

IX Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA

Kyiv, September 28, 2018

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 ninth Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA was held on 28th September 2018 in UBI Hall (Kyiv) Business Centre within the Days of the Internet in Ukraine. The **Youth Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA** took place on September 27, 2018 at the same address.

Over 140 participants from Ukraine and other European countries attended the event, representing government agencies, international organizations, private sector, civil society, academic and technical community, and the media. 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.

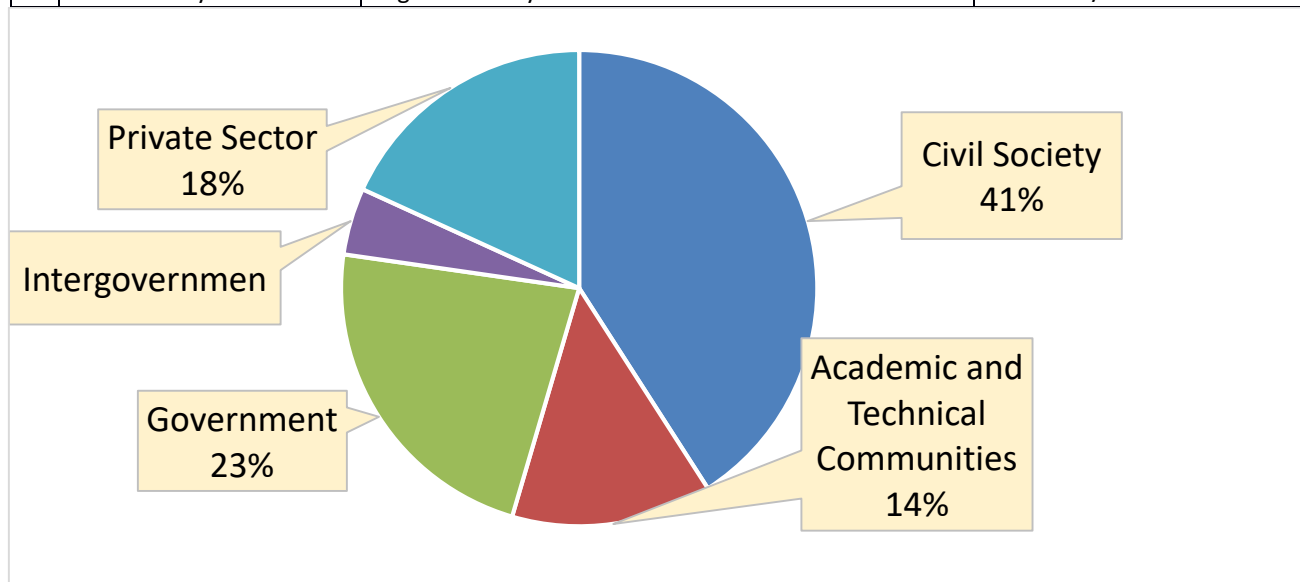
"Principles of the Ukrainian Internet governance Forum IGF-UA (Protocol of intentions)":
<http://igf-ua.org/docs/Principles.doc>.

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 consists of 22 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.	Baranov Oleksandr	Research Institute of Computer Science and Law of National Academy of legal Sciences of Ukraine	Academic and technical community
2.	Dubitska Valerie	Independent Expert	Civil society
3.	Hasimov Timur	The security service of Ukraine	Government organizations
4.	Husiev Oleh	The Commission on science and information technology	Civil society
5.	Jokhadze Giorgi	Cybercrime Programme Office, Council of Europe	International organization
6.	Karhapolov Yuri	Ukrainian Internet Association	Civil society
7.	Kyryliuk Olga	Digital Defenders Partners	Civil society
8.	Kosyk Viktoriia	ДНУ «Інститут модернізації змісту освіти» МОН України	Academic and technical community
9.	Korniets Marya	Independent Expert	Civil society
10.	Kokhmaniuk Dmytro	The Independent Expert	Private sector
11.	Kravchenko Olesya	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Government organizations
12.	Kukovsky Volodymyr	Secretary Of The Organizing Committee	Civil society
13.	Lukasevich Denis	State Service of Special Communication and Information Protection of Ukraine	Government organizations
14.	Moroz Vitaliy	Internews Ukraine	Civil society
15.	Nabok Andrii	The state Agency for e-governance of Ukraine	Government organizations
16.	Soltanovskyi Vitalii	The security service of Ukraine	Government organizations
17.	Paziuk Andrii	Institute of international relations of KNU of Taras Shevchenko	Academic and technical community
18.	Pietukhov Ivan	Ukrainian League Of Industrialists And Entrepreneurs	Civil society/ Private sector
19.	Prykhodko Oksana	European Media Platform	Civil society
20.	Tkachenko Svitlana	Hostmaster	Private sector
21.	Chernykh Olena	Better Internet Centre	Civil society
22.	Chulivska Iryna	Digital Security Lab	Civil society



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 8th and 9th IGF-UA.

