic (relying on a more inclusive authority base or answering to a wider range of authoritative sources in public policy matters) and subsequently more transparent and more fair to the concerns of a globally diverse population of internet users. In the same time as a potentially powerful reform tool and a new |

		cooperative model, enhanced cooperation could bring about practical and useful mechanisms that might help address other significant shortcomings or perceived deficits in the current internet governance institutional ecosystem as well as emerging issues.
		c) Scope
		The enhanced cooperation mandate "should include the development of globally-applicable principles on public policy issues" (para 70) and "also could envisage creation of a suitable framework or mechanisms, where justified" (para 61). Enhanced cooperation is suggested as a mechanism to "enable" governments to carry out their roles and responsibilities, but it does not envision the involvement of governments "in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues" (para 69).
		While governments appear to be the primary focus of the notion of enhanced cooperation which was crafted to bring governments together around internet public policy issues, that doesn't mean only governments have a role to play in public policy-making for internet governance. Furthermore, enhanced cooperation may well have been intended, primarily, to address the discrepancy perceived among governments in terms of their ability to influence relevant public policy aspects of internet governance processes and outcomes, nothing from Tunis proceedings indicates however that enhanced cooperation was meant to apply only to government. Indeed the scope of enhanced cooperation also encompasses all relevant stakeholders as per para 70 ("organisations responsible for essential tasks") and the process towards enhanced cooperation will involve "all stakeholders" per para 71. Moreover, in light of the overarching principle of multistakeholder governance, enhanced cooperation will inevitably have to scale up from intra-government stakeholder group to inter-multiple stakeholder groups. In order words once governments as an internet stakeholder group solve their problem internally through an instance of enhanced cooperation, the principle should also apply for enabling inclusive and effective participation by non-governmental stakeholders alongside governments, if not formally in the same capacity and with the same functions, at least with full participation rights and same consideration given to substantive contributions made by all those other stakeholder groups in the policy processes and outcomes.
Yes	France, INTLNET, 120 chemin des Crouzettes, Saint-Vincent de Barbeyrargues, France 34730, info@intlnet.org	I am afraid I have no idea about what significance, purpose, and scope may be referring to here. All I know in here are the three following points: 2.1. This is a questionnaire, not an academic exam. Having published this text for comments, the introducto

| Yes | Saudi Arabia, Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC)
PO Box 75606, Riyadh 11588, Saudi Arabia
MAJED ALMAZYED, mmazyed@citc.gov.sa | a) Art. 35 recognizes that policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States and they have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues. Art. 60 & 61 recognize that there are many cross-cutting international public policy issues that require attention and are not adequately addressed by the current mechanisms, and that there is a need to initiate a transparent, democratic, and multilateral process with the participation of governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations, in their respective roles, to synergize efforts. Art.69 recognizes that enhanced cooperation is the mechanism needed to enable governments to carry out their roles and responsibilities.
b) The purpose of enhanced cooperation is to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet (Art. 69). From Art. 68, this includes ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet and the development of international public policy in consultation with all stakeholders.
c) From Art. 69, enhanced cooperation includes international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and excludes day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues. |

Yes	United States of America	1) Significance
		The significance of enhanced cooperation in the context of the Tunis Agenda was the recognition by the global community of a shared commitment to multi-stakeholder Internet governance. Paragraph 29, the first paragraph on Internet governance in the Tunis Agenda, states that, "the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent, and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society, and international organizations." This statement clearly acknowledges that due to the distributed nature of the Internet, no single institution, arrangement, or instrument is able to manage the entirety of its policy demands and infrastructure. Instead, a variety of stakeholders contribute to Internet governance, which as paragraph 31 states, "…is an essential element for a people-centered, inclusive, development-oriented and non-discriminatory Information Society."
		2) Purpose
		The purpose of enhanced cooperation is to improve and strengthen the cooperation between and within existing institutions and organizations. As paragraph 37 of the Tunis Agenda states, "We seek 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. A multistakeholder approach should be adopted, as far as possible, at all levels."
		The purpose of enhanced cooperation was not to create new Internet governance bodies or to transfer responsibilities of any Internet stakeholder to other parties (as have been proposed by some). Rather, the purpose of enhanced cooperation is quite the opposite: the Tunis Agenda, in paragraph 55, "recognize[d] that the 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."
		The global community recognized that these existing arrangements could be improved through more robust, or enhanced, cooperation. In the 8 years since the Tunis Agenda was adopted, such enhanced – and multi-stakeholder – cooperation has led to considerable improvements. Internet governance is more inclusive, globally representative, and responsible to the needs of all stakeholders today than it was in 2005.
		3) Scope
		Within the framework of the Tunis Agenda, particularly paragraphs 68-72, enhanced cooperation is described in reference to public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues.
		The United Nations Secretary-General's 2011 Report, Enhanced Cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet (A/66/77-E/2011/103), which was based upon consultations with

