

IGF
BELARUS

INTERNET
GOVERNANCE
FORUM
2023



NOVEMBER 15, 2023
MINSK MARRIOTT HOTEL

THE FIFTH NATIONAL
INTERNET GOVERNANCE
FORUM **BELARUS IGF**

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About Belarus IGF–2023 Forum

On November 15, 2023, the Fifth National Internet Governance Forum was held at the Minsk Marriott. With more than 500 participants, it became the largest event in the history of the Belarus IGF.

Representatives from the government, business sector, non-profit organizations, the technical and academic community, as well as ordinary Internet users, took part in this unique event for the country. The Forum has been organized by the company [hoster.by](https://www.hoster.by) since its creation in 2016.

The goal of the Belarus IGF is to bring together all stakeholders for the consistent development and improvement of Internet security, as well as to create a conducive environment for the growth of initiatives through dialogue.

The program of the Forum was compiled based on suggestions from Internet users. An open call for topics was announced on June 1, 2023, on the website [igf.by](https://www.igf.by). Cybersecurity, personal data protection, digital literacy and inclusion, as well as combating the spread of misinformation in the media and other Internet resources, were among the most popular areas.

The Internet Governance Forum is consistently guided by principles such as the involvement of all stakeholders, openness, transparency, inclusivity, a bottom-up approach, and a non-profit nature.

IGF (Internet Governance Forum, Internet Governance Forum)

It is a global platform for the open discussion of Internet development issues involving all stakeholders. The establishment of the IGF was announced in 2006 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Dozens of national and regional Internet Governance Forums are held every year under the auspices of the United Nations, including the global IGF, which was organized in Kyoto, Japan, in 2023.





The Program of the Forum

10:00–10:30 Opening of the Forum

Plenary session

10:30–11:15 "The Internet that we want.
Trends, problems, opportunities"

Panel discussion

11:15–12:45 "How a false agenda is formed in the media,
social networks, and online resources"

Panel discussion

12:45–14:00 "Digital literacy as a basic information security tool"

14:00–14:45 Lunch break

Panel discussion

14:45–16:00 "Crime weapon in your pocket: cybersecurity and how
to protect yourself from threats"

Panel discussion

16:00–17:30 "Personal data protection: practitioners' experience"

17:30–18:00 Closing of the Forum

Organizers and Partners of Belarus IGF–2023

ORGANIZER



Reliable Software Ltd. (hoster.by brand): a provider of cloud solutions for businesses, a hosting provider, and an expert in information security. It is the largest registrar of domain names .BY/.БЕЛ and the sole ICANN-accredited registrar of international domains in the country. A member of international professional associations such as APTLD (Association of National Top-level Domains of the Asia-Pacific region) and RIPE NCC (Association of Local Internet Registrars).

PARTNERS OF THE FORUM



Belarusian Cloud Technologies LLC (beCloud brand): a provider of cloud solutions operating its own data center. It follows the operator of operators business model and offers telecommunications services in the B2B sector.



Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics: a leading educational, scientific, and innovative institution in Belarus specializing in informatics and radioelectronics.



Tochka.by: the online media, Belarusian Internet portal.



Belarusian Telegraph Agency (BELTA): the largest news agency in Belarus, established over 100 years ago.



Smartpress Information Resource (smartpress.by news portal): an independent private media organization.



"Pro Business" Online Portal (probusiness.io): the largest Internet platform in Belarus focused on business and entrepreneurship.

1prof.by is an information portal providing up-to-date information about the labor market, economy, business, real estate, changes in legislation, as well as other socially significant events in Belarus and the world.

1PROF.BY

**THE FORUM IS HELD
WITH THE SUPPORT OF**

Ministry of Communications and Informatization of the Republic of Belarus.

Министерство
связи и информатизации
Республики Беларусь

The Ministry of Information of the Republic of Belarus.



Министерство информации
Республики Беларусь

RIPE NCC is the network coordination center of the European Regional IP Address Registry, responsible for distributing Internet resources, related registration and coordination of activities aimed at supporting the global functioning of the Internet.



ICANN is an international corporation responsible for managing domain names and IP addresses.



IGFSA, a professional association supporting Internet Governance Forums.



“We all govern the Internet”. How the YOUTH IGF Forum was held in Minsk

On November 14, Minsk hosted the Youth Forum on Internet Governance, YOUTH Belarus IGF–2023. This event was a part of the larger Belarus IGF Internet Governance Forum. Over 120 students and young specialists gathered at the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics. The participants discussed the prospects for the development of the World Wide Web together with the representatives of organizations that play an important role in Internet governance in the post-Soviet space.



The Forum was opened by Sergey Povalishev, CEO of hoster.by. He explained why the event is so important for the development of the Internet:

— Few people understand what the Internet really is and who governs it. But in one form or another, we all govern it. Just under 20 years ago, the UN announced the creation of the IGF. IGF is not some kind of organization, but first of all a unique open platform for dialogue between all parties interested in the development of the Internet.

Andrey Vorobiev, Director of the Coordination Center for TLD .RU/.РФ, also spoke at the opening of YOUTH IGF. The organization serves as the national registry in Russia and establishes rules governing domain registration in .RU and .РФ zones. The Center supports educational and social projects aimed at the development of the Internet.

In his welcoming speech, Andrey Vorobiev drew attention to the role of youth in IT:

— Youth shapes the present and defines the future of any country. In IT, this is manifested most clearly and expressively: from bold ideas and initiatives to scientific achievements and practical projects being implemented. To make the first steps in the field of Internet governance more confident for the younger generation, national and regional youth forums and schools on Internet governance are being held.

Andrey Vorobiev invited the participants of the event to attend the Youth Russian Internet Governance Forum, which will be held in early April 2024. The Director of the Coordination Center for TLD .RU/.РФ also offered Belarusian students the opportunity to study at the Russian Summer School on Internet Governance.





After the opening, Mikhail Anisimov, Senior Manager of ICANN in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, addressed the forum. ICANN, an international nonprofit organization established with the involvement of the U.S. government, oversees matters related to DNS, IP addresses, and other aspects of Internet functioning.

Mikhail briefed the participants of YOUTH IGF on Internet governance and ICANN's role in this process. He emphasized the challenge posed by different international organizations being responsible for individual elements of the system. According to Mikhail, establishing reliable relationships among all organizations involved in regulating the Internet is the first step toward the development of the World Wide Web.

— One of the main advantages of the multilateral model, he stated, is the absence of a single 'red button' to turn off the Internet. The diverse voices of various stakeholders enable the creation of a balanced system of rules that upholds Internet stability.

Vahan Hovsepyan, External Relations Officer (Central Asia and Caucasus) at the RIPE NCC, discussed programs aimed at supporting technical enthusiasts. RIPE NCC, a regional Internet registrar, distributes Internet resources and coordinates activities to support Internet functioning.

Hovsepyan highlighted the underutilization of RIPE NCC opportunities by Belarusians and representatives of other post-Soviet countries:

— We have very few fellows from this region, and there are absolutely no applications for grants that could finance projects to enhance Internet stability. However, resources are available for this. We could collaborate with our Belarusian colleagues, organizing training sessions and webinars.

External Relations Officer at RIPE NCC also addressed the issue of rapid changes in the labor market. Vahan Hovsepyan expressed his belief that certain specialties currently being taught may become obsolete in the future. He emphasized the necessity for flexibility in discerning the future's priorities, noting the significant role of the Internet in this process.

— Currently, the Internet is the driving force and locomotive of digitalization's development, the creation of a new social construct, and a novel economic paradigm, — summarized Vahan Hovsepyan.



At the conclusion of the meeting, the speakers selected the most outstanding question and awarded memorable gifts to the most engaged attendees.

Opening of Belarus IGF



**Sergey
Zhernosek**

Deputy Head of the Operations and
Analysis Center under the President
of the Republic of Belarus

— Let's take advantage of this platform to exchange experiences, ideas, and foster connections among all members of the Internet community. Only by working together we can ensure that the Internet serves as a force for good, rather than a threat; as a catalyst for development, not a tool for discrimination; as a wellspring of knowledge, not disinformation.



**Andrey
Kuntsevich**

First Deputy Minister of Information
of the Republic of Belarus

— Despite the significant threats in cyberspace, such as cybercrime, cyber espionage, and cyber-attacks, the potential of the Internet continues to grow. Technologies are advancing, online communication is expanding, offering new avenues for accessing information and accelerating its dissemination. This presents us with new and challenging questions. Hopefully, today's Forum will help to find solutions to these issues.



**Pavel
Tkach**

First Deputy Minister of Communications
and Informatization of the Republic
of Belarus

— One of the significant trends in recent years is the rise in the number of new user connections. Belarus takes pride in its position as one of the leading countries in Europe in terms of Fiber-to-the-home and Fiber-to-the-building penetration. The number of wireless broadband Internet users already surpasses the population. Additionally, there is a clear trend towards increased traffic consumption, with this figure having multiplied tenfold in the last five years.



**Mikhail
Anisimov**

Global Stakeholder Engagement
Sr. Manager for Eastern Europe
and Central Asia - ICANN

— The Belarus IGF has consistently remained one of my favorite forums due to the breadth of discussions and the urgency of the issues raised. I often reiterate that the Internet Governance Forum is not just an event but rather a continuous process. The day we convene here marks the culmination of the tremendous work carried out throughout the year. We engage in ongoing dialogues about how the Internet should function and how to address related challenges. ICANN is dedicated to ensuring the sustainability, stability, and interoperability of the Internet. I hope that today's discussions will contribute to advancing this important process.

— It is highly significant for RIPE NCC that events like these are organized because they shed light on how collective efforts can enhance the Internet. Just as winemaking is a multifaceted process where every element of each grape matters, from the skin and pulp to the dust on its surface, similarly, every aspect of the Internet Governance process holds importance. The development of the Internet necessitates collaboration.

Vahan Hovsepyan



External Relations Officer (Central Asia and Caucasus) - RIPE NCC

— The Belarusian Internet Governance Forum consistently upholds the fundamental principles of IGF:

1. Multistakeholder Engagement, Openness, and Transparency:

This entails that our IGF initiative is inclusive of all interested parties. Every Belarus IGF, without exception, has been conducted with the support of relevant government ministries and departments. We always receive broad support from the business community, the technical sector, non-profit organizations, and regular Internet users.

2. Bottom-up Approach and Inclusivity:

We consistently consider the preferences of the general public when shaping the Forum's agenda, ensuring it reflects issues pertinent to the community. Since the inception of Belarus IGF, we have embraced an open solicitation of proposals for discussions, upon which the agenda is structured.