There were six meetings of the Organizing Committee – 24.11.2017, 15.03.2018, 23.05.2018, 22.06.2018, 01.08.2018 and 06.09.2018 (protocols of meetings in Ukrainian – <http://igf-ua.org>).

Co-organizers of IX IGF-UA, according to the decision of the Organizing Committee, became: Ukrainian Internet Association (INAU), Commission for Science and IT of the Ukrainian League Of Industrialists And Entrepreneurs, RIPE Network Coordination Centre, ISOC (Internet Society), IGF Supporting Association (IGFSA), NGO “Internews-Ukraine”, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

IX IGF-UA was supported by Parliamentary Committee on Informatization and Communications of Ukraine, Cybercrime Programme Office (Council of Europe), iNGO «European Media Platform» and “Better Internet Centre”.

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

- Civil society / Private sector (Ukrainian Internet Association, Commission for Science and IT of the Ukrainian League Of Industrialists And Entrepreneurs);
- Civil society (NGO “Internews-Ukraine”, NGO "European Media Platform"), “Better Internet Centre”;
- Private sector (RIPE Network Coordination Centre);
- Governmental bodies (Parliamentary Committee on Informatization and Communications of Ukraine);
- International organizations (ISOC, 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, as well as issues of **Freedom and Security on the Internet**.

Section №1.1. Cybersecurity.

Section №1.2. Media in the age of Internet.

Section №2.1. Child online: security and protection.

Section №2.2. DNS issue

Section №3.1. Protection of intellectual property rights in digital space.

Section №3.2. Ukraine and reform of european legislation on electronic communications

Section №4.1. Risks of current situation on internet-market.

Section №4.2. Digital rights protection.

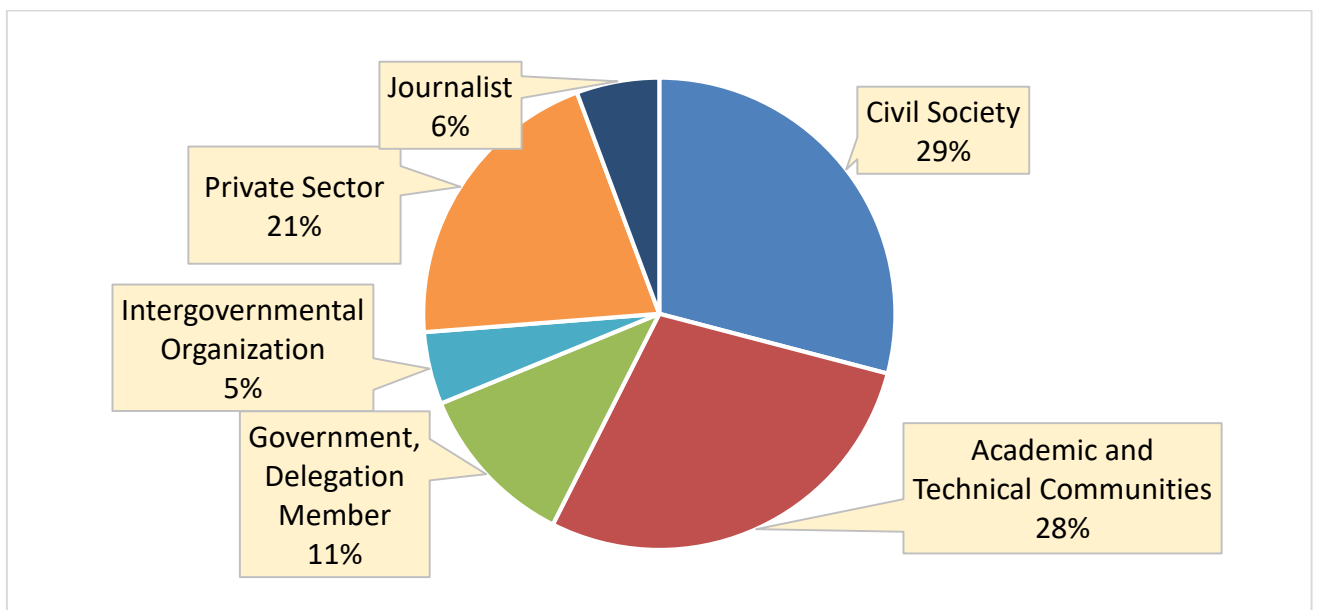
The results of the Forum were summed up **at the Final Session**. An issue of **Evolution of Internet governance system** was also discussed.