		international organizations, civil society, and private sector entities stated that, "despite the multiplicity of positions regarding exactly how enhanced cooperation should be pursued, there seemed to be a convergence of opinion that Internet governance involved many dimensions and layers of cooperation with diverse forms of stakeholder consultation suited to different types of policy innovation and a need for consistency with due legal process." Given this broad construct, enhanced cooperation is interdisciplinary in nature and inclusive of many cooperative and collaborative measures, programs, and/or initiatives undertaken by any combination of stakeholders to achieve either discrete or broad objectives that meet the goals of the WSIS.
Yes	United States, Intel, 12 Poet Drive, Matawan NJ, 07747, Mike.s.chartier@intel.com	The Tunis Agenda is clear that the stability, security and continuity of the Internet are impacted by international public policy. And we share the recognition that there is a need for enhanced cooperation in the development of international public policy, excluding day-to-day technical and operational matters, by governments in consultation with all stakeholders.

| 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 | (a) Significance:.
• It is to ensure that all deliberations and outcomes of internet governance policy issues are consensus based and all stakeholders feel their input has been considered.

• At this point there is no doubt that enhanced cooperation has become a memory of WSIS 2005 TUNIS Agenda rather than an annual progression like the IGF. I understand that enhanced cooperation in the public policy issues is a process that forms the foundation of the current IGF international model. Stakeholders may have been directly or indirectly contributing in different ways to form the IGF model or platform.

• Through the involvement of the different stakeholders in a more diverse nature is what I do understand as enhanced cooperation. Example is the involvement of education sector, agriculture sector in enhancing the national ICT policies is more of enhanced cooperation with the different players. In this case, enhanced cooperation has both negative and positive influence on international public policy advocacy. Firstly, governments may use the platform to enhance their interest in internet control and regulation as is being championed by Asian states. Unlike the US and its western allies who champion for a multistakeholder model as a way for global internet governance

(b) Purpose:

It is to enable all stakeholders to participate in international internet public policy issues.
The purpose of enhanced cooperation is to bring to light the many cross cutting international public policy issues that require attention and are not adequately addressed by the current mechanism.
(c) Scope:
• Development of internet policy by all stakeholders.
• When it comes to defining the mandate of enhanced cooperation in internet governance and public policy issues it touches and affects the end users of internet for instance from farmers in a small third world country to the big governments and economies of the world (from a farmer in the rural western Kenya, Pokot who uses the mobile phone and internet to know how much a bag of onions will fetch him in the Eldoret, Nakuru, Nairobi or Mombasa market) and to the London stock exchange for the stockbroker. |

