First Edition of NATIONAL FORUM ON GOVERNANCE OF INTERNET

IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

CENTRAL THEME: ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY TO THE INTERNET

IGF DRC 2017

SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

In 2007, UNDP financially supported the 1st National Forum on Internet Governance organized by Civil Society.

In 2016, the National Forum on Internet Governance was officially recognized by the Deputy Prime Minister of PTNTIC at the time, through its letter No CAB / VPM / PTNTIC / TLL / BAF / mnb / 310/2016 of February 27, 2016 and whose framework of collaboration and radius of action was specified in paragraphs 2,3 and 4 of the said letter. This platform was officially launched on August 30, 2016 during the presentation of the multi-stakeholder Advisory Group known as the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) at the headquarters of the Directorate General of SCPT.

To its credit, the Executive Secretariat initiated MAG RDC meetings in 2015 and 2016. The first meeting was sponsored by the Federation of Enterprises of Congo and the second by the national coordination of Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT).

To enable the Executive Secretariat to prepare the 1st edition of the National Forum on Internet Governance (FGI DRC), the members considered it essential that this national platform be endowed with a legal status in order to give credibility to the mobilization process. actors in a multi-stakeholder approach according to the spirit of paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda.

On this point, the appropriate formula would be to issue a ministerial order to establish this platform. In August 2017, the FGI RDC received the support of the Ministry in charge of ICTs and proceeded to the official opening of the sessions of the 1st edition of the FGI RDC 2017 which took place from December 11 to 13, 2017.

II. WORK PROGRESS

For three days from 11 to 13 December 2017, the "National Forum on Internet Governance in the Democratic Republic of Congo" was held in Kinshasa in the Government Building under the patronage of the Ministry of Posts. , Telecommunications and New Technologies of Information and Communication.

The activities of the forum were divided into two phases:

PHASE 1: the pre forum which took place on December 11, 2017.

PHASE 2: the 2017 FGI RDC sessions on December 12 and 13, 2017.

PHASE 1: December 11, 2017

During the Day of December 11, 2017, the Working Group on Cybercrime traced with other stakeholders with expertise in computer security, Law, Criminology and other related areas of interest, the design of a prototype of operation of a rapid response unit to national computer attacks.

Through an approach used by technology companies called "Design Thinking", the Group has set up operational, decision-making and managerial structures and processes necessary for a CSIRT.

Three simulations were used as subjects of study for this purpose:

1. The simulation of a rumor of a cheating and / or failure of voting machines on the day of the national elections on December 23, 2018 that spread on social networks;

2. The circulation of a rumor stating the false attributes of recognition of banknote features of 5000 Fc, 10,000 Fc and 20,000 Fc;

3. Spreading the nudity of a national celebrity via social networks;

These three different scenarios made it possible to degenerate from a crisis management plan relating to social networks and enabled the various teams to put in place crisis management plans adapted to crisis situations on social networks. The solutions developed internally in each of the teams were, after debate, included in the form of questionnaires in order to gather the opinion of the users, on their relevance both legally and practically.

Throughout this phase of immersion, where Internet users are asked to give their opinion on solutions designed for them, it allowed to have a feedback on their relevance. The study sample was made up of about fifteen people of all ages, gender and different social class located in the smart building (government building).

As a result, improvements were needed in some actions to detect "cybercriminal" acts while respecting privacy and user comfort. The exploited approach has thus made it possible to make a compromise between the needs of actors (representatives of Interpol, bloggers, as well as entrepreneurs) to opposing conceptions of the regulation of the Internet in the event of a crisis.

It could also be done a SWOT analysis, which is a chart showing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats intrinsic to each individual. This helped to do the same for the planned organization (CSIRT national).

