

VIII Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum

IGF-UA

Kyiv, October 6, 2017

Annual report

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INTRODUCTION

The first Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum (IGF-UA) was held in September 2010 in Kyiv. Since that time the annual IGF-UA is a continuation of the global and regional IGF as a platform to discuss the most important issues of the information society development, consolidation of efforts of state bodies, business, Internet community, professional and academic elites in order to accelerate the implementation of the IT-capabilities, creating conditions for comprehensive development of Internet technologies for the public interest. IGF-UA always gathers participants from different countries who represent international organizations, governmental agencies, non-governmental and commercial organizations in the field of ICT and media.

The eighth Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA was held on 6th October 2017 at the Nivki-hall (Kyiv). Over 150 participants from Ukraine and other European countries attended the event, representing government agencies, international organizations, private sector, civil society, academic and technical community, the media, youth. A significant number of participants took part in the IGF-UA remotely.

IGF-UA continues to be an important component of the national debate about the future of the Internet in Ukraine.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROCESS

The activity of the Organizing Committee is based on the "Principles regarding the conduct of the Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA (Protocol of intentions)". This document was developed for the implementation of the decisions of the 4th IGF-UA.

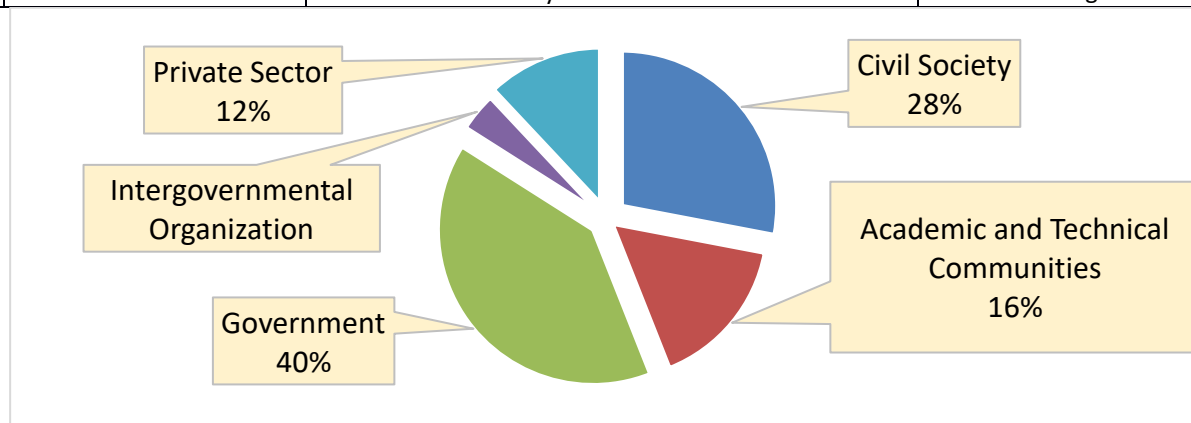
"Principles of the Ukrainian Internet governance Forum IGF-UA (Protocol of intentions)": <http://igf-ua.org/docs/Principles.doc>.

Members of the Internet community, who came up with a proposal on the inclusion of his/her candidacy in the Organizing Committee and agreed with the Principles concerning the conduct of the Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA (Protocol of intent), were elected as a member of the Organizing Committee.

The Organizing Committee at the time of the 8th IGF-UA consists of 25 people, balanced in representing different stakeholder groups: government agencies, international organizations, private sector, civil society, academic and technical communities.