Yes	Switzerland, Federal Office of Communications OFCOM, 44 rue de l'Avenir, CH-2501 Biel/Bienne, Switzerland ir@bakom.admin.ch	(a) Significance: Very significant. (b) Purpose: According to the Tunis Agenda, the purpose of enhanced cooperation is to enable govern-ments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues. According to the Tunis Agenda This purpose should be reached through involving all stakeholders in their respective roles. (c) Scope: The working definition of Internet Governance as agreed on by the Tunis agenda is very broad. It encompasses all shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet. The scope of enhanced coop-eration should therefore also be equally broad. According to the Tunis agenda, this should also include – but not be limited to – the development of globally-applicable principles on public policy issues associated with the coordination and management of critical Internet resources. Any globally applicable principles related to Internet Governance should be developed in open, inclusive and transparent processes involving all stakeholders and they should be based on agreed human rights and fundamental freedoms.
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	Enhanced cooperation (EC) was a last-ditch effort to avert the failure of WSIS II. Borrowed from EU vocabulary, it replaced the "new cooperation model" that US opposed. Diplomatic ambiguity saved the Summit but created a political minefield down the road. EC was a political Band-Aid to cover an immediate problem but its convoluted definition in TA§§68-71 was a bad road map for the future. Even the UNSG report on EC (A766/77) from 2011 recognizes that the Tunis Agenda does not define EC in precise terms and that the "outcome documents did not specify how the process of enhanced cooperation should be designed, the means by which enhanced cooperation could be achieved or how the desired results should manifest themselves in practice". In the absence of a clear definition, participants in the ensuing debate were free to selectively focus on aspects they liked. Broadly speaking, one school of thought concentrated narrowly on involving all states in the Internet governance on equal footing, the other – in line with the common sense definition of the term and tagging other elements of the text - gave it a broad interpretation as improving cooperation among all stakeholders in general.

		Our answers to the following questions are based on the broad interpretation with an understanding that it includes both strengthening co-operation and co-ordination among all stakeholders and improving the ability of governments to deal with international public policy issues in consultation with all stakeholders.
Yes	France, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), 38 Cours Albert 1er 75008 Paris, aha@iccwbo.org	Significance and purpose: Enhanced cooperation is an important opportunity to continue to build cooperation among relevant organizations and stakeholders on Internet governance issues to ensure coordination, cooperation, exchange of information to avoid duplication in activities and work plans, and building partnerships to effectively leverage the experience and activities of all stakeholders. Scope: Enhanced cooperation among all relevant stakeholders on the range of Internet governance issues should be strengthened and continued at the national, regional and international levels.
Yes	Czech Republic, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, Na Frantisku 32, 110 15 Prague 1, novakovam@mpo.cz	(a) Significance: The most significant point is the possibility of discussions among states and regions, the idea of diminishing the digital divide. (b) Purpose: Support development of ICT in more effective way by exchanging experience and information and providing assistance. (c)

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	1. The significance is to increase the efficiency of transnational regulation of the Internet. 2. The purpose is to improve cyber-security, to observe the human rights in cyberspace both at the national and international level. 3. The Scope of expansion represents the development of international legislation in order to regulate cyber-space (and associated national legislation) in order to guarantee the rights of citizens.
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: El significado y propósito de la cooperación reforzada es fortalecer la relación entre las instancias de cooperación y los diversos grupos de interés (gobierno y las demás partes interesadas) en el proceso. CANIETI: El significado es poner a la brecha digital como el enemigo común. El propósito es alinear las políticas públicas y privadas en torno al tema de la brecha digital. El alcance es global.
Yes	United States of America, United States Council for International Business (USCIB), 1400 K Street, NW, Suite 905, Washington, DC 20005 bwanner@uscib.org	Significance and purpose: As we describe further below, enhanced cooperation is not a mandate, but instead should be seen as a concept aimed at fostering voluntary cooperation. Enhanced cooperation is an important opportunity to continue to build cooperation among relevant organizations and stakeholders on Internet governance issues to ensure coordination, cooperation, exchange of information to avoid duplication in activities and work plans, and building partnerships to effectively leverage the experience and activities of all stakeholders. Scope: Enhanced cooperation among all relevant stakeholders on the range of Internet governance issues should be strengthened and continued at the national, regional and international levels.