The first day ended with this finalization of the positions of end-users of the Internet while identifying their specific needs in order to respond to crisis problems on the accessibility of the Internet in the DRC.
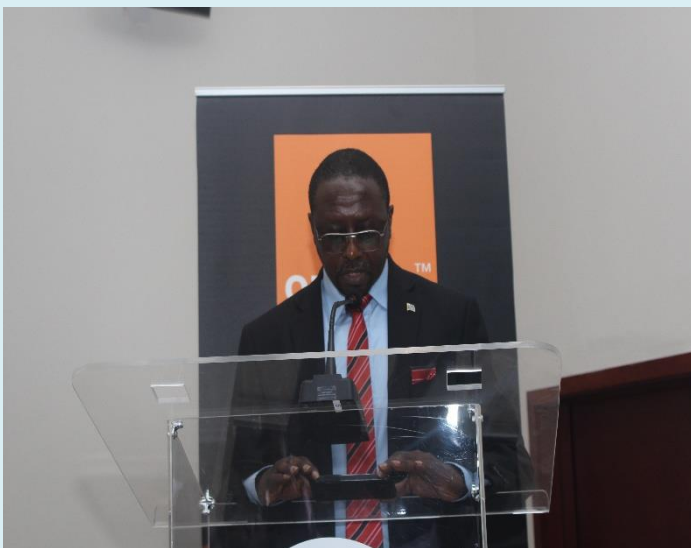
PHASE2: The day of December 12, 2017

The Day of December 12 began with the words of circumstance of the Senior Coordinator of the MAG, Mr. Felix Mangwangu and the Deputy Coordinator, Mr. Guy Kitenge; who have traced the state of access and use of the internet in the DRC.

The MAG Senior Coordinator noted the lack of reliable mechanisms, national and international visibility, absence due to the lack of regulatory, legislative and unifying consultation in the regulation of the Internet. With regard to the theme used during this first forum, it is essential to clean up the legal and regulatory framework of the Internet in the DRC. To this end, the Principal Coordinator emphasized the substantial contribution and impact of IGFs in most emerging and developing countries, in supporting governments in the implementation of digital transformation strategies for their economies. the establishment of responsible and efficient governance. He also stressed the need and the urgency for our Government to establish and support this platform of consultation that is the Forum for Internet Governance: IGF DRC.

Mr Félix Mangwangu, Coordonnateur du MAG RDC

With regard to the Assistant Coordinator, Mr. Kitenge, he proposed, in addition, to carry out studies on the basic indicators of access and infrastructure relating to the proportion of: • Subscriptions to telephone services; • Access to information and communication technologies in households; • Access and use of ICTs to businesses; • Percentages related to ICT imports and exports; • The use of ICT by users and businesses; • Workers with radios, televisions, telephones, computers for professional use.

Mr Guy Kitenge, Coordonnateur Adjoint du MAG RDC

It was followed by the speech of the Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and ICT which was based on the emergence of the good governance of the Internet by relying on the factors of growth and socio-economic development . He also said that the government has begun building fiber optic infrastructure from Mouanda to Kinshasa and Kinshasa to Kasumbalesa. And promised that the DRC will soon swim in high-speed access thanks to fiber optics.

Mr Emery Okundji Ndjovu, Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and ICT

He also announced the launch of a new legal framework whose bills are at the level of parliament having as strong point: • Telecommunications and New Technologies of Information and Communication; • Trade and electronic commerce; • Cybercriminality.

The DRC is preparing for an opening to competition through awareness campaigns, public education on the use of the Internet. The goal is to allow everyone access to the Internet. The Minister again emphasized the government's commitment to content management and control as well as the full management of the "cd" domain name.

During the first session of the day, the Executive Secretary of the IGF DRC briefly summarized the history of the organization of the IGF, which began in 2005 and encompasses the United Nations. The IGF has an international, regional and national dimension. It integrates all the private and public structures and its unifying framework is the multi-stakeholder advisory group known by the acronym "MAG" (Multisatkeholder Advisory Group).