3. Non-commercial Orientation:

I trust this aspect requires no elaboration, and you weren't asked for your bank card details during Forum registration. However, if you did, be sure not to overlook the forthcoming cybersecurity segment :)

Sergey Povalishev



CEO, Reliable Software, Ltd. (hoster.by)



PLENARY SESSION

"The Internet that we want. Trends, challenges, opportunities"

Moderator:

Igor Ruban

Director of Tochka Digital Group JSC
(online media Tochka.by)

Participants:

Pavel Tkach

First Deputy Minister of Communications and
Informatization of the Republic of Belarus

Evgeny Liplyanin

Representative of the National Center for
Cybersecurity and Cyber Incident Response

Oleg Sedelnik

General Director of Belarusian Cloud
Technologies LLC (beCloud)

Andrey Vorobyov

Director of the Coordination Center
for TLD .RU/.PD

Vahan Hovsepyan

External Relations Officer, Central Asia
and the Caucasus, RIPE NCC

Mikhail Anisimov

Global Stakeholder Engagement Sr. Manager
for Eastern Europe and Central Asia - ICANN



The Internet is evolving at an unprecedented pace, giving rise to various concerns. Mikhail Anisimov highlighted several significant threats within the purview of ICANN's interests, including phishing, malware dissemination, and issues related to managing subnets utilizing domain names. Furthermore, ICANN's responsibility to ensure infrastructure adequacy necessitates attention to the scarcity or absence of root DNS servers in certain countries.

There are also risks associated with potential alternative addressing methods, such as blockchain-based solutions. Despite the benefits of these innovations, the possibility of creating domain names resembling those in traditional systems cannot be discounted. In theory, users could find themselves navigating a separate "Internet" established by malicious entities.

Andrey Vorobiev emphasized several critical risks, including:

- Fragmentation of the Internet.
- Erosion of trust, including among various computer incident response centers.
- Educational challenges and a severe shortage of skilled personnel equipped to address the demands of the digital transformation era.

The expert underscored the vulnerability of small businesses to staffing shortages.

RIPE NCC representative Vahan Hovsepyan emphasized the significance of quality in guaranteeing universal Internet access and preparing infrastructure and decision-making processes for the next phase of technological development. He also highlighted the willingness to offer assistance to Belarusian colleagues from RIPE NCC if necessary to augment the number of root DNS servers, which currently stands at two in the country.

Speaking about Belarus' plans and achievements, First Deputy Minister of Communications and Informatization Pavel Tkach noted that last year, the country completed the construction of fiber-optic communication lines to all settlements with more than 100 households. By the end of 2025, coverage will extend to all localities with more than 50 households. One of the immediate tasks is to provide broadband Internet access and mobile cellular telecommunication services to the entire population of Belarus residing in rural areas. Additionally, efforts are underway to strengthen standards for communication services.

Among the trends, there was a significant inclination towards the "Internet of Things" in terms of the number of connections. By 2025, the number of devices connected to the global network is expected to reach 50 billion. On average, there are about 10 Internet-connected devices per person, and this figure is projected to increase to 100 in the near future. However, such a massive volume of connections and traffic is supported by an infrastructure originally designed for lower loads.

In continuation of the topic of the "Internet of Things," the development of 5G technology was addressed. Pavel Tkach, First Deputy Minister of Communications and

Informatization, pointed out that the deployment of the fifth generation of mobile communications is currently uncertain. This uncertainty stems not only from existing restrictions due to sanctions but also from a global trend of waning interest in 5G. While the technology offers several clear advantages, there is a lack of anticipated rapid growth and clarity regarding its practical applications.



Increased attention to cybersecurity is another global trend. It has been emphasized that forming a community, reducing the number of links in the incident response process, and streamlining bureaucratic decision-making processes are important measures. Evgeny Lipyaniin highlighted that the primary vector of attacks targets the chain of service providers, as they often have lower levels of protection. The expert underscored the significance of protecting infrastructure facilities, which is mandatory for all legal entities in Belarus.

Speaking about the upcoming revision of the IGF format at the UN General Assembly in 2025, the participants in the discussion emphasized the importance of aligning with the needs of the community in addressing Internet governance issues. They also expressed hope for the signing of a Global Digital Treaty, aimed at outlining the general principles of open, free, and secure digital future.

PANEL DISCUSSION

How a False Agenda is Formed in the Media, Social Networks, and Online Resources

Moderator:

Vyacheslav Zenkovich

Director of Smartpress information resource (smartpress.by)

Participants:

Dmitry Alfer

Co-founder of the online portal about business and entrepreneurship "Pro Business" (probusiness.io)

Pavel Tukhto

Editor-in-chief, online media Tochka.by

Alexander Gradyushko

Associate Professor of the Department of Periodicals and Web Journalism, Faculty of Journalism, Belarusian State University, Candidate of Philological Sciences

Antonina Bolobolova

The leading specialist of the editorial office of BELTA multimedia projects

News hoaxes have existed for quite some time, but with the rise of social networks, messaging apps, and the current global agenda, their prevalence has significantly increased. This can be attributed to several factors. Firstly, the widespread use of social networks allows anyone to act as their own media, disseminating news stories and attention-grabbing headlines without thoroughly fact-checking the information. Secondly, average internet users may struggle to distinguish between fake news and genuine information, given the constant stream of news from various channels, both official and unofficial, spreading rapidly 24/7. Thirdly, fake news can be deliberately propagated by interested parties to serve their agendas. For instance, a single false report about a surge in demand for the dollar could trigger a collapse in the value of the ruble. The key to verifying such information lies in engaging critical thinking and avoiding emotional responses.

Pavel Tukhto highlighted the rapid dissemination of internet news, emphasizing that if unverified information surfaces in the evening and captures the audience's attention, it can quickly proliferate across social networks and other online platforms by the next morning. To protect oneself, it's crucial to rely on reputable sources and, when in doubt, seek confirmation from official channels.

Antonina Bolobolova shared a checklist outlining how ordinary internet users can verify information for authenticity:

- Assess the credibility of the source, paying attention to the resource name and its domain name.
- Scrutinize the news for spelling mistakes and errors.
- Cross-check the information with multiple sources, preferably official ones.

Dmitry Alfer addressed the issue of fake news within business, financial, and economic media spheres. In summary, he highlighted that in Belarus, such occurrences are relatively uncommon. Additionally, the Belarusian business community tends to distrust sensational fake content, preferring to seek out 'surprising' business news from primary sources.



Dmitry Alfer addressed the issue of fake news within business, financial, and economic media spheres. In summary, he highlighted that in Belarus, such occurrences are relatively uncommon. Additionally, the Belarusian business community tends to distrust sensational fake content, preferring to seek out ‘surprising’ business news from primary sources.

Alexander Gradyushko highlighted the increasing significance of media text within social networks and messaging apps, emphasizing the growing importance of information verification as a key aspect of training for young journalists. These fundamentals are now integrated into the curriculum from the earliest stages of education. Discussing the media landscape, Alexander pointed out significant changes since the previous Belarus IGF touching upon several areas:

- The media system: It is evolving in Belarus and globally. Previously, discussions at Belarus IGF focused solely on traditional media, but now the scope includes both internet resources and social networks, which are not media.

- Technology and speed: Slow internet connection speeds present a significant challenge. It's crucial for both consuming and verifying information. Additionally, speed plays a vital role in news creation. Previously, journalists could return home after Belarus IGF and prepare materials at their own pace. However, now publications need to be released within an hour. Additionally, it's essential to broadcast updates online via telegram channels and social networks.

- Content, presentation methods, media language, auditing, and media effects: The key focus lies in engaging readers effectively.

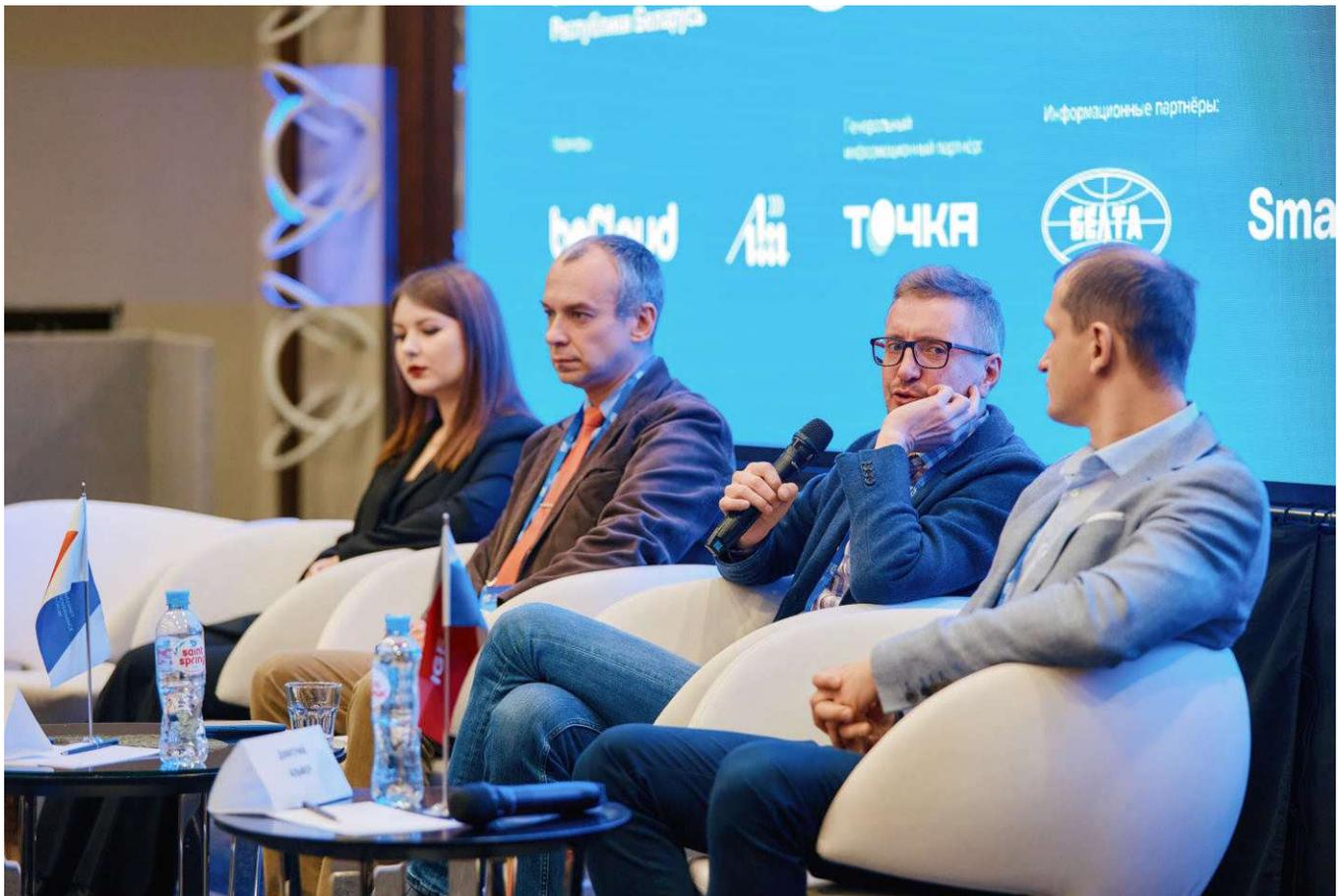
- Content distribution channels, encompassing digital platforms and algorithms.