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	(a) Significance The World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), held in two phases had discussed the issues relating to Internet Governance at a great length and in detail and recommended (i) convening a new forum for multi-stake holder policy dialogue and (ii) beginning the process towards Enhanced Cooperation. As a result of the first recommendation, an Internet Governance Forum was established in 2006 as a forum for dialogue among various stakeholders. However, the process towards Enhanced Cooperation to develop international public policy issues pertaining to Internet in a fair and equitable manner is yet to take off. The use of internet and its socio-economic impact has grown further in the last few years. This has made the need for Enhanced Cooperation even more significant and urgent. (b) Purpose The purpose of Enhanced Cooperation is to enable governments, on an equal footing, through a suitable multilateral, transparent and democratic mechanism, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, in consultation with all other stakeholders. (c) Scope The scope of Enhanced Cooperation covers international public policy issues pertaining to the internet as well as the development of globally-applicable principles on public policy issues pertaining to the coordination and management of critical internet resources, but not the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues.

Yes	LATVIA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, mission.un-gen@mfa.gov.lv	(a) Significance: The process leading towards enhanced cooperation was one of the major outcomes of the Tunis phase of the World Summit on the Information Society and should be seen as an important part of the package agreement. (b) Purpose: The purpose of the concept was to describe the relationship between governments and other stakeholders in relation to Internet governance and, specifically, public policy issues pertaining to Internet governance. At the same time, it was clearly stated that governments should not be involved in day-to-day operational activities related to the Internet and its critical resources. (c) Scope: The scope of enhanced cooperation extends to all aspects of Internet governance according to the WGIG broad definition of Internet governance. This includes infrastructure development, the regulatory environment, spectrum allocation, technical standard development, enhancing freedom on and freedom of the Internet, including freedom of expression, promotion of all aspects of use of the Internet, prevention of misuse of Internet, insuring interoperability, and multilingualism, just mention a few.
Yes	BULGARIA, Law and Internet Foundation, bul. Patriarh Evtimii 36, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria info@netlaw.bg	(a) Significance: The significance of the enhanced cooperation is that people and organizations from many backgrounds and with different expertise are involved. Their participation is based on knowledge and need, rather than formal membership. We agree with Markus Kummer, Vice-President for Public Policy of the Internet Society, that this encourages broad participation and reduces any barriers to enter Internet standards and policy development processes. (b) Purpose: multi-stakeholder cooperation. It is essential to the growth of the Internet and the Information Society. It's not an option, but a must - setting out a plan for multi-stakeholder implementation at the international level of the WSIS Geneva Plan of Action, describing the multi-stakeholder implementation process according to eleven action lines and allocating responsibilities for facilitating implementation of the different action lines. There is no organization that is responsible for the Internet; therefore there is need for an engagement of all relevant stakeholders in many organizations. We believe the purpose of the enhanced cooperation is "to keep Internet going" and make it available for more users. (c) Scope: The enhanced cooperation takes place within and between existing organizations. Therefore there is no central mechanism or a new body to discuss "enhanced cooperation."

Yes	BULGARIA, Department of Administration Modernization, Council of Ministers, 1 Dondukov Blvd.1594 Sofia is.ivanov@government.bg	(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.
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	(a) Significance: The significance of the enhanced cooperation is that people and organizations from many backgrounds and with different expertise are involved. Their participation is based on knowledge and need, rather than formal membership. Besides enhanced cooperation is the main approach for achieving the global human rights objectives in the new information society as stated in the Millennium Development Goals. (b) Purpose: International, transparent, human oriented and democratic management of the Internet as an essential public resource, facility and value should represent the gist of the Information society strategies. With regard to this close cooperation which can enable achievement of the full potential offered by technology and can effectively guarantee the fundamental right of access to an open and neutral Internet is highly needed. In this respect all stakeholders, particularly those from developing countries, including the private sector, civil society and international organizations have to identify a shared understanding of enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, in accordance with paragraphs 34 and 35 of the Tunis Agenda in order to achieve WSIS Targets. Several sub-goals can be distilled and enlisted further: - to make a most efficient use of the capabilities, experience and know-how of all the relevant intergovernmental organizations, governments, businesses and civil society representatives in achieving progress on the main issues addressed by the Tunis Agenda and especially in building the new knowledge-based society rooted in the wide use of ICT and the Intenet; - to achieve value for money through the orchestrated efforts of and shared resources between all stakeholders; - to contribute to the functioning and development of the Internet – a key factor on the path towards knowledge based society; - to bring benefit to the billions of people who have not yet access to the Internet; - to tackle policy making but also to pursue effective and transparent decision-making.