The Members of IGF-UA Organizing Committee

	Full name	Organization	Stakeholder group
1.	Antonenko Serhii	The state Agency for e-governance of Ukraine	Government organizations
2.	Baranov Oleksandr	Research Institute of Computer Science and Law of National Academy of legal Sciences of Ukraine	Academic and technical community
3.	Honcharuk Yurii	Association of Enterprises "Ukrainian Network Information Center"	Private sector
4.	Hasimov Timur	The security service of Ukraine	Government organizations
5.	Husiev Oleh	The Commission on science and information technology	Civil society
6.	Jokhadze Giorgi	Cybercrime Programme Office, Council of Europe	International organization
7.	Karhapolov Yurii	Internet Association of Ukraine	Civil society
8.	Kyryliuk Olga	Digital Defenders Partners	Civil society
9.	Konovalov Oleksii	Kyiv College of Communication	Academic and technical community
10.	Kosyk Viktoriia	ДНУ «Інститут модернізації змісту освіти» МОН України	Academic and technical community
11.	Kokhmaniuk Dmytro	The Independent Expert	Private sector
12.	Kukovskiy Volodymyr	Secretary Of The Organizing Committee	Civil society
13.	Lagoshin Viktor	National Commission for the State Regulation of Communications and Informatization	Government organizations
14.	Lukasevich Denis	State Service of Special Communication and Information Protection of Ukraine	Government organizations
15.	Moroz Vitaliy	Internews Ukraine	Civil society
16.	Soltanovskiy Vitalii	The security service of Ukraine	Government organizations
17.	Opanasenko Oleksandr	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Committee on issues of freedom of speech and information policy	Government organizations
18.	Paziuk Andrii	Institute of international relations of KNU of Taras Shevchenko	Academic and technical community
19.	Pietukhov Ivan	Ukrainian League Of Industrialists And Entrepreneurs	Civil society/ Private sector
20.	Potashev Serhii	The apparatus of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Informatization and communications	Government organizations
21.	Prykhodko Oksana	European Media Platform	Civil society
22.	Semeniuk Dmytro	The office of fight against cybercrime of MIA of Ukraine	Government organizations
23.	Stetsenko Dmytro	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Committee on Freedom of Speech and Information Policy	Government organizations
24.	Tkachenko Svitlana	Hostmaster	Private sector
25.	Tsaruk Oleksandr	Government Advisory Committee of ICANN	Government organizations



Pic.1. Participation of representatives in the IGF-UA Organizing Committee of various stakeholder groups

At the 5th IGF-UA, held in October 2014, it was decided to carry out the activities of the Organizing Committee of IGF-UA on a regular basis. In order to implement this decision, the Organizing Committee was performing work not only during the immediate preparations for the IGF, but throughout the period between the 7th and 8th IGF-UA.

There were four meetings of the Organizing Committee – 03.07.2017, 31.07.2017, 04.09.2017, та 03.10.2017 (protocols of meetings in Ukrainian – <http://igf-ua.org>).

Co-organizers of VIII IGF-UA, according to the decision of the Organizing Committee, became: Internet Association of Ukraine, Commission for Science and IT of the Ukrainian League Of Industrialists And Entrepreneurs, RIPE NCC (RIPE Network Coordination Centre), ISOC (Internet Society), Internet Governance Forum Support Association (IGF SA), Public Organization “Digital Defenders Partners”.

VIII IGF-UA was supported by Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), State Service of Special Communication and Information Protection of Ukraine, Cybercrime Programme Office (Council of Europe), NGO “European Media Platform”.

Thus, among the organizers there is a balanced representation of different stakeholder groups:

- Civil society / Private sector (Internet Association of Ukraine, Commission for Science and IT of the Ukrainian League Of Industrialists And Entrepreneurs);
- Civil society (ISOC, Public Organization “Digital Defenders Partners”, NGO "European Media Platform");
- Private sector (RIPE Network Coordination Centre);
- Governmental bodies (State Service of Special Communication and Information Protection of Ukraine);
- International organizations (IGF Support Association, ICANN, Cybercrime Programme Office (Council of Europe))

AGENDA

The main purpose of IGF-UA is the development of Internet governance in Ukraine through multi-stakeholder dialogue and promoting partnerships in order to coordinate stakeholders for better and more balanced development of the Internet for the interests of the Ukrainian citizens. Based on this goal, the Organizing Committee has identified a list of the main topics for discussion at IGF-UA. They formed the basis of a number of sections for discussion and debate.

The Plenary session opened the Forum with welcoming words from co-organizers with their review of the Internet governance situation.

Section №1.1. Cyber security.

Section №1 .2. Human rights and Internet content blocking.

Section №1.3. Protection of intellectual property issue.

Section № 2 .1. Internet of Things

Section № 2 .2. Youth engagement section.

Section № 2.3. DNS issue.

Section № 3.1. EU legislation reform on the protection of personal data and its importance for Ukraine.

Section № 3.2. Ensuring the functioning of elements of the critical Internet infrastructure

Section №3.3. Digital citizenship.