All these factors, individually and collectively, pose challenges in verifying information. People accustomed to receiving news from social networks often overlook official sources for verification.

They also addressed the topic of the most dangerous fake news prevalent in today's agenda. Responding to the inquiry about which fakes — political or economic — pose a real threat to Belarus, Antonina Bolobolova observed that their objective is often to destabilize society, not only in Belarus but also globally. Political fake news may pose the greatest threat, as they aim to emotionally unsettle the public, especially during election years and periods of heightened conflicts. Presently, we are witnessing an abundance of such content in the media and on social networks, often accompanied by emotional, sensational headlines and even videos depicting military conflicts and their casualties. When encountering such news, it is crucial to pause and attempt to verify the original source or await confirmation from official channels before reacting.



In the context of the military news received from various channels, we delved into the advancements in artificial intelligence and deepfakes. When scrutinizing particularly sensitive reports, attention should be paid to subtle



details. For instance, we may encounter news regarding a military conflict and its casualties accompanied by a photograph. Upon closer examination, discrepancies may arise; for instance, a person in the image may appear to have six fingers. Such anomalies indicate that the information being presented may not be entirely reliable.

In conclusion, the question arose regarding whether artificial intelligence could replace journalists. The speakers noted that this scenario is unlikely, as current AI-technologies are still relatively rudimentary and lack human critical thinking skills necessary for verifying the reliability of information. Even with artificial intelligence as a tool for aggregating vast amounts of information from various sources,

it remains imperative to double-check what is presented as the truth. Pavel Tukhto shared his recent experience, recounting how he utilized AI after hearing the news that

Marc Chagall's artwork "Over the Town" was sold at a Sotheby's auction in New York for \$15.6 million. Pavel entered the query "Which painting by Marc Chagall is the most expensive?" The response indicated "Three Brave Odessans" from 1910, purportedly sold for \$14.8 million in 2008. However, it is known that Marc Chagall never painted such a picture.



PANEL DISCUSSION

Digital Literacy as a Basic Information Security Tool

Moderator:

Anton Chervinsky

Head of Marketing Service, Smartpress
Information Resource (smartpress.by)

Participants:

Andrey Aleynikov

Public Relations Specialist, .RU/.РФ domain
Coordination Center, Chairman of the Youth
Council of the Coordination Center

Andrey Gapanovich

Head of the "Home Meetings" Project at the
Charity Organization "Bound by Good with
Victoria"

Maxim Batskalevich

Participant of the "Home Meetings" Project,
Charity Organization "Bound by Good with
Victoria"

Vladimir Lebedev

Head of the Educational Activities
Department of the Secretariat of the
Supervisory Board of the Hi-Tech Park

Sergey Kuzmenko

Executive MBA Trainer in Internet Marketing
and PR in Digital Media, Author of Training
Courses, including a Digital Literacy Program,
Lecturer



Thanks to the Internet, individuals with disabilities can access new knowledge and opportunities, including finding employment, family, friends and colleagues. However, not all websites are currently accessible to individuals who are blind. Andrey Aleynikov, Public Relations Specialist at the .RU/.РФ Domain Coordination Center shared insights on developing modules to support the visually impaired.

Correctly marking up the structure of web pages, providing audio and text descriptions for images to be used by screen readers (programs that voice text on websites), and incorporating alternatives to graphical CAPTCHA ensure inclusivity for individuals with visual impairments. Developing such a website requires selecting an experienced contractor who comprehends the scope of work involved. Additionally, it's crucial to conduct testing with blind individuals after creating the web page.

Andrey Gapanovich, the head of the "Home Meetings" project at the institution "Bound by Good with Victoria," echoed the importance of establishing an accessible environment on the internet. He emphasized that advancements in

medicine are increasing the number of lives saved. However, this progress also leads to a rise in the population of individuals with disabilities. Thus, while cerebral palsy may have once been deemed a life sentence, today, an increasing number of people are living with this diagnosis.

Andrey Gapanovich highlighted that individuals with disabilities not only receive social benefits but also contribute to them. Participants of the "Home Meetings" project arrange visits to the homes of those who are isolated due to health reasons, enabling them to experience live communication.

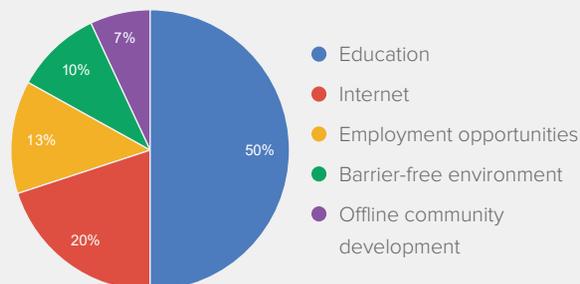


There are specialized applications available on the Internet for communicating with neurodiverse individuals. Andrey Gapanovich expressed hope that an aggregator of such applications will soon be available on the bynet.

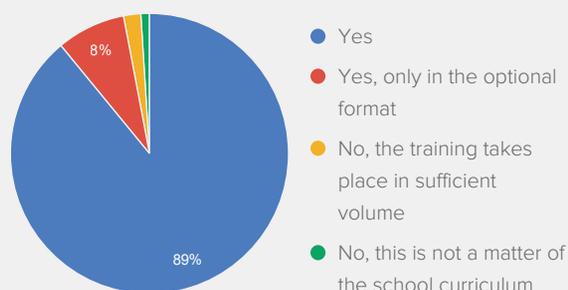
Belarusian writer and participant of the "Home Meetings" project, Maxim Batskalevich, shared his experience of using a computer. Due to his inability to control his hands and focus his eyes on the screen, existing techniques are not suitable for him to type texts. It takes Maxim about an hour to type a single sentence, during which he must hold onto his thoughts. Maxim remains hopeful that the situation will improve soon, allowing him to engage in creative pursuits with less time and energy expended.

The issue of digital inequality was addressed by Vladimir

In your opinion, which of these areas requires priority changes aimed at developing an inclusive environment?



In your opinion, is it necessary to pay more attention to digital literacy and security issues in the school curriculum?



Lebedev, the head of the Educational Activities Department at the Secretariat of the Supervisory Board of the Hi-Tech Park. Those proficient in the latest technologies have greater career advancement opportunities. As artificial intelligence develops, this inequality will likely worsen, with users equipped with robots, neural networks, and other advanced tools gaining even more resources.

Education has the potential to address the issue of digital inequality. The Hi-Tech Park has initiated the "Informatics without Borders" project, engaging over 600 kindergartens and centers. Thousands of children, starting at age 6, are



learning logic, algorithmics, and computer science. The HTP organizes excursions for older students to its business incubator and the offices of resident companies, providing insights into popular professions in IT, artificial intelligence, and other emerging technologies. Additionally, the Park trains teachers to incorporate modern practices into classes for preschoolers and schoolchildren.

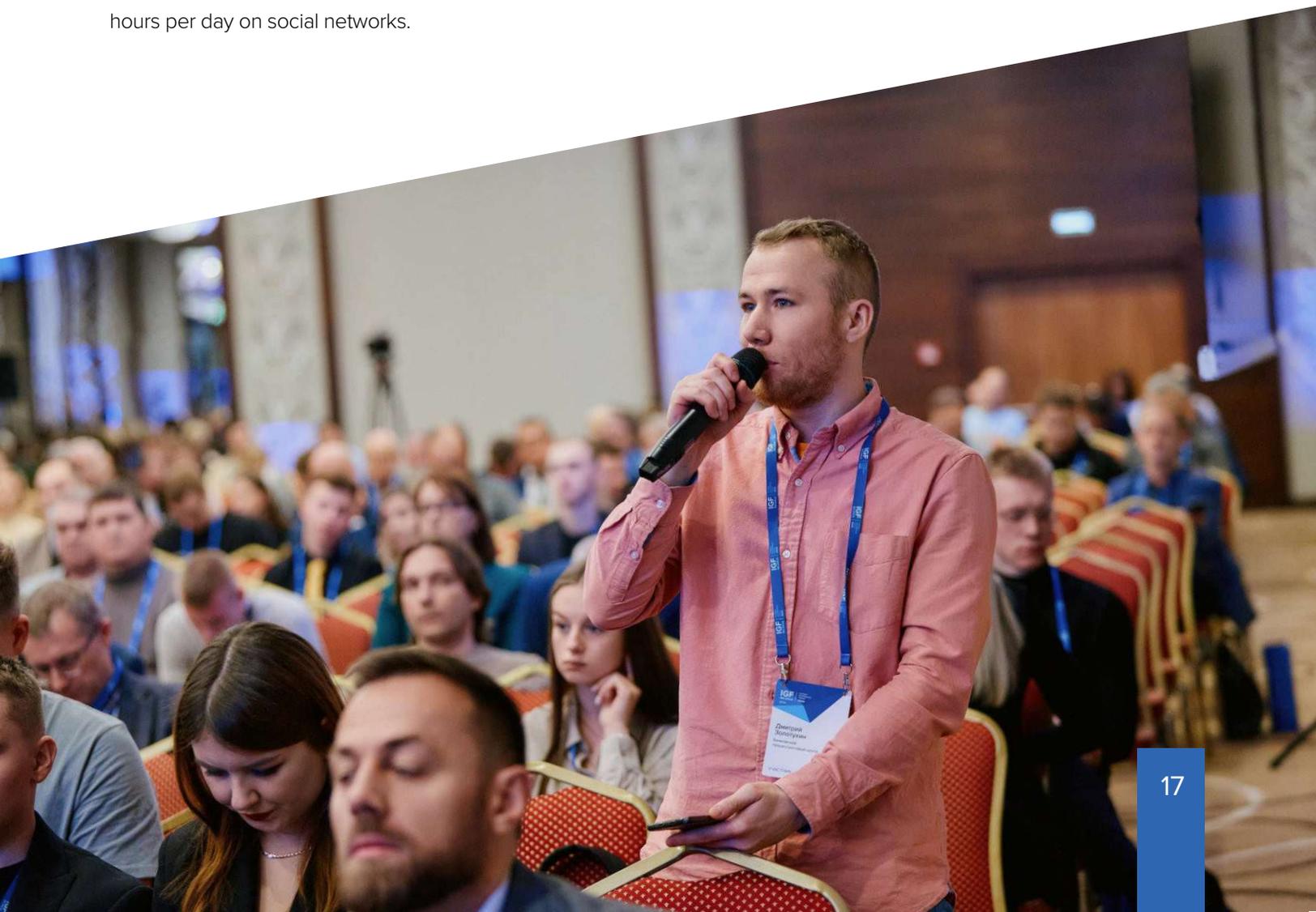
Digital literacy education is also essential for teaching both children and adults how to use social media wisely. Statistics reveal that young people, on average, spend 7-8 hours per day on social networks.