		(c) Scope: The Internet and the Internet governance in particular have changed substantially since the adoption of the Tunis Agenda, and therefore the steps required to achieve enhanced cooperation must take into account recent developments. The enhanced cooperation shall take place within and between existing organizations and there is no central mechanism or a new body to discuss "enhanced cooperation." A mechanism that could accomplish the enhanced cooperation goals shall consist of all relevant stakeholders and the latter may evolve through time to include new players - academic, technical and human rights defenders' communities for instance, having in mind the role of enhanced cooperation for maximizing human rights. The media can also be a relevant stakeholder in this respect. A crucial element of the methodology 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
Yes	Bulgaria, Executive Agency Electronic Communication Networks and Information Systems. Bulgaria 1000 "Gurko 6" str. mail@esmis.government.bg	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 technologyt, and oguarantee 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.
Yes	Bulgaria, Council of Ministers, Strategic Development and Coordination Directorate 1 Dondukov Blvd 1594 Sofia y.stoyanov@government.bg, l.kamenova@government.bg	(a) Significance: It has to do with information and knowledge dissemination, affordability, security, reliability, consumer protection and providing job opportunities (b) Purpose: To achieve value for money through the orchestrated efforts of and shared resources between all stakeholders. (c) Scope: Educational, training, scientific, cultural, public, regulatory, commercial, financial, employment and entertainment information.
Yes	Bulgaria, Bissera Zankova - Media Adviser to the Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications (MTITC) Sofia, 9 Diakon Ignatii Str. bzankova@gmail.com	(a) Significance: The Tunis Agenda's main message to stakeholders is the call to move from principles to action taking into account the work already being done in implementing the Geneva Plan of Action (2003) and identifying key areas where efforts should be concentrated. One of the principal pursuits is the commitment to bridge the digital divide and to focus on Internet governance and related issues with regard to the interests of developing countries. An important inference reflected in the document is that the Internet has evolved to serve the global public and its governance should be based on generally recognized principles. (b) Purpose: International, transparent, human oriented and democratic management of the Internet as an essential public resource, facility and value should represent the gist of the Information Society strategies. (c) Scope: A mechanism that would enable the Internet governance institutions to accomplish their purpose should be pursued by all relevant stakeholders including the governments, the industry, the civil sector and various communities. The latter may evolve through time to include academic,

		technical and human rights defenders' communities having in mind enhanced cooperation with the view of maximizing human rights. The media can also be a relevant stakeholder. 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 – ideas which are part of the contribution of the Council of Europe to the Tunis Agenda. The Council of Europe's contribution to WSIS Tunis consisted of two parts: (1) the Committee of Ministers' political declaration on Human Rights and the Rule of Law in the Information Society; (2) two parallel events; one entitled "From here to e-democracy: promoting e-participation and dealing with harmful content", and a second one on "The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime: a global treaty?" See http://www.coe.int/t/dgap/democracy/activities/GGIS/Public_participation_internet_governance/Default_en.asp Enhanced cooperation is not only an issue of policy making but also of effective and transparent decision-making.
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	a) Significance: The biggest achievement is the recognition of the value of multistakeholder cooperation. The "technical community" was recognized in Tunis as a de facto fourth stakeholder group, alongside Governments, civil society and the private sector. Governments recognized that they rely on the expertise and know-how of the other stakeholders on the path towards the knowledge society. b) Purpose: To make contribution to the functioning and development of the Internet - key factor on the path towards knowledge society. To bring benefit to the billions of people who have not yet access to the Internet. c) Scope: The Internet as a great enabler and driver for social and economic development.
Yes	Bulgaria, Sofia University "St. Kl. Ohridski" Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics 5 James Bouchier Blvd. Sofia 1164, Bulgaria krassen@fmi.uni-sofia.bg	(a) Significance: Enhanced cooperation is the main approach for achieving the global human rights in the new information society as stated in the Millennium Development Goals for example. (b) Purpose: The main purpose is to allow different nations to share knowledge and responsibility for future Internet governance and for forming the new Knowledge society based on the wide use of ICT and Internet. (c) Scope: The scope of this enhanced cooperation is mainly targeted to the management, governance and future free use of Internet and all modern ICT tools and services for the benefit of the new information society.