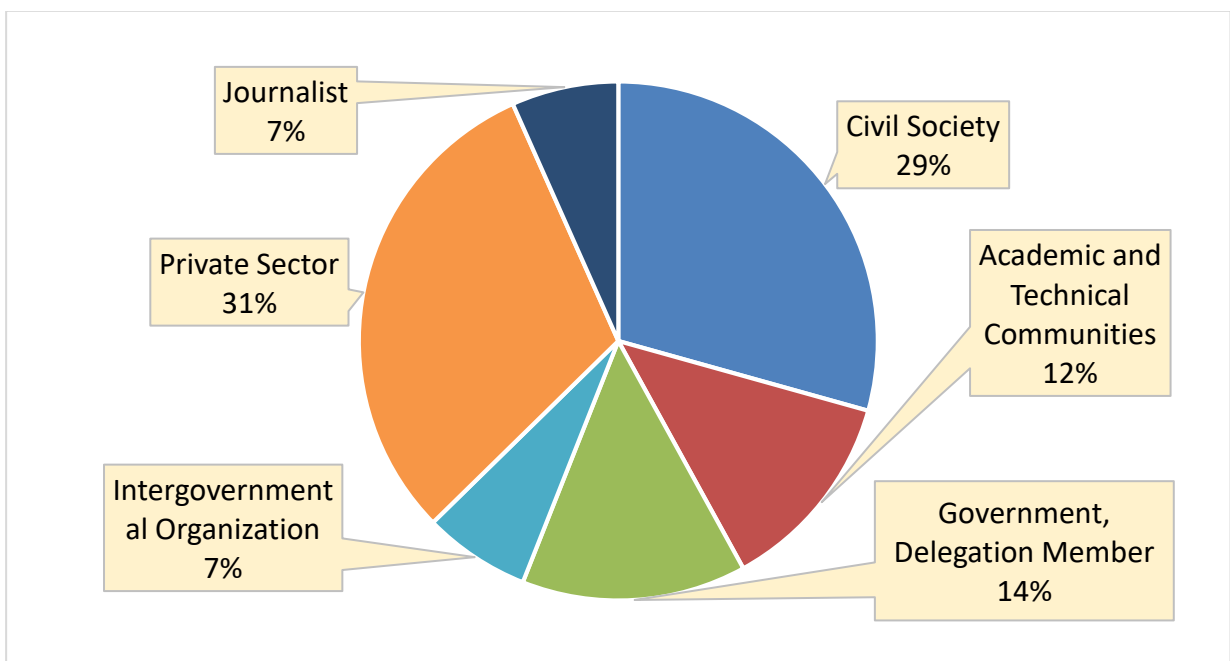
The results of the Forum were summed up **at the Final Session**.

Full version of VIII IGF-UA Program – <http://igf-ua.org/program-igf-ua-2017>.

PARTICIPANTS

More than 150 participants from all over Ukraine and other European countries participated In the 8th Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA, representing government agencies, international organizations, private sector, civil society, academic and technical community, media and youth.

Significant number of participants took part in the IGF-UA remotely. Participants who took part in the IGFUA remotely, had the opportunity for feedback via email.



Pic 2. Representation of different stakeholders among participants of IGF-UA-2017

Full list of Participants (on-site) IGF-UA-2017 – <http://igf-ua.org/%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B8-igf-ua-2017>

CONCLUSIONS

The moderators of the panels presented the final statements at the closing panel discussion. They underlined the fruitfulness of the discussions, the importance of implementing international experience in Ukraine and the role of the discussions of the 8th IGF-UA in further improvement of Internet governance.

The participants of the discussion on the topic “**Cybersecurity**” noted the following.

1. On the cybersecurity system:

- Low level of preparation of laws and legal acts of Ukraine;
- Establishment does not hear other participants of the process and create a non-systematic and poor-quality law-making product;
- there is no coordination in the field of cybersecurity in Ukraine, therefore there is a need to create a new body for coordination of cyber security;
- there is no public-private partnership;
- despite the state of war in the country, specialists of state authorities do not have sufficient competence in the field of cyber security and do not understand what need to be done in these conditions;
- As a conclusion, there is no cyber security system in Ukraine.

2. On antivirus:

- The cardinal changes in cyber defense are absolutely necessary, namely the transition of Ukraine to the post-antivirus space;
- creation of national antivirus protection.

3. Problem issues in cyber education:

- lack of proper qualification in the training of modern specialists in the field of cybersecurity and information security in educational institutions;
- low salaries of professors in institutes and lack of financial support of specialists in state companies;
- non-modern curriculum for the training of specialists in the field of cybersecurity and information security;
- lack of coordination in the education system between staff and educational institutions;
- lack of engagement in the international system of specialists standardization in information and cyber security;

- lack of scientific research on cybersecurity issues.