Baudouin SCHOMBE, Executive Secretary of the IGF DRC

Regarding the governance of the Internet, it is appropriate to point out that no one can pretend to govern *"internet"*: *no individual, no company, no company, no government*. The Internet itself is a globally distributed computer network with many self-contained networks that are voluntarily interconnected. Similarly, its leadership is part of a decentralized and international multi-stakeholder network of interconnected autonomous groups from civil society, the private sector, governments, academic and

scientific communities, as well as national and international organizations. They work cooperatively in their respective roles to create shared policies and standards that support the global interoperability of the Internet for the public good. Among these networks, ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) is responsible for regulating the Internet and its main mission is to administer digital resources such as IP addressing and Top Level Domain Names (TLDs).

After these speeches, various interventions followed:

1. Theme 1: DESIGN THINKING by Monsieur Trésor Dieudonné KALONJI.

Kalonji Trésor, Anti Cybercrime Unit

This intervention focused on the main lines already identified during the workshop of December 11, 2017. It consisted of an innovative approach in ICT by providing solutions to the problem of the Internet shutdown and cybercrime. This intervention revolved around the question: "How to set up a structure that would advocate for the neutrality of the Internet, the security of social networks and freedom of expression in the DRC? ". And this envisaged structure is the CIRT (Computer Incident Respons Team) which is a team of experts in computer security organized to respond to cases of computer incidents. It is composed of multi-actors from a public-private partnership and is national in scope.

The objectives of the CIRT are to develop solutions based on end-users' points of view via Design Thinking through:

• Empathy: putting users at the center of the solution by considering their beliefs, emotions and behaviors.
• Definition: from user data, create the framework;
• Generate ideas: Brainstorming;
• Develop a prototype;
• Test: test the prototype among users.

The CIRT RDC provides three services:

- ✓ Reactive Services: this is an alert system, incident management (analysis, support and assistance), vulnerability and evidence management, and coordination of actions;
- ✓ Proactive Services: deals with Dissemination of information, technology watch, Audits, configuration and maintenance (applications and tools), Tool development, intrusion detection service, Public Relations;
- ✓ Quality Managment Services: consists of scenario development, disaster recovery plan, consultancy, education / training, certification and / or product evaluation.

The CIRT has seven priorities:

- ➢ Crisis management on social networks
- ➢ Incident reporting and identification of attackers
- ➢ Information Sharing
- ➢ The Forensic (Audit and Investigations)
- ➢ The Ripostes
- ➢ The right of the users
- ➢ The fight against terrorism

In anticipation of these priorities, the CIRT is based on three relatively high expectations:

- ✦ What do users do, think or feel?
- ✦ How do they perceive the service?
- ✦ What could be their future needs?

2. Theme 2: The Congo in the Digital Test by Mr. Albert TSHIKUKU KABEYA

Albert Tshikuku Kabeya, Consulting Expert in Innovative Technology

He pointed out from the outset that the precariousness of the DRC's growth suggests that growth periods are becoming shorter and shorter. The durations of growth become a permanent stress. Current growth is

dependent on the mining sector (mainly mines). It also reveals that ICTs could be beneficial for the following sectors:

2.1. Precision farming

It turns out that the field like that of agriculture which, thanks to the Internet network, could propel itself by making use of the precision agriculture which replaces the industrial agriculture in the developed countries. Some African countries have invested in IT and telecoms platforms that can leverage the educational information needed to optimize production, with particular emphasis on market access for agricultural goods, access to fertilizer access to meteorological information and access to computerized supply chain management systems.

So for the DRC, you have to:

♣ Revitalize the rural telephony project;
♣ Promote fixed and mobile internet (access cost):
♣ Promote agricultural training content on the Net;
♣ A global strategic vision of the agricultural world in the context of information exchange and capacity development;
♣ Implementing a tax reform on equipment in ICT.

2.2. Education and Training: Building an Ecosystem of Knowledge

Access to education remains a major challenge for the DRC. The internet is an asset (library open to the world) that must be used and developed local content for education.