Full version of IX IGF-UA Program – <http://igf-ua.org/en/programme-igf-ua-2018>.

PARTICIPANTS

More than 140 participants from all over Ukraine and other European countries participated In the 9th 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-2018

Full list of Participants (on-site) IGF-UA-2018 – <http://igf-ua.org/participant-2018>

FINANCIAL ISSUES

In accordance with the Principles of the Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA (Protocol of Intentions), IGF-UA organizers provided the necessary resources within the framework of the preparation and holding of the Forum.

The organizing committee approved a decision on 01.08.2018 regarding the formation of the common budget of IGF-UA and Youth IGF-UA within the framework of the Days of the Internet in Ukraine on September 27-28, 2018, including fund collection and expenditures.

Organizer	Provided funds	Spent money
Ukrainian Internet Association (INAU)	20 276 UAH	15 000 UAH – conference management services on 27-28.09.2018 4 124 UAH – printing services (printing of programs and badges) 1 152 UAH – badge cords
Commission for Science and IT of the Ukrainian League Of Industrialists And Entrepreneurs	20 000 UAH	20 000 UAH – conference management services on 27-28.09.2018
RIPE NCC	49 510 UAH	49 510 UAH – conference management services on 27-28.09.2018
ISOC	69 560,7 UAH	21 912,32 UAH – conference management services on 27-28.09.2018 4 391,58 UAH – supporting of networking 113 UAH – banking services
IGFSA	55 000 UAH	55 000 UAH – conference management services on 27-28.09.2018
NGO «Internews Ukraine»	45 000 UAH	45 000 UAH – conference management services on 27-28.09.2018
ICANN	45 053 UAH	45 053 UAH – interpretation services
Chernykh Olena	1 500 UAH	1 500 UAH – conference management services on 27-28.09.2018
Total	305 899,7 UAH	262 755,9 UAH

Remaining funds in amount 43 143,8 UAH by the decision of the Organizing Committee from 06 Nov 2018 will be directed to holding IGF-UA events in Ukraine in 2019.

CONCLUSIONS

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

1. Concerning the use of instruments to combat cyber incidents:

- In Ukraine, the use of tools to counter cyber incidents continues to influence freedom of speech and the rights of citizens;
- Priorities of Ukraine's strategic development, especially as regards the protection of the rights, freedoms and security of citizens in the information sphere, the refusal of ideas of total information control, do not find place in a number of draft laws.

2. Regarding legislative security of cybersecurity issues:

- as in previous years, the low level of preparation of laws and the NPA of Ukraine is determined;
- issues of implementation of EU legislation on electronic communications, the Convention on cybercrime etc. continue to be hampered;
- Political ambitions of subjects of legislative initiative do not take into account national interests, which creates barriers for the implementation of already adopted plans.

3. Concerning interaction with expert organizations and EU projects:

- In spite of active interaction, public authorities do not fully use the groundworks and experience of the EU.

4. Regarding the system of cyber security and cyber defense:

- Coordination in the field of cyber security of Ukraine is insufficient and needs to be improved at all levels;
- the activities of the NSDC coordination center do not meet the requirements of the present;
- Ukraine's transition to post-anti-virus space is slowed down;
- Creation of a critical infrastructure protection system has not actually started;
- The requirements for cyber defense of critical information infrastructure objects are more aimed at removing telecommunications market actors from the possibility of providing Internet access services to the authorities.

Conclusion: The system of cyber defense and cyber security requires further active steps by the state in its construction.