Sergey Kuzmenko, an Executive MBA business coach specializing in Internet marketing and PR in digital media, estimated that, on the scale of Belarus, this amounts to 600 million man-hours per month that could otherwise be spent on work or study.

Algorithms for forming a news feed in social networks operate in two main directions:

- Motivating people to spend as much time as possible on social networks.
- Encouraging the creation of the maximum amount of content.

Social media content isn't always harmless. For instance, some bloggers portray themselves as financial experts, leading people into financial schemes where they end up losing their money. In China, laws protect residents from this threat: influencers must verify their education in medicine or finance before providing related information to their audience. Sergey Kuzmenko proposed that Belarus introduce similar laws to safeguard social media users from individuals falsely claiming expertise in specific fields.



PANEL DISCUSSION

Crime Weapon in Your Pocket: Cybersecurity and How to Protect Yourself from Threats

Moderator:

Anton Trostyanko

Head Information Security Department,
Reliable Software Ltd (hoster.by)

Participants:

Ilya Myachin

Representative of the National Center for
Cybersecurity and Cyber Incident Response

Andrey Vorobyov

Director of the Coordination Center for TLD
.RU/.PF

Dmitry Stasyulevich

Head of the Department for Combating
Cybercrime of the Central Internal Affairs
Directorate, Minsk City Executive Committee

Sergey Menshikov

Head of Cybersecurity Department,
Priorbank JSC

Olga Ilyina

Head of the Legislation Department in the
field of copyright and related rights at the
Department of Legal and Personnel Support,
National Center of Intellectual Property



Today, without exception, every owner of a smartphone, computer, game console, or tablet with Internet access becomes a potential target for a cybercriminal. Phishing sites, calls on behalf of banks, hacking of resources or devices, and massive DDoS attacks — the variety and number of crimes using Internet technologies have continued to grow for many years. Consequently, the requirements for the protection of information systems and the level of digital literacy of the population are increasing. As noted by Ilya Myachin, today, not only companies and industry specialists are involved in information security processes, but everyone. Currently, Belarus is actively working to increase the level of cyber hygiene, and the industry itself is developing rapidly, as evidenced by a number of new documents, including Decree No. 40 "On Cyber Security" and Decree No. 269 "On measures to counter unauthorized payment transactions."

The following key problems have been identified in Belarus in the field of information security:

- Lack of information security specialists.
- Low level of digital literacy in society.
- Prevalence of social engineering and phishing, including fake websites and fraudulent calls aimed at extorting money.



Everything is interconnected, and the problem of phishing and social engineering is a direct result of low cyber literacy. This issue disproportionately affects the financial sector, as highlighted by Dmitry Stasyulevich. In the latter half of 2022, Belarus experienced a surge in fraudulent calls aimed at stealing funds. This issue remains pertinent, and active efforts are underway to mitigate such crimes through two main avenues:

- Issuance of decrees mandating companies in the banking sector to implement anti-fraud solutions and measures to protect against DDoS attacks. Additionally, companies are required to allocate specialists for round-the-clock monitoring of systems.
- Standardization of mechanisms for incident identification and investigation to facilitate a quicker response to such incidents.

An important development was the issuance of Decree No. 269, scheduled to take effect in 2024. This decree grants representatives of law enforcement agencies access to banks' automated information processing systems. This access will enable them to input data on registered incidents related to fraudulent activities and the use of social engineering to steal money.



This will enable faster reactions and the acquisition of necessary information regarding movements on the accounts of the affected individual. It will also facilitate the swift blocking of funds for a specified period, thus preventing the perpetrator from accessing the funds. However, concerns have arisen regarding potential abuses of power by law enforcement representatives in this context. Dmitry reassured that under Decree No. 269, authorities will not have access to make alterations or independently block or transfer funds. Their sole functionality will be to add comments about the incident along with all relevant details.



Much attention was focused on phishing in Belarus and potential strategies to counter it. Sergey Menshikov highlighted that bank and their clients are now the primary targets of phishers. For instance, at the start of 2023, Priorbank JSC identified 40-50 phishing resources closely resembling the bank's official website. To combat this, options include reaching out to hosting providers or utilizing specialized services that monitor the emergence

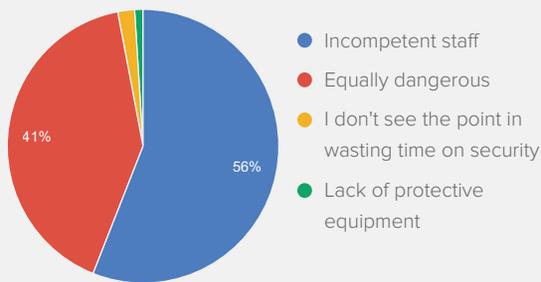


of phishing sites. The main challenge lies in the speed of blocking such resources. If the domain name and hosting services are procured within Belarus, the process is expedited. Conversely, if these services are obtained outside Belarus (which is often the case), the procedure becomes more time-consuming. One potential solution could involve revising the rules governing domain name registration.

General's Office.

Andrey Vorobiev also proposed a potential effective solution to the phishing issue: a system where the buyer of domain names and hosting services is identified through a unified state platform, similar to "Public Services" in Russia. This would eradicate the ability to furnish fake documents and anonymously use services, thereby aiding in the swift identification of attackers.

Which is more dangerous: the lack of an antivirus or an employee who is incompetent in information security issues?



Andrey Vorobiev concurred and mentioned that phishing poses a significant challenge in Russia as well. Out of 6 million domain names in the .RU/.РФ zone, tens of thousands of phishing domains are blocked annually. There are two primary methods of blocking: state intervention and a self-regulation mechanism.

We also discussed the topic of copyright, which is crucial to adhere to when distributing content and software. As an example, we examined a copy program of an open-source solution used as a technical means of safeguarding information. Olga Ilyina emphasized the importance of first determining whether a specific open-source product is protected under copyright law. Following this, it's essential to review the agreement to ascertain whether it permits downloading, copying, distributing, and modifying the technical solution without the explicit consent of the copyright holder.

The self-regulation mechanism operates through the collaboration of 12 competent organizations, which furnish information about domain names identified in phishing attacks to an accredited Russian registrar. The registrar has the authority to block these domains. In instances of more intricate phishing schemes, such as those involving financial pyramids, resolution is pursued through a state mechanism, often involving appeals to the Prosecutor

Often, open-source products can be distributed and modified, but only under free terms. However, Olga noted that copyright protects the external form of expression,



conducted among the audience and agreed that most leaks are caused by employees - intentionally or unknowingly. This underscores the importance of developing cyber culture and educating competent Internet users from kindergarten through school. After all, even the most modern technical means of protection will not prevent leaks if technology is used by employees with poor education in the fields of digital literacy and cybersecurity.

particularly in the case of software - the code. If the code is entirely rewritten, even while preserving identical functions in the final application, it may not violate copyright.

In conclusion, Andrey Vorobiev, Dmitry Stasyulevich, and Sergey Menshikov commented on the results of a survey



PANEL DISCUSSION

Personal data protection: practitioners' experience

Moderator:

Vladislav Zhavnerchik

Data Protection Officer (DPO), Reliable Software, Ltd. (hoster.by)

Participants:

Vitaly Disko

Deputy Head of the Control and Audit Department, National Personal Data Protection Center

Nadezhda Shakel

Senior lawyer at "Stepanovsky, Papakul, and Partners LLC. Legal services" (SP&P), candidate of legal sciences, associate professor

Kirill Laptev

Partner at Sorainen Law Firm, member of the Advisory Council at the National Center for Personal Data Protection

Mikhail Ratushny

Head of Privacy Team, Data Protection Officer at Ozone

Maxim Grechanikov

Head of the Information Protection Service, PATIO CJSC

Dmitry Bondar

Director of Cybersecurity Department, Alfa-Bank CJSC, DPO



In 2021, the Law "On Personal Data Protection" came into force in Belarus. At that time, Belarusian companies did not understand this term and did not know how to comply with the requirements of the Law. The National Center for Personal Data Protection was loyal to the operators of personal data: in the first six months, it did not conduct inspections, but answered requests, clarified ambiguous questions, and gave practical recommendations. The Center is currently consulting with operators on the timing of the elimination of violations and continues to answer operators' questions about the proper storage and processing of personal data.

Vitaly Disko highlighted that not all personal data operators understand the importance of processing data correctly. Many operators mistakenly believe that violations only result in a fine of 50 basic units, unaware of other potential risks, including reputational, legal, and financial. According to Vitaly, the main risk is the loss of business. The Center may require the re-collection of consent from the subjects if it was obtained illegally. This process can cost tens or hundreds of times more than the fine itself. For instance, Vitaly mentioned a case where an online resource monetized cookie processing without user consent. The Center requested that cookies be processed in compliance with the law, but the costs associated with restructuring the



process were so high that the business ultimately closed down. This situation might have been prevented if the individual responsible for personal data processing (DPO) had conducted a thorough audit of business processes during the implementation stage.