So for the DRC, you have to:

♣ Have broadband access in mind and put in place an effective infrastructure development plan;
♣ Design and finance the integration of technology projects in education;
♣ The Minister of Posts and Technologies and the Regulator must think about lowering the cost of access to education and e-learning;
♣ The location of content, Congolize content providers who are abroad and who pay no tax in the DRC.

2.3. Health: Rationalization and inclusiveness of integrated health systems

For the DRC, it is necessary:

♣ Development of legal frameworks and policies to promote international standards;
♣ The establishment of a centralized coordination body in the processing and sharing of data and stop unnecessary duplication of investment lost;
♣ The organization of an eHealth concept that is an integrated system of management, supervision and coordination of institutions and health care throughout the country.

2.4. Small and Medium Businesses

The opening of a growth boulevard and the building of a strong economic base is necessary. For 3, 5 million SMEs as well as SMIs in the DRC of which only 50,000 registered in state institutions form the quasi-informal sector. Access to credit is difficult and prohibitive with very high interest rates.

ICTs are really an opportunity for the country and the recommendations are:

❖ The creation of excellence NTIC centers that are one stop shopping across the country;
❖ The government should promote e-commerce and online payment;
❖ Cloud promotion for SMEs;
❖ Tax and customs incentives;
❖ computerization of the interfaces of the State services;
❖ The launch of a technology park project.

2.5 Governance: coherence, traceability and admissibility

It turns out that the international identity of the DRC is zero governance, which can only be propelled by a good investment policy in ICT. The digital economy must be considered as an investment.

To do this, the DRC must:

➢ Create a unique and competent authority to conduct studies for the implementation of a global strategy. No country in the world has been able to skip this step.

➢ Promoting ICTs on a voluntary basis: as in the case of the status of the computer scientist in the public service o Establishing common reference databases.

2.6. Outlook and Responsibilities:

ICTs are a real challenge of civilization:

✦ The Ministry must instil a true vision of what we want to be;

✦ The Regulatory Authority must cease to be a cash register but a true metronome in setting up strategic visions;

✦ The government must bear this responsibility so as not to leave the DRC in the shadow of a silent revolution that is the digital economy.

3. Theme 3: the problem of Internet access in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by Mr. Charles KIKUNDA

Charles Kikunda, Network Security Expert

The main issue addressed at this level is that relating to access to the internet in the DRC. It is important to point out that the internet is an excellent tool for finding information and knowledge. It facilitates professional, commercial and residential access. In the DRC, access to the Internet is limited due to general problems on the one hand and specific problems on the other.

The general problems are relative:

➢ Lack of access to electricity,

➢ Interconnection due to the absence of a DRC-specific network which gives rise to difficulties in connecting.

➢ Lack of information and awareness of users.

The specific problems as for them are related:

➢ The cost of access due to lack of tools: phones, tablets, computers, etc.

➢ Lack of control over price fixing by economic operators

➢ Lack of infrastructure

➢ At the availability rate

It was on this intervention followed by a moment of exchange (questions and answers) that ended the second day of the Forum, during which the main themes were about access to the Internet and its various difficulties in the DRC by hammering on recommendations for free and responsible access to the Internet.

DAY OF DECEMBER 13,2017

1. THEME 4: THE REGULATORY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON TICS BY ME. PAULIN MBALANDA

Paulin Mbalanda, CEO MBM-Conseil, Société d'Avocats

The governance of internet is nowadays the concept that blooms. At first glance, it can be said in a very general manner that the concept of governance, stemming in particular from commercial company law, embraces the functioning and distribution of powers within broad systems and addresses the question of the coordination of powers exercised by a multitude of actors at different levels of authority and intervention. According to Grewlich, this means, for example at European level, coordinating the legislative and political action of the states (national governments, provinces, regions), with that of the European institutions and with that of any self-regulatory systems put in place by the business community, unions or other advocacy groups.