During the discussion on the theme "**Human rights and problems of blocking Internet content**", the following topics were discussed:

- A detailed review of the problem with Internet content blocking is presented, in particular, it should be noted that it is not necessary to transfer responsibility to Internet providers for blocking Internet content;
- information on stable protocols, real-time monitoring and rapid response on the example of Turkey Blocks were provided;
- proposition on how the content blocking issues in Ukraine could be avoided is presented, in particular, it was underlined the need to apply the practice of the ECHR on enforcement, respecting the proportionality of content blocking, and that this should be done only by a court decision;
- Focus on digital rights for a television-dominated society; among the dangers associated with the dissemination of information on the Internet, were indicated geo-tagging, non-eligibility of accounts, and the inability to distinguish true information from fake information;
- It was noted that the Presidential Decree on the blocking of certain Internet web-sites was perceived very tolerantly by a civil and human rights society, and in the context of the expansion of the list of web-sites, it was proposed to unite together to respond instantaneously to any restrictions on the enjoyment of human rights through the Internet;
- The experience of the National Children's "Hot Line" was presented as a necessary component of child safety on the Internet;
- It was noted that an international conference on increasing the capacity of civil society representatives in the implementation of the Lanzarote Convention is being held in Ukraine and reported on the implementation of the second round of monitoring "Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)";
- International experience in combating the sexual abuse of children online through public-private cooperation was presented.
- It was noted the need to determine who and by what criteria can decide which content may be blocked as well as creating useful sites for child development.

The youth engagement section was devoted to the involvement of youth in the Internet governance:

1. VIII IGF-UA was informed about the creation (in accordance with the IGF Initiative's Toolkit) multistakeholder organizing team in order to prepare and hold the First Ukrainian Youth Forum on Internet Governance, based on the following principles:

- open and transparent;
- inclusive;
- bottom-up;
- multistakeholder;
- non-commercial.

2. The following topics were also discussed:

- Opportunities for youth to be involved into the Internet governance offered by ICANN;
- The importance of adhering to the multistakeholder approach to Internet governance and other IGF principles;
- Pan-European Safer Internet Day initiative and Ukraine's participation in this initiative, as well as Safer Internet Day 2018 (February 6, 2018);
- The question about who should be teachers of Internet Governance: adults or youth, especially regarding Internet hygiene.

3. The participants of the discussion recognized the importance of involving young people to the Internet governance, and noted the need for methodological recommendations on security measures in the process of involving young people in Internet governance. It was also suggested to add a graph about age to the registration form for the Ninth Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum.

The **DNS issues section** was devoted to the discussion of the factors influencing the development of a domain system. It was noted that economic factors have a direct impact on the popularity and usage of domains in a country.

The importance of a domain names system as an integral part of the Internet system and the need to improve its security, in particular through the introduction of DNSSEC technology, was also noted.

Participants were informed about the resigning of the DNSSEC key for the root zone and the reasons for postponing the use of the new key, and agreed that the use of DNSSEC technology required informed decisions, additional knowledge and exchange of experience at the level of specialized international organizations.

In the course of the discussion on the subject "**EU legislation reform on the protection of personal data and its importance for Ukraine**", the following points were stated:

- the main provisions of the General Regulation on the Protection of Personal Data (GDPR), emphasized the extraterritorial status of this Regulation (that is, it includes not only organizations registered within the EU but any organization, that processes (or monitors) personal data of EU residents);

- the peculiarities of the implementation of the new EU legislation in the area of protection of personal data in relation to ICT and law enforcement bodies, it was also noted that the current Ukrainian legislation in this area lacks certainty;
- information that after the signing in February 2017 of the Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and EuroJust Ukraine should implement the new EU norms in the field of protection of personal data and conduct an annual audit in this area; non-compliance with Ukraine's obligations in the field of personal data protection threatens the abolition of visa-free regime and the problems of the free trade zone;
- information that work on the implementation of the new European standards on personal data protection has already begun, and the terminology database of official translations of EU documents in the field of personal data protection is currently being harmonized.

In general, participants of the discussion in this section came to the conclusion that Ukraine lacks an understanding of the importance of this issue and information support regarding Ukraine's readiness for GDPR.

Concern about the digital gap between generations and territories, which prevented citizens from fully using e-government services, was expressed during the discussion on "**Digital citizenship**".

Participants discussed the digital skills and abilities to be developed at school, both among schoolchildren and teachers and parents.

It was also suggested that the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine should encourage the development of statutory acts (legal provisions) on:

- electronic documenting in general educational institutions (introduction of electronic journals);
- the introduction of digital competencies for educational workers;
- developing mechanisms to motivate educational workers to use information and communication technologies in the educational process actively.

Videos and presentations of IGF-UA-2017 – <http://igf-ua.org>.

CONTACTS

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