According to the Law on Personal Data Protection, the DPO does not have clearly defined responsibilities, as each organization has its own specificities and scale. The DPO needs to organize their work in a manner that does not hinder business processes while simultaneously enhancing personal data protection within the company. Nadezhda Shakel recommended initiating the process by drafting an inspection plan, as this is the primary task of the DPO.

Next, it's important to analyze the business processes and begin creating a register of data processing activities. If the company already has policies for processing personal data, it may be sufficient to update them. Otherwise, engaging an external consultant to

develop them is an option. The key is not to simply copy regulations from other entities, as they may not be suitable for different companies.

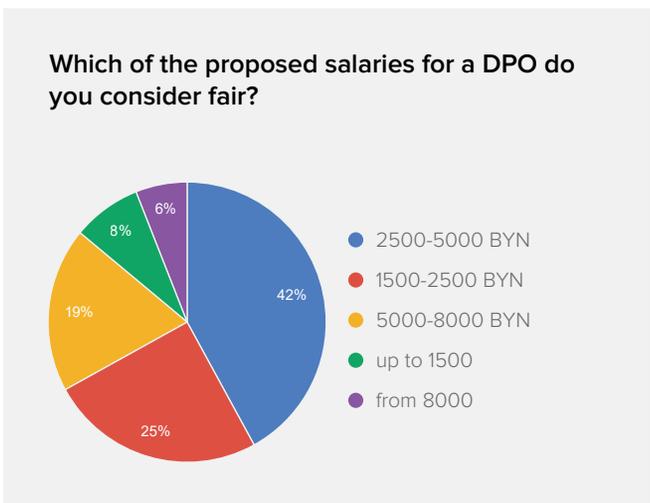
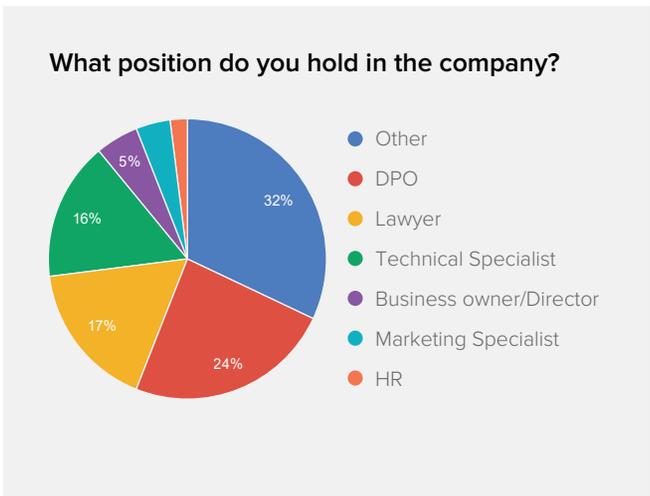
It is crucial to consider how to address information leaks or other breaches in personal data processing and to define the procedure for reporting such incidents to the National Center for Personal Data Protection. Once these guidelines are developed, it is essential to ensure that all employees are acquainted with them and trained on how to follow the protocols in the event of an incident.

It is imperative to approach employee training with utmost care. Dmitry Bondar shared Alfa-Bank CJSC's experience in this regard. Initially, DPOs demonstrated to employees the potential consequences of mishandling their personal data. Educational spam calls, SMS, emails, and social engineering fraud bolstered the personal motivation of banking professionals. Subsequently, a competence centers, led by the DPOs, were established. The responsibilities of those overseeing personal data processing include:

- Participating in the development of data flow diagrams.
- Coordinating all contracts and agreements.
- Reviewing access rights to personal data.
- Conducting audits of contractors.
- Analyzing information flows using information security tools.



During this period, regular employees accessed materials on personal data protection through internal communication channels and raised queries to experts via comments. Subsequently, each specialist underwent a course and underwent an evaluation based on their performance. Once all bank employees achieved a satisfactory level, practical training commenced, simulating attacks on customers' personal data.

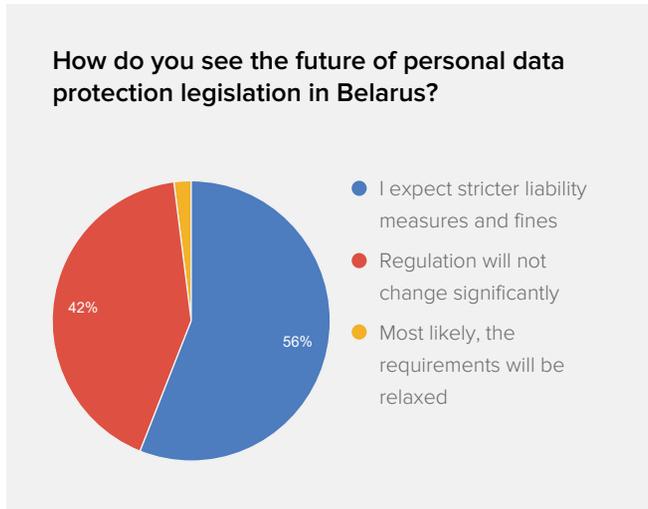


After training, the number of events detected by the DLP system has decreased, and the bank has achieved compliance with legal requirements regarding personal data protection.

The section also addressed the issue of joint processing of personal data. Maxim Grechanikov provided the following example: during the SMS termination, the customer transfers the recipient's phone numbers to an authorized person who organizes the process and sends

messages.

The authorized person then passes the numbers to the sub-authorized person, who is the telecommunication operator responsible for delivering the messages to the recipients.



In this scenario, personal data is transferred twice from one organization to another. In such a case, the authorized person must establish agreements on the joint processing of personal data with both the customer and the telecommunication operator. Additionally, it's crucial to ensure that the subcontractor maintains a level of personal data protection equal to or higher than that specified in the contract with the customer.



The Law "On Personal Data Protection" delineates four potential roles in the multi-level processing of personal data: an independent operator, an operator, an authorized person, and a sub-authorized person. Kirill Laptev emphasized that these roles are flexible. For instance, the same company, based on the objectives of joint data processing, may function as either an operator or an independent operator. Moreover, roles can vary within specific clauses of contracts, underscoring the significance of drafting each document in alignment with the delineation of responsibilities and business procedures.

Personal data is intertwined with the challenge of their cross-border transfer, which is particularly pertinent for multinational corporations.

It's impractical for a single legal entity to simultaneously adhere to the personal data laws of all countries. Mikhail Ratushny offered a bold solution for global corporations: dividing business operations into distinct legal entities across different countries. The suggestion was to centralize all potential personal data processing activities within a single legal entity. By compartmentalizing information flows from various regions, international companies can more effectively address incidents and requests from data subjects.

The participants of the session discussed the future trajectory of Belarusian legislation. Experts unanimously concurred that the current fine for breaching the Law "On Personal Data Protection" lacks sufficient deterrent effect to ensure compliance among operators. In contrast, fines in other countries are significantly higher, potentially indicating an impending increase in Belarus as well. Furthermore, participants predicted a trend towards localization in Belarusian legislation. Since 2010, as stipulated by Decree No. 60 issued by the President of the Republic of Belarus, all businesses engaged in selling goods or offering services within Belarus must have their operations hosted within the country's territory.



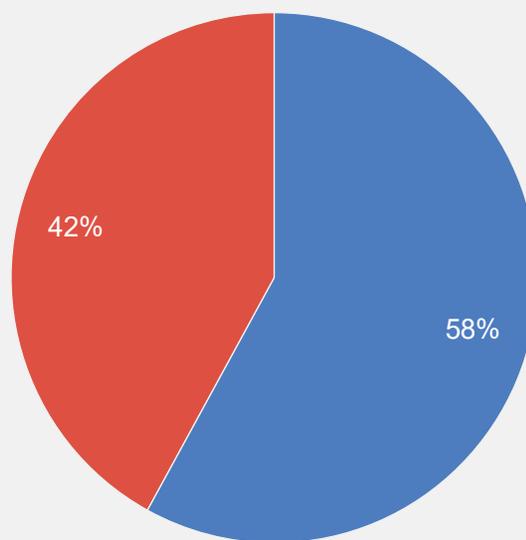
Belarus IGF–2023 in numbers

The Number of participants



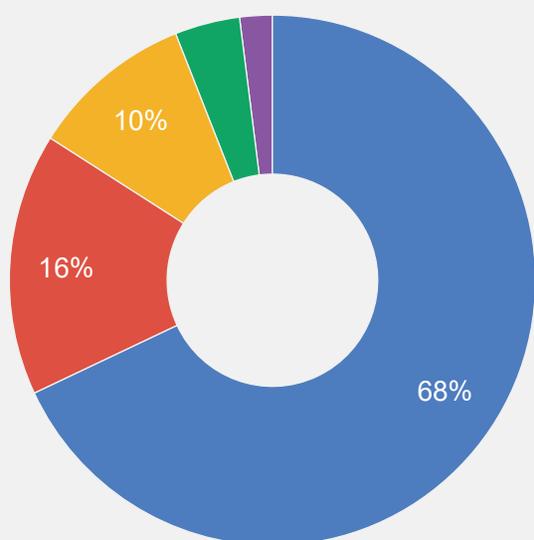
- Registered — 634
- Attended — 504
- Attended taking into account YOUTH IGF — 628

Gender composition of participants



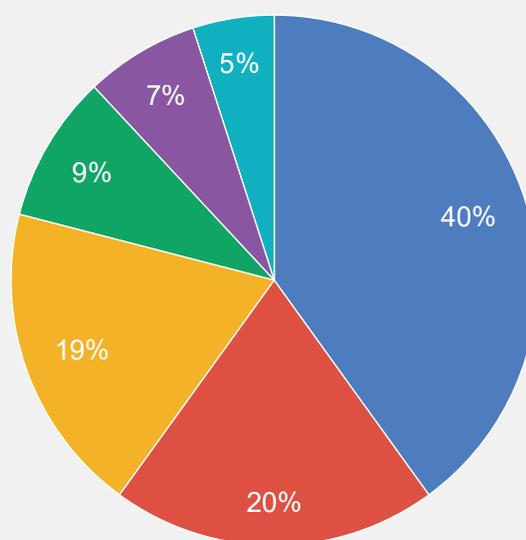
- Men
- Women

Will you visit the IGF Belarus next year?