Yes	Bulgaria, Ministry of Economy and Energy 8 Slavyanska str., Sofia 1000, Bulgaria ts.tsankova@mee.government.bg	.
Yes	Country: Switzerland Organization: Internet Society Address: Galerie Jean-Malbuisson 15 Email: bommelaer@isoc.org	a) Significance There is no single definition of enhanced cooperation. From our understanding, enhanced cooperation takes place within and between organizations and actors in the Internet ecosystem - it is a distributed process of collaboration in line with the underlying distributed technology that is the Internet. In the spirit of the Tunis Agenda, which recognized the effectiveness of existing arrangements in its paragraph 55, the concept calls for further developing the collaboration mechanisms between Governments, civil society, business and the technical and academic community. In this sense, enhanced cooperation is an ongoing process, which calls for constant progress. (Blog post by Markus Kummer on enhanced cooperation: http://www.internetsociety.org/blog/2012/07/internet-governance-what-enhanced-cooperation) b) Purpose The purpose of enhanced cooperation is to continue fostering cooperation within and between relevant actors in the Internet Ecosystem. It should facilitate co-ordination and avoid duplication of work between stakeholders, as well as leverage their respective expertise towards achieving the WSIS goals. Discussions on enhanced cooperation should focus less on debates around the original meaning of the concept, and rather focus on how cooperation works and what we want cooperation to concretely look like in order to advance our collective goals of greater access to and growth of the Internet for the benefit of everyone. The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) has provided a valuable avenue for all stakeholders to cooperate in a meaningful way. c) Scope Enhanced cooperation should not only facilitate collaboration between the various stakeholder groups at the global level - including governments, business, civil society and the technical and academic community - but also be applied at the regional and national levels, where key Internet governance-related decisions are being made.

| Yes | Division for the Information Society (DI) Ministry of External Relations - Brazil Tel: +55 (61) 2030-6609 - FAX: +55 (61) 2030-6613 | Several paragraphs of the Tunis Agenda including, among others, paragraphs 58 to 61, paragraph 65 and paragraphs 68 to 71 are the primary sources for understanding the proposed significance, purpose and scope of enhanced cooperation. Paragraph 60, for example, recognizes "that there are many cross-cutting international public policy issues that require attention and are not adequately addressed by the current mechanisms". However, the most important text dealing with "enhanced cooperation" as originally envisioned is contained in paragraphs 68 to 71. The purpose and scope of "enhanced cooperation" are clearly laid out in Paragraphs 69 and 70. Accordingly, enhanced cooperation would have a very clear and precise focus, which is to "to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-today technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues" (paragraph 69), including "the development of globally applicable principles on public policy issues associated with the coordination and management of critical Internet resources". It is important, in our view, to highlight some key expressions that permeate texts associated to "enhanced cooperation". First of all, "public policy issues" – which, in itself, point to responsibilities clearly associated to governments. Second, "enable" – indicating that enhanced cooperation has a particular focus, which is to provide tools for governments to carry out their roles and responsibilities. Finally, "governments" are singled out in both paragraphs 68 and 69.

In Brazil´s perspective, however, the significance, purpose and scope of "enhanced cooperation" cannot be taken out of the larger context provided by the Tunis Agenda related to the need to ensure that "the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations" as per paragraph 29 and others. Therefore, "enhanced cooperation", as an integral part of Internet Governance, should evolve taking into account the multistakeholder dimension. This is clearly stated in paragraph 68: "We also recognize the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders". |