The Harvard Law School's Berkman Center for Internet & Society recalls, in the presentation of its project "Open Internet Governance," that this is a movement of users challenging the way traditional control authorities were trying to impose a regulation of the Internet that did not correspond to its aspect of "wild frontier" and its "geography without frontier". We will also remember the famous phrase of Lawrence Lessing, Professor at the same Harvard Law School, who, at the time, toured the world: "We have no problem of cyberspace governance; we have problems with governance ".

Initially, the concern of this governance was mainly focused on the creation of a regulatory body. Internet governance is made up of the governance policy and the instruments of governance. The governance policy contains a set of options, choices and strategies for infrastructure supervision; whose latter constitute the instruments of governance.

It should be noted that the DRC has not been able to adopt a policy of Internet governance following the lack of legal and regulatory tools. Reading Articles 122 and 123 of the Constitution of the DRC, which lists the matters covered by the law, it appears that the Congolese legislator has excluded "telecommunications" in particular and "communication" in general under the law and confers on Article 128 the possibility of legislating on telecommunications and communication in general by means of

regulatory acts by virtue of the wording of the referenced article worded as follows: "Subjects other than those belonging to the field of the law are of a regulatory nature ".

The second paragraph of this article reads as follows: "The legal texts of these laws may be amended by decree if the Constitutional Court, at the request of the Government, declares that they have a regulatory character under of the preceding paragraph ". He mentioned that it is curious to note that at the level of the Senate there is "the initiation of a law amending and supplementing the framework law on the guardianship of the ARPTC and the clear and unambiguous conflicting competence between the Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and the ARPTC ".

In a very special way, the High Chamber has recommended to itself (as a salutary duty of the telecommunications sector) to "initiate legislative proposals that require the recovery and competitiveness of the telecommunications sector".

The astonishing question is: "How did the body responsible for drafting the laws forget that these recommendations were unconstitutional, since the telecommunications sector is no longer part of the law? »; "Are there any reasons that justify the exclusion of telecommunications from the domain of the law when the sector brings enormous economic, political and social issues in the context of globalization?

Moreover, the old constitutions, in particular that of May 19, 1960, until the constitutional revision of November 25, 1990, all the fundamental laws that governed the DRC had provided for telecommunications to fall within the domain of the law.

The reasons that may explain the lack of a vision of a telecommunications policy and the lack of ambition and real political will. Starting from elements of a comparative constitutional approach at the regional and subregional levels, he mentioned that the UTT as well as African regional and sub-regional organizations constantly reiterated the principle of the freedom of States to regulate their telecommunication sectors. In its basic provisions, the International Telecommunication Convention specifies that, in view of the growing importance of telecommunications for the safeguarding of peace and the social and economic development of all countries, it would be advisable to promote the convergence of legal and regulatory approaches. .

Similarly, the African Green Paper recommending the model legal framework defining a new regulatory framework for the telecommunications sector for Africa, emphasizes the need for regional and subregional harmonization of legal and regulatory mechanisms.

COMESA is well aligned with this recommendation and even proposes model laws to promote convergence and harmonization. Therefore, it should be noted that most African countries have opted for the reservation of telecommunications in the legal field rather than exclusion and reflexive referral to regulation.

Thus, the law n ° 2001-03 of January 22, 2001 establishing the constitution of Senegal in its article 67 stipulates that: the National Assembly holds the legislative power. She votes alone the law. (...)

The law determines the fundamental principles:

- ➢ The general organization of National Defense;

- ➢ Free administration of local authorities, their skills and resources;

- ➢ teaching;

- ➢ The property regime, real rights and civil and commercial obligations, labor law, trade union rights and social security;

- ➢ The compensation scheme for state agents.

- ➢ ... It states in the following paragraph of Article 67 that: "In addition, the President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Prime Minister, may, by reason of their social, economic or financial importance, submit to the vote of the National Assembly, bills relating to matters other than those listed in this article, without resulting in a derogation from the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 76 ".

So if the colonial power had perceived telecoms as an infrastructure for strengthening and solidifying its colonial enterprise. He did not, however, marginalize the virtues of a technology promoting progress. Telecommunications had therefore been the subject of a legal and institutional framework adapted to the vision of the colony.