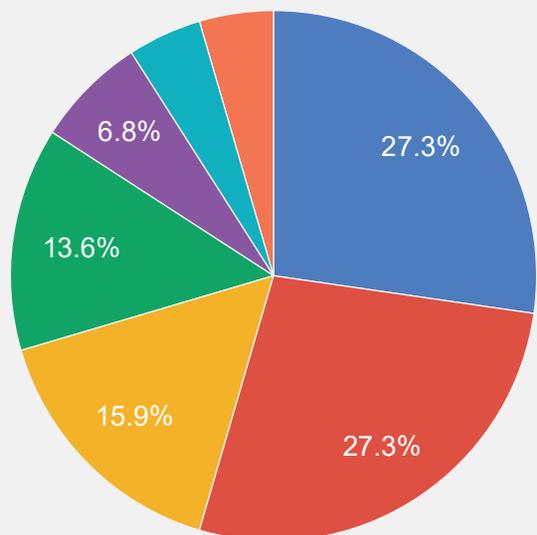
- I will definitely visit
- I'd rather visit than not
- I'll think about visiting
- No
- Didn't answer

Composition by stakeholder groups



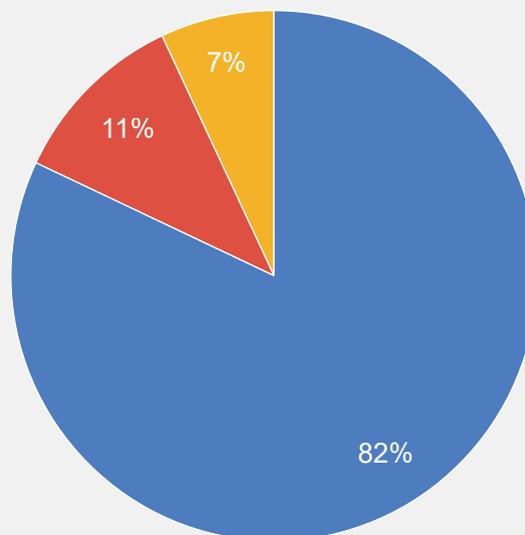
- Business
- Government agencies and organizations
- Academic community
- Other
- Non-profit organizations

Which Forum section did you find most interesting?



- All the sections were very interesting
- Personal data protection: practitioners' experience
- The Internet that we want. Trends, problems, opportunities
- Digital literacy as a basic information security tool
- How a false agenda is formed in the media, social networks, and online resources
- Crime weapon in your pocket: cybersecurity and how to protect yourself from threats
- Didn't answer

Expenses for organizing Belarus IGF–2023 (€18,393*)



- Reliable Software Ltd (hoster.by) €14,758
- RIPE NCC €2,000
- Belarusian Cloud Technologies LLC (beCloud) €1,635*

**At the exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus on November 15, 2023*

In conclusion

The Internet Governance Forum 2023 has once again underscored the significance and timeliness of an open dialogue concerning the Internet's development in Belarus. Currently, there are no alternative platforms in the country that allow representatives from all interested parties to engage in such comprehensive discussions.

The organizers of the Internet Governance Forum remain committed to exerting every effort to unite stakeholders and enhance dialogue, aligning with the global principles of IGF and maintaining the traditionally high level of organization for Belarus.

Speakers



**Sergey
Povalishev**

CEO, Reliable Software Ltd.
(hoster.by brand)



**Vahan
Hovsepyan**

External Relations Officer, Central Asia
and the Caucasus, RIPE NCC



**Andrey
Vorobiev**

Director of the Coordination Center
for TLD .RU/.РФ



**Olga
Ilyina**

Head of the Legislation Department
in the field of Copyright and Related
Rights (NCIP)



**Dmitry
Bondar**

Director of Cybersecurity Department,
Alfa-Bank CJSC, DPO



**Maxim
Grechanikov**

Head of the Information Protection Service,
PATIO CJSC



**Nadezhda
Shakel**

Senior lawyer, "Stepanovsky, Papakul, and
Partners LLC. Legal services" (SP&P), candidate
of legal sciences, associate professor



**Vitaly
Disko**

Deputy Head of the Control and Audit
Department, National Personal Data
Protection Center



**Vladislav
Zhavnerchik**

Data Protection Officer (DPO), Reliable
Software, Ltd. (hoster.by)



**Kirill
Laptev**

Partner at Sorainen Law Firm, member of the
Advisory Council, National Personal Data
Protection Center



**Sergey
Kuzmenko**

Executive MBA Trainer,
Lecturer



**Antonina
Bolobolova**

Leading specialist of the editorial office
of BELTA multimedia projects



**Anton
Chervinsky**

Head of Marketing Service, Smartpress
Information Resource (smartpress.by)



**Dmitry
Alfer**

Co-founder of the "Pro Business"
Media Company (probusiness.io)



**Vladimir
Lebedev**

Head of the Educational Activities Department,
Secretariat of the Supervisory Board of the
Hi-Tech Park



**Igor
Ruban**

Director of Tochka Digital Group JSC
(online media Tochka.by)



**Dmitry
Stasyulevich**

Head of the Department for Combating
Cybercrime, Central Internal Affairs Directorate,
Minsk City Executive Committee



**Sergey
Menshikov**

Head of Cybersecurity Department,
Priorbank JSC



**Mikhail
Anisimov**

Global Stakeholder Engagement Sr. Manager
for Eastern Europe and Central Asia



**Mikhail
Ratushny**

Head of Privacy Team, Data Protection
Officer at Ozone



**Oleg
Sedelnik**

General Director of Belarusian
Cloud Technologies LLC (beCloud)



**Pavel
Tukhto**

Editor-in-chief,
online media Tochka.by



**Andrey
Aleynikov**

Public Relations Specialist of the Coordination
Center of the .RU/.PF domain



**Anton
Trostyanko**

Head of Information Security Department,
Reliable Software Ltd (hoster.by)



**Vyacheslav
Zenkovich**

Director of Smartpress information resource
(smartpress.by)



**Andrey
Gapanovich**

Head of the "Home Meetings" Project,
institution "Bound by Good with Victoria"



**Maksim
Batskalevich**

Participant of the "Home Meetings" Project,
institution "Bound by Good with Victoria"



**Aleksandr
Gradyushko**

Associate Professor of the Department of
Periodicals and Web Journalism, BSU,
Candidate of Philological Sciences

Selected publications



ТОЧКА

ТОП: "Бонистика" уже не в тренде: "Евроопт" вы...

Главная / Новости / Жизнь

"Интернет, который мы хотим": в Минске состоялся форум Belarus IGF-2023

Павел Абрамович
18:32, 15 ноября 2023

Форум по управлению интернетом (Belarus IGF) прошел в среду, 15 ноября, в белорусской столице. Главные аспекты развития интернета обсудили представители государства, бизнеса, некоммерческих организаций технического и академического сообщества.



Фото: Tochka.by

Форум по управлению интернетом (The Internet Governance Forum, IGF) проводится в Минске уже в пятый раз.

Это масштабное мероприятие не является "закрытым клубом". Его идея состоит в том, чтобы быть по-настоящему открытой площадкой для обсуждения проблем, связанных с существованием и управлением интернетом в Беларуси и во всем мире.

Такой была изначальная концепция форума, и она остается неизменной, отмечает гендиректор ООО "Надежные программы" (бренд hoster.by) Сергей Повалишев.

существования искусственного интеллекта и формирования ложной повестки в СМИ, соцсетях и интернет-ресурсах.

Непосредственно участие в работе юбилейного, пятого, Форума по управлению интернетом приняли представители Оперативно-аналитического центра при Президенте Беларуси, Национального центра обеспечения кибербезопасности и реагирования на киберинциденты, Мининформа и Минсвязи.

Помимо белорусских экспертов в сфере интернета в мероприятии также участвовали представители международных компаний, напрямую связанных с интернетом: Координационного центра доменов ".RU"/".РФ", Корпорации по управлению доменными именами и IP-адресами (ICANN), Координационного центра распределения ресурсов сети Интернет в Европейском регионе (RIPE NCC).

Отсутствие порядка на руку только мошенникам

Участники Belarus IGF-2023 были единодушны в том, что интернет стал не только важнейшей частью мировой политики, экономики и жизни общества, но и источником новых угроз. И без надлежащего регулирования этой сферы возникнет тотальный беспредел, который будут приветствовать одни лишь преступники.

Другое дело, каким быть этому регулированию, – вопрос остается открытым в пределах отдельных стран и на наднациональном уровне.



Фото: Павел Русак / Tochka.by

Именно hoster.by, который обслуживает более 60% всех белорусских сайтов, является идейным вдохновителем и организатором данного мероприятия.

Следует также отметить, что Belarus IGF является частью глобальной инициативы. Так, в 2006 году Генеральный секретарь ООН объявил о создании Форума по управлению интернетом.

Повестка сложная, как и сам интернет

Идея Belarus IGF остается прежней, чего нельзя сказать о программе мероприятия.

С каждым годом она становится не просто насыщеннее – она меняется, усложняется. По общему мнению участников форума, это свидетельствует о развитии самого интернета.



Фото: Павел Русак / Tochka.by

Помимо глобальной задачи форума – определения того, как и в каком направлении будет развиваться интернет – на Belarus IGF в этом году обсуждались в том числе вопросы защиты персональных данных и кибербезопасности, проблемы цифровой грамотности,

одно разумное правительство не даст себе самоустраниться из этой сферы, ведь в результате мгновенно пострадает все общество.

К примеру, белорусский Национальный центр защиты персональных данных за два года своей работы **удалил** свыше 22 млн записей с незаконно добытыми и распространенными персональными данными жителей Беларуси. Из них – 1,7 млн уникальных записей, более 220 тыс. записей персональных данных несовершеннолетних и более 5 тыс. записей студентов. При этом центр выявил, что больше всего утечек таких сведений допускают компании из сферы ретейла.

В мировом масштабе, где интернет тоже уже правит всем, в том числе через цифровую экономику, правительства разных стран пытаются разработать общий свод правил по его регулированию.

Возможно, так называемая Концепция конвенции ООН по безопасному интернету обретет форму юридически значимого международного соглашения уже совсем скоро. Если эту конвенцию подпишет большинство стран, то интернет может стать более цивилизованным и безвредным. Кстати, разработкой концепции занимается и Россия. Так, в 2017 году проект был представлен для рассмотрения на встрече министров связи и телекоммуникаций стран БРИКС.

Белорусы в мире интернета

Вопрос количества всегда был важным для такой глобальной сети, как интернет.

Если говорить о Беларуси, то по состоянию на начало 2023 года в нашей стране насчитывалось 8,27 млн интернет-пользователей.

Такие данные **приводятся** в международном отчете Digital 2023: Belarus.

В результате этого проникновение интернета (соотношение количества интернет-пользователей к общей численности населения) составило почти 86,9%, что на 1,8 п.п. больше, чем в прошлом году.

Для сравнения: проникновение интернета в России составляет 88,2%, Казахстане – 90,9%, Польше – 88,4%, Литве – 88,9%, Латвии – 92,4%, Украине – 79,2%.



Фото: Павел Русак / Tochka.by

Представители госорганов, которые участвовали в работе Belarus IGF-2023, подтвердили, что справятся с поставленной главой государства задачей обеспечить в сельской местности широкополосный доступ в интернет до 2025 года.

Конечно же, это позволит еще больше расширить аудиторию интернет-пользователей в Беларуси, а значит, поднять и повысить проникновение интернета.

Участники минского Форума по управлению интернетом также подчеркивали необходимость повышения качества интернета в пределах отдельных государств/регионов и целого мира.

При этом качество интернета вообще не сводится к одной лишь его скорости (кстати, накануне форума стало известно, что эксплуатация оптоволоконного интернет-кабеля с высочайшей в мире скоростью передачи данных в 1,2 терабита в секунду **началась** в Китае). А зависит от множества вещей, начиная от качества проведенных коммуникаций и заканчивая качеством сетевого/программного оборудования.

На пороге фрагментации, по колено в фейках

Эксперты и участники Belarus IGF-2023 согласны с формулой: "Один мир – один интернет", о чем они открыто заявляли.

Однако мы живем в удивительное время, и теперь все чаще раздаются голоса о том, что миру, а точнее, интернету, грозит фрагментация.

Эту тему даже гуглить страшно, поскольку, если такой сценарий с интернетом сбудется, всему миру грозит не просто появление "удельных княжеств" (каждое со своим интернетом), а реальная общая катастрофа, страшнее чем "проблема-2000".

Как сообщалось на форуме, в сентябре 2024 года под эгидой ООН состоится "Саммит будущего". На нем планируется подписать глобальный цифровой договор, направленный в том числе на то, чтобы не допустить тотального раскола интернета.



Фото: Павел Русак / Tochka.by

Как бы там ни было с дефрагментацией интернета, а влияние дезинформации, которой буквально напичкана вся Сеть, мир уже на себе испытал.

Сегодня информация не просто доступна – она напрямую влияет на жизни людей, общества, экономик регионов, государств и всего мира. Ложные сообщения способны обрушивать биржевые индексы, менять рынки, поведение и привычки людей. Основной объем данных потребляется через цифровые каналы, где возможности для распространения недостоверной информации безграничны. Как и

способы ее интерпретации.

Эта тема обсуждалась на одном из пленарных заседаний Belarus IGF-2023 под названием "Как формируется ложная повестка в СМИ, соцсетях и интернет-ресурсах".

Представители журналистского и научного сообщества Беларуси много говорили здесь в том числе о том, как бороться с фейковыми новостями и противостоять их распространению – такой интернет мы точно не хотим.

По мнению главного редактора портала Tochka.by Павла Тухто, в нынешней ситуации потребителям новостного контента лучше всего читать авторитетные сайты и думать собственной головой.



Фото: Павел Русак / Tochka.by

Разумеется, читателям также нужно сопоставлять информацию с нескольких новостных ресурсов. На это обратила внимание ведущий специалист редакции мультимедийных проектов БелТА Антонина Болоболова.

Представитель агентства также добавила, что интернет-пользователям необходимо проверять даже адрес сайта, на который они пришли читать новости, и его доменную зону. Ведь злоумышленникам сегодня ничего не стоит создать ложную страницу и банка, и информационного портала.

Круглая дата Байнета – в 2024 году

Закончим на хорошей и правдивой новости: в следующем году Байнет будет отмечать 30 лет со дня своего существования.

В мае 1994 года в нашей стране

появился администратор национальной доменной зоны BY. Благодаря этому стали возможны белорусские сайты с окончанием на .by. В 1995–1996-м в Сети начали появляться первые белорусские странички.

В следующем году также будет отмечаться 10-летие с момента запуска зоны ".БЕЛ". Ее запустил hoster.by. Сегодня эта зона является вторым в мире кириллическим доменом по количеству зарегистрированных имен.

Генеральный информационный партнер Belarus IGF-2023 – портал Tochka.by.



Бизнес, НКО и госорганизации обсудят развитие байнета на Belarus IGF

2023-11-11 15:53



11 ноября, Минск /Корр. БЕЛТА/. Представители государства, бизнеса, некоммерческих организаций обсудят актуальные проблемы развития глобальной сети на международном форуме по управлению интернетом Belarus IGF 2023. Мероприятие пройдет 15 ноября в Минске, сообщили БЕЛТА организаторы.

В программе - дискуссии о ложной повестке в СМИ, цифровой грамотности и инклюзии, киберпреступности и защите персональных данных. На открытии форума выступят заместитель начальника Оперативно-аналитического центра при Президенте Республики Беларусь Сергей Жерносок, первый заместитель министра информации Андрей Кунцевич, первый заместитель министра связи и

Центральной Азии и Кавказе Ваан Овсепян, старший менеджер ICANN по работе с заинтересованными сторонами в Восточной Европе и Центральной Азии Михаил Анисимов.

Настоящее и будущее интернета обсудят на пленарном заседании "Интернет, который мы хотим. Тренды, проблемы, возможности". Интересными планируются обсуждения в секции "Как формируется ложная повестка в СМИ, соцсетях и интернет-ресурсах". Участники поговорят о механизмах и технологиях, стоящих за созданием ложной информационной повестки, а также предложат, как проверять данные и противостоять фейковым сообщениям в медиа, социальных сетях и других интернет-ресурсах.

Участники секции "Цифровая грамотность как базовый инструмент информационной безопасности" будут искать связь между низким уровнем цифровой грамотности и киберпреступлениями. Кроме того, они обсудят проблему цифрового неравенства и способы digital-инклюзии. Фишинговые сайты, звонки от имени банка, взломы сайтов и массированные DDoS-атаки - разнообразие и количество киберпреступлений растет из года в год. Участники секции "Орудие преступления в вашем кармане: кибербезопасность и как защитить себя от угроз" обсудят тенденции информационной безопасности и новые требования к защите данных. О самых частых ошибках операторов персональных данных, а также о процессе обработки и защиты конфиденциальной информации внутри компании побеседуют участники секции "Защита персональных данных: опыт практиков".

Форумы по управлению интернетом почти 20 лет проводятся под эгидой ООН в разных странах. В Беларуси IGF традиционно организует компания hoster.by - крупнейший регистратор доменов .BY и .БЕЛ, облачный хостинг-провайдер, эксперт в области информационной безопасности. Форум проходит при поддержке Министерства связи и информатизации, Министерства информации, IGFSА, ICANN, RIPE NCC. Партнеры мероприятия - ООО "Белорусские облачные технологии" (beCloud) и Белорусский государственный университет информатики и радиоэлектроники. Главный информационный партнер форума - Tochka.by. Информационными партнерами IGF выступают БЕЛТА и интернет-порталы Smartpress.by, Probusiness.by, 1prof.by-0-

← Главная

Опубликовано: 15 НОЯБРЯ 15:48

Беларусь по уровню проникновения волоконно-оптических сетей в домохозяйствах – один из лидеров в Европе

Количество пользователей беспроводного широкополосного доступа в интернет на территории Беларуси уже превышает количество населения страны. Об этом сообщил первый заместитель министра связи и информатизации Павел Ткач во время пятого форума по управлению интернетом Belarus IGF-2023. Мероприятие проходит в Минске.



По его словам, именно Министерство связи и информатизации обеспечивает ту инфраструктуру, с помощью которой растет количество подключений граждан к интернету:

– Беларусь по уровню проникновения волоконно-оптических сетей в домохозяйствах занимает одно из лидирующих мест в Европе. Количество пользователей беспроводного широкополосного доступа в интернет, т. е. людей, которые пользуются сотовым телефоном для выхода в интернет, уже превышает количество населения Беларуси. Это означает, что у ряда граждан уже больше чем одна сим-карта, с помощью которой он заходит в интернет. Мы наблюдаем тенденцию к росту потребления трафика. Так, например за последние пять лет потребление трафика выросло в 10 раз. Это является серьезной нагрузкой на наши сети.

Вместе с тем Павел Ткач отметил, что интернет, несмотря на незаменимость в повседневной жизни, также становится источником проблем:

– Однако, что если бы он стал лучше? Какие возможности мы бы хотели видеть в нем? Одним из главных трендов последних лет стало увеличение числа подключенных пользователей. С развитием технологий и доступностью интернет-соединений все больше людей получают доступ к сети. Это обеспечивает возможность для общения и обмена информацией на глобальном уровне независимо от географических или социальных ограничений.



При этом новые вызовы перед госорганами ставит работа над повышением уровня кибербезопасности.

– Кибербуллинг, например, требует серьезного внимания. Это отдельное направление, которое приносит определенные проблемы. Еще одной проблемой является уязвимость и незащищенность персональных данных. Несмотря на прогресс в области кибербезопасности, все чаще возникают случаи утечки данных и хакерских атак, что создает определенные риски для граждан. Необходимость улучшить защиту данных стала одной из основных задач интернета в нашей эпохе, – отметил Павел Ткач.

Он также подчеркнул, что интернет должен быть безопасным, доступным, прозрачным и конфиденциальным.

Belarus IGF – крупнейшая в Беларуси открытая площадка для обсуждения актуальных аспектов развития интернета, которая собирает более 300 участников со всего мира – от стран СНГ до Канады и Австралии. Среди них – представители государства, бизнеса, некоммерческих организаций, технического, академического сообщества, а также простых интернет-пользователей. Здесь проходит обмен информацией и передовым практическим опытом, осуществляется совместный поиск ключевых решений для развития национального сегмента сети.



Юбилейный форум по управлению интернетом Belarus IGF-2023 прошел в Минске

Это уже 5-й по счету региональный форум, который является частью глобального Internet Governance Forum. Мероприятие вернулось в Минск после трехлетнего перерыва. Последний раз Belarus IGF проходил в 2019-м.



Напомним, что Belarus IGF – это крупнейшая в стране открытая площадка для обсуждения ключевых аспектов развития интернета. Здесь собрались все без исключения стороны, заинтересованные в развитии цифрового мира. Среди участников открытого диалога – представители международных организаций, профильных государственных органов, бизнеса, технического и академического общества, некоммерческие организации и простые интернет-пользователи. Всех объединило одно – им не все равно, каким интернет будет завтра, как противостоять проблемам и вызовам в интернет-пространстве в национальном, региональном и мировом масштабе.