The Legislative Ordinance of August 1940 reveals a policy developed to both ensure the functions of securing the colonial territory and its development (in order to ensure the sovereignty of the Belgian Congo) but also economic progress. Today, the progress of the sector and the sector is unequivocal.

2. Theme 5: E-Commerce and Cybercrime by Trésor Dieudonné KALONJI

Kalonji Trésor, Anti Cybercrminality Cell (CAC)

The intervention of Mr. Trésor KALONJI focused on the 28th World Day for Computer Security in the DRC as written by the DRC's Cybercrime Cell.

This report focused on the number of events in the ICT landscape in the DRC. Official statistics put the number of mobile Internet subscribers at two million.

With the participation of the DRC in the Subregional Forum organized in February 2015 where the DRC has ratified the strategic action plan against cybercrime in Central Africa, it reads in the DRC an urgency to set up a rapid reaction team in view to fight effectively against the cybercrime that eats congolese space in all its facets because monthly international VoIP call fraud generates losses estimated at $ 1.6 million according to official figures. The complexity of the threats has been paradoxically made possible by the introduction of ever more up-to-date technologies and new habits that have led to the emergence of other actors.

An inventory of criminal acts perpetrated has been categorized into four main sectors: social networks; database servers; mobile telephony; and the banks.

Social networks are the flagship platform for Internet subscribers in the DRC. Young people are the most active age group that most appropriates these networks. The rise of uses, boosted by telecommunications companies, coincided with a proliferation of malicious acts. Like the example of Scam 419, which is carried by e-mail, this scam has put its suitcase in the arteries of Facebook. More and more fake profiles abound online and are driven by counterfeiters. They are characterized by: the recent creation of the account, when the owner of the profile is white or white, the list of friends often does not include any person of the same race, but only Congolese or Africans. Another example is that of blackmail on the webcam. Rogues have found a new breeding ground to target their victims using cyber-blackmail. New friends do not delay when they weave very close relationships with their victims to train them on other social networks.

The target of these other social networks is often Skype where the victim is forced to film themselves by taking erotic postures. In this register seven documents have been identified and in this scenario, the scammer records the scene on video and threatens to post it on Facebook unless the target agrees to pay to avoid the scandal.

There is also an account hijacker. From the official point of view, the usurpation of the identity of high authorities took place for several months before it was publicly denounced. Child pornography is also part of cybercrime detected in recent years.
Police sources have reported a significant increase in cases of pornography involving minors. Two cases were investigated on Facebook without forgetting the proliferation on Whatsapp groups broadcasting this type of media.

At the database server level, there were reports of activities by unidentified hacker group (s) targeting servers rented by Congolese entities. It is difficult at the moment to determine the affiliation of these groups as their motivations, for example the site of the Catholic University of Bukavu which was visited by hackers who accessed the database. The same applies to the website of the Ministry of Primary, Secondary and Vocational Education (EPSP) which was the object of an intrusion to add the names of certain unfortunate candidates to the examinations of state in the DRC to justify visa applications for study abroad.

The same effects have invaded the website of the company Orange Telecom to cheat the contest of the young entrepreneur.

At the mobile telephony level, this sector has seen the number of attacks on its infrastructure increased by a factor of three. A situation due to the increase in the number of subscribers and the strong competition which has the consequence of diversifying the offers but also to shorten the time of maturation of several products, which include security flaws.

Regarding Mobile Money, e-money services have been adopted by all but one of the telephony operators. With a market estimated at nine million users, electronic money has drastically changed the economic and financial landscape.

Some cybercriminal acts have been reported on fake bonuses. Multiple cases of customers complaining that they have been notified of having received a communication credit bonus and who, in order to activate it, have to pay a sum or transfer units using the operator's M-pesa service Vodacom.
These cases have multiplied in the first quarter of 2017. Thus economic operators have sensitized their subscribers to be wary of calls notifying a gain without cause and specify by calling the audit call center.