Чуть менее 20 лет назад, в 2006 году, Организация объединенных наций

объявила о создании IGF (это сокращение от Internet Governance Forum, англ. «форум по управлению интернетом» – прим. автора). Ежегодно эта уникальная открытая для диалога площадка собирает более 300 участников со всего мира – от стран СНГ до Канады и Австралии.

В этот раз в Минске собрались более 500 единомышленников.

Организаторам форума, как и в предыдущие годы, выступил крупнейший в стране регистратор национальных доменов, провайдер хостинга и облачных решений hoster.by.

На открытии мероприятия к участникам с приветственным словом обратился заместитель начальника Оперативно-аналитического центра при Президенте Республики Беларусь Сергей Жерносек. Он призвал использовать Форум Belarus IGF как площадку для обмена идеями, опытом, а также для укрепления сотрудничества между различными участниками интернет-сообщества.

– Только сообща мы сможем сделать так, чтобы всемирная сеть была благом, а не угрозой, драйвером развития, а не инструментом дискриминации, источником знаний, а не дезинформации. Убежден, что формат открытого диалога наиболее эффективен для работы с тем объемом и вопросами, которые заявлены в повестке дня, – подчеркнул Сергей Жерносек.

В этом году Belarus IGF впервые проходит при поддержке двух ведомств: Министерства информации и Министерства связи и информации, что еще раз подчеркивает важность

мероприятия. Первый заместитель министра информации Андрей Кунцевич, обращаясь к присутствующим в зале напомнил, что в октябре 2023 г. вступила в силу новая редакция о СМИ, где в одной из новел появилось определение правового статуса владельцев новостных интернет-агрегаторов и порядок функционирования таких ресурсов.

– За последние 3 года Закон о СМИ претерпел ряд серьезных изменений в части правового регулирования деятельности интернет-сферы и расширения наших полномочий. Сегодня Министерство информации во взаимодействии с другими заинтересованными органами выполняет важную функцию в сфере информационной безопасности, направленную на выявление и предотвращение распространения через интернет деструктивной и экстремистской информации, которая имеет вредоносный характер, – подчеркнул спикер.

Первый заместитель министра связи и информатизации Павел Ткач отметил, что с одной стороны, интернет – это возможности, а с другой – риски:

– Тема пленарного заседания «Интернет, который мы хотим. Тренды, проблемы, возможности» актуальна, поскольку вопросы развития интернета стоят достаточно остро. На наш взгляд, интернет должен быть доступным, безопасным, прозрачным.

По его словам, профильное министерство сегодня уделяет большое внимание технологическому развитию доступа к сети интернет.

– Главой государства приняты

изменения в Директиве №2, согласно которой мы должны обеспечить доступ к интернету во всех сельских населенных пунктах, даже малочисленных. На это у нас есть 2 года, будем принимать максимальные усилия, чтобы решить поставленную президентом задачу, – рассказал первый замминистра.

Спрос на интернет в Беларуси невероятно высокий. За последние 5 лет трафик вырос практически в 10 раз.

– Количество преступлений в сети растет, чем больше подключений, тем больше рисков. Одна из задач, ради которой мы собрались, – обсудить киберугрозы, которые существуют сейчас и выработать решения, чтобы их максимально нивелировать, – подытожил представитель ведомства.

Следует отметить, что впервые Belarus IGF прошел в 2016 году и получил поддержку со стороны корпорации ICANN – организации, которая управляет всеми доменными зонами и IP-адресами в мире. Ее представители неизменно являются гостями форума в Минске, и 2023 г. не стал исключением.

– Я рад, что форум вернулся, потому что это важная часть процесса взаимодействия между разными заинтересованными сторонами и обсуждения того, как должен развиваться интернет. Мы всегда выступали спонсорами и оказывали поддержку Belarus IGF, который проходил в Минске в предыдущие годы. Это были жаркие дискуссии на острые темы. Сегодня на повестке дня вопрос защиты персональных данных – это крайне важно. Вышло много изменений в европейском, российском и китайском

законодательстве. Нужно разбираться, как должны храниться и обрабатываться данные, кто за это ответственен. Эта тема вечная, она всегда будет актуальна, – поделился старший менеджер ICANN по работе с заинтересованными сторонами в Восточной Европе и Центральной Азии Михаил Анисимов.

Он уточнил, что сейчас IGF – это движение не только на национальном, но и на международном уровне, которое проходит при поддержке ООН. Началось все в 2005 г. с принятия документа под названием мандат IGF. Его пересматривают каждые 10 лет. Следующее обновление будет в 2025 г.

Поддерживает Форум Belarus IGF и еще одна международная организация – RIPE NCC. Это интернет-регистратор, который отвечает за распределение пространства IP-адресов в Европе, Центральной Азии и на Ближнем Востоке.

– Рады поддерживать это знаменательное мероприятие для всей IT-индустрии и вернуться снова в Беларусь. Сегодня сообщаем, как развивать критические инфраструктуры и сеть интернета, чтобы быть готовыми к следующему витку цифровой эры. Эти вопросы касаются технического сообщества, операторов, госорганов, всех, кто участвует в процессе управления интернетом, – отметил директор по внешним связям RIPE NCC (Центральная Азия и Кавказ) Ваан Овсепян.

Также он обратил внимание на опасные челленджи – риски, которые связаны с цифровым веком, в том числе вопросы кибербезопасности.

– В управлении интернетом участвует очень много сторон. И голос всех, в том числе правительства, технического сообщества, компаний, индустриальных ассоциаций, очень важен, потому что сейчас интернет везде. Это возможность для людей жить по-другому в цифровой век, используя интернет вещей и те возможности, которые дает телемедицина, обучение и работа онлайн-режиме. Эволюция интернета – это здорово, но нужно обеспечить развитие критических инфраструктур и переходить на новые стандарты безопасности, что является большой проблемой во всем мире, – резюмировал он.

По словам организатора пятого национального форума по управлению интернетом – генерального директора ООО «Надежные программы» (бренд hoster.by) – Сергея Повалишева, темы для обсуждения на Belarus IGF диктует сама жизнь. Если в предыдущие годы обсуждались более футуристические темы, на юбилейной встрече сделали акцент на более прикладных темах – информационная безопасность. Эта тема проходит красной нитью через все форумы по управлению интернетом и глобальный форум, и национальные форумы IGF.

Программа юбилейного форума действительно была насыщенной. После пленарного заседания с участием экспертов организовали работу в секциях по темам: «Как формируется ложная повестка в СМИ, соцсетях и интернет-ресурсах», «Цифровая грамотность как базовый инструмент информационной безопасности», «Орудие преступления в вашем кармане: кибербезопасность и как защитить себя от угроз», «Защита

персональных данных: опыт практиков».

К слову, официальным партнером Форума также выступает ООО «Белорусские облачные технологии» (beCloud) – облачный хостинг-провайдер, эксперт в области информационной безопасности. Информационную поддержку наряду с другими СМИ оказывает портал 1prof.by издательского дома «Проф-пресс» Федерации профсоюзов Беларуси.

Анжела ЛЮДЫНО

Інтэрнэт-бяспека датычыцца кожнага

Пра што гаварылі на Нацыянальным форуме па кіраванні Інтэрнетам



У наступным годзе будзе 30 гадоў, як узнікла даменная зона .by. Сёння на кожнага чалавека ў сярэднім прыходзіцца прыкладна 10 гаджэтаў, у блэйшы час гэта колькасць можа ўзрасці да 100. Гэтыя і іншыя цікавыя факты былі агучаны на V Нацыянальным форуме па кіраванні Інтэрнетам. Зарэгістравацца на яго кожны жадаючы. У выніку ў Мінску сабралася каля 300 удзельнікаў з розных гарадоў і краін.

Апошні раз мерапрыемства падобнага фармату праводзілася тры гады назад. За гэты час актуальнасць яго толькі ўзрасла, што пацвердзілі асноўныя тэмы форуму: фэйкавыя навіны ў СМІ, лічбавая граматыка, кібербяспека, абарона персанальных даных і іншыя.



У адкрыцці "Belarus IGF 2023" прынялі ўдзел намеснік начальніка аперацыйна-аналітычнага цэнтра пры Прозідэнце Рэспублікі Беларусь Сяргей Жарнасек, першы намеснік міністра Інфармацыі Андрэй Кунцаў, першы намеснік міністра сувязі і інфарматызацыі Павел Ткач, генеральны дырэктар hoster.by Сяргей Павалішаў, старшы менеджар ICANN ва Усходняй Еўропе і Цэнтральнай Азіі Міхаіл Ансімаў, дырэктар па знешніх сувязях RIPE NCC у Цэнтральнай Азіі і на Каўказе Ваан Аўсяпян.

Каротка тэзіс форуму. Інтэрнэт павінен быць крыніцай ведаў, а не дэінфармацыі. Трэба пераправяраць інфармацыю ў некалькіх крыніцах, звартаць увагу на сапраўднасць даменнага імені, чытаць навіны на правераных рэсурсах, звартацца да першакрыніц.

Медыяграматыка карыстаўніцкай тэрма вучыць з дзіцячага ўзросту, а дарослым неабходна ўвесь час павышаць самаадукацыю ў гэтым напрамку.

У Беларусі, як і ва ўсім свеце, назіраецца тэндэнцыя росту спажывання трафіка, таму важна гаварыць не толькі пра развіццё лічбавай інфраструктуры, але ў першую чаргу пра якасны доступ да Інтэрнэта.

У той жа час узнікае пытанне: а для чаго выкарыстоўваецца "сусветная павуціна"? І з ім прама звязана праблема ўзнікнення Інтэрнэт-залежнасці, празмернага выкарыстання Інтэрнэту дзецьмі, неабароненасці іх ад шкоднага кантэнту.

З кожным годам узрастае праблема кібербяспекі, значынасці ў Інтэрнэце, а таксама ўразнасці, неабароненасці даных. Актуальным з'яўляецца паляпшэнне сістэмы забеспячэння бяспекі даных, кібербяспекі павіны займацца ўсе аб'екты інфармацыйнай інфраструктуры, у тым ліку кожны карыстаўнік Інтэрнэта.

Бяспека выкарыстання штучнага інтэлекту, інклюдзі ў Інтэрнэце, практы па медыяграматыцы для дзяцей – гэтыя і іншыя пытанні абмеркавалі ўдзельнікі форуму.

Алега Масцерава.

Фота аўтара.



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