Phishing, an operator with a mobile money service, was the cost of a phising whose result would have resulted in losses valued at several thousand dollars.
The operator concerned has taken legal action and the investigation is investigated by the specialized services of the Judicial Police.

➢ At the banking level, the Congolese banking sector has undergone profound changes following the advent of Mobile Money by telecommunications operators. It is with a view to readjusting to this fact that some banks are setting up similar financial technologies. These products, whose strength had not been sufficiently tested, were targeted by attacks. Intrusions were made between September and October 2017 on the servers of a local bank. The attackers retrieved information from which they extracted the identifiers of nearly one thousand two hundred people, nearly two hundred of whom had accounts linked to a Mobile Money system also provided by the said bank. In view of such considerable barriers to cybercrime, the Anti-Cybercrime Unit recommends the following:

➢ The need for a redefinition of national objectives in terms of ICT development must include an approach to computer security that is adopted and not made by mere imitation to those of other countries similar to ours in terms of infrastructures. Because despite the efforts made by the Government by several entities such as the Ministry of PTNTIC, the Interior, or the Regulatory Authority, the situation of cybercrime is deteriorating day by day.

3. Theme 6: What does Internet Society (ISOC) do by Mr. ERIC NZITA, ISOC-DRC Chapter Member.

Eric Nzita, member of ISOC DRC

What ISOC does:

a. The actions of the Internet Society consist of:

- ✓ Encourage an environment for international cooperation, community and a culture that allows self-governance to function;

- ✓ Serve as a basis for cooperative efforts to promote the internet as a positive tool that benefits all peoples around the world;

- ✓ Manage and coordinate strategic initiatives and advocacy efforts in humanitarian, educational, social and other areas.

b. In the area of Internet Governance:

- ✓ The Internet does not have a governmental or intergovernmental mandate because it is not run by anyone;

- ✓ Internet Governance: Development and implementation by governments, the private sector and civil society, in respective roles, of shared principles, standards, rules, decision-making procedures, and programs that shape the evolution and the use of the Internet. (Tunis Declaration).

c. The Multipartner Approach:

- ✓ Stakeholder multi-stakeholder approach: users, economic operators, governments, ...

- ✓ Open Internet: open, inclusive, collaborative, transparent governance

- ✓ International Internet management: multilateral, transparent and democratic with involvement of governments, the private sector of civil society and international organizations
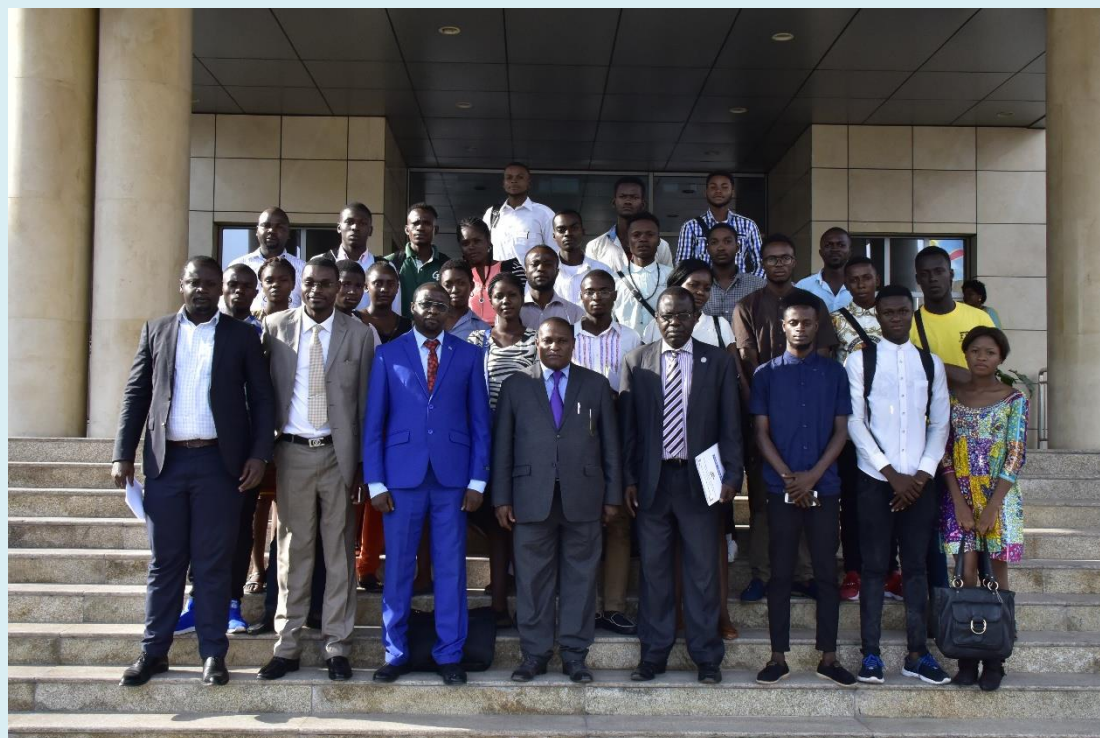
- ✓ ISOC: lawyer for an open Internet model

d. Internet and Challenge:

- ✓ Individual-to-individual interaction

- ✓ Interaction Individual-to-Economic Operators / Governments: Intellectual Property, Espionage, Citizen or Terrorist Activities

- ✓ Organized Criminal Activities (cybercrime): Spam, Credit Card Fraud and Identity Theft, Pornography and Child Protection.

Privacy and Security o Convenience of economic operators in the Internet industry*: **net neutrality***.
Internet society's vision is for everyone to access the internet network "Internet for All".
Internet governance focused on openness, transparency and democracy as well as the involvement of all key players in the future of the Internet.

At the end of this meeting, many of the recommendations, proposals and orientations were made by participants to Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and ICT for a policy of Internet regulation in the DRC. These recommendations include: strengthening the regulatory and legal framework for the Internet in the DRC; the protection of Internet users, a good policy on Internet regulation and crisis management; etc.

In addition, the participants unanimously approved the proposal on the organization of the Central Africa Internet Governance Forum in 2018. The Executive Secretary of IGF DRC was asked to submit an official request to the Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and ICT for an expression of interest to be formally addressed to ECCAS.

The first edition of National Forum on Internet Governance in the Democratic Republic of Congo (IGF DRC) ended on December 13, 2017 with the final score of the Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Posts,

Telecommunications and ICT focusing on the motivation of the government to accompany the DRC IGF during its entire mandate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GOVERNMENT

- ❖ Financial and logistical support from the government to the IGF DRC;

- ❖ The creation of excellence NTIC centers that are one stop shopping across the country;

- ❖ The government should promote e-commerce and online payment;

- ❖ Cloud promotion for SMEs;

- ❖ Tax and customs incentives;

- ❖ computerization of the interfaces of the State services;

- ❖ The launch of a technology park project.

LEGAL ASPECT

- ❖ strengthen the legal and regulatory framework of the DRC IGF;

- ❖ propose a law on the protection of internet users and crisis management;

- ❖ define a good policy on the regulation of the internet

- ❖ guarantee the respect of rights

INFRASTRUCTURE ASPECT

- ❖ Conduct studies on key access indicators and proportion infrastructure: • Subscriptions to telephone services; • Access to information and communication technologies in households; • Access and use of ICTs to businesses; • Percentages related to ICT imports and exports; • The use of ICT by users and businesses; • Workers with radios, televisions, telephones, computers for professional use;

BROADBAND ACCESS

- ❖ develop a broadband policy

CYBERCRIMINAL ATTACKS

- ❖ The need for a redefinition of national objectives in terms of ICT development must incorporate an approach to IT security.

Kinshasa on January 14, 2018
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF IGF DRC