During the section “**MEDIA IN AGE OF INTERNET**”, the key discussion focused on the issue of tech journalism. The discussion has helped to identify key challenges for tech journalists:

- work of many newsrooms is built to reach a certain number of clicks, so the rule of “clickbait” applies, meaning publishing bright headlines rather than quality content;
- editors usually do not have enough human resources to cover all important topics;
- newsrooms are often guided by the interests and tastes of the audience while selecting the topics to be covered (reviews of gadgets etc.), rather than the issues of regulation of internet, etc.

At the same time, the positive factors of the work of tech journalists were the following:

- a clear understanding of their target audience - newsrooms measure who are their readers to publish news;
- Rather quality than quantity of the audience matters, including opinion leaders, MPs, CEO of large IT companies;
- attention to topics of internet freedom increases, more analytical texts are published;
- Telegram-channels on technology can be seen as journalism due to quality rewrite of the news by their admins.

A separate discussion with lawyers and journalists was held to discuss pro&contra of low level of regulations of online media in Ukrainian legislation. The disputants have not reached the consensus but admitted that free work of online media is accompanied by 1) staff is not recognized as journalists compare to traditional media, 2) staff if not accredited by government to work in conflict zone in Donbas, etc.

During the section "**CHILD ONLINE: SAFETY AND PROTECTION**" the tool menti.com was used to allow participants from all the regions of Ukraine to present their vision on the online safety and take part in the work of the section through online messaging. Thus, they proposed "to adapt the Recommendation of the Council of Europe", to review own page on social networks, to communicate with children about the online threats, to explore the results of the research in details. Specific rules for the behavior of children online and with digital devices for the preservation of physical health were suggested.

During the work of the section, the following points and outputs have been presented:

- The experience of the Institute of Modernization of the Content of Education, in particular the resources approved to be used by educational institutions working on the formation of safe online behavior of children and adolescents. Manual are accessible for educators, youth workers on the page [Security on the Internet](#) of this institute;
- The results of [youth surveys in Ukraine on Internet safety](#) from the UNICEF U-Report, which, among other, indicates on the lack of trustful communication between adolescents and their parents in Ukraine;
- The primary results of the all-Ukrainian study among adolescents on the online threats conducted by [the lab of psychology of mass communication and media education at the Institute of Social and Political Psychology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine](#). According to these results, such risks as imposing to the unnecessary information have been reported by almost 60% of adolescents, interference with the work of a personal digital device - 57%, distribution of false information about a person - about 20%, economic losses mentioned 25% of the interviewed teenagers. It was proposed to integrate civil society's efforts for media education, to intensify a broad public debate about the system of measured sanctions for uncivilized use of the Internet, to include cybersecurity issues in the National Campaign on Counteracting Bullying in Education;
- The results of a study by a graduate of the Junior Academy of Sciences about the risks of self-harmed behavior under the influence of the Internet. It was emphasized that this type of behavior is quite popular among children as a way of underlining their personality and attracting the attention of parents and / or relatives;
- The results of the national study "[Respect and security: monitoring the sites of educational institutions](#)", according to which, among other, it was found out that almost all the sites of educational institutions in Ukraine contain personal information about children (including photos

with a surname and name of a child), almost 90% of sites have unprotected connection. Recommendations have been developed and addressed for the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the Department of Cyber policies of the National Police of Ukraine, civil society, parents and legal guardians, business organizations and representatives of the ICT industry, administrations of educational institutions and scientific and pedagogical staff. The draft of the Standard on the educational institution's website has been posted for open online discussion. This draft takes into consideration the principle to respect human rights in the online space, and it was developed in line with Recommendation CM / Rec (2018) 7 of the Committee of Ministers to the member states on the Guidelines for the respect, protection and enforcement of the rights of the child in the digital environment;

- The Council of Europe's standards on content regulation in the context of the fighting online abuse of children. It was emphasized on the need of the full implementation of the Budapest and Lanzarote Conventions (in particular, the provisions on electronic evidence). The importance of 24-hour cooperation between the police of different countries has been underlined.

During the **DNS ISSUES** section, the main theme was the protection of personal data on the demands made by the GDPR in collecting and displaying data about domain name registrars.

The participants discussed the models of access to the information proposed by ICANN and possible legal conflicts with the national legislation of the countries.

The second topic that evoked discussions was the replacing DNSSEC keys in the root zone of the Internet from the 11th of October, and the concern of users and journalists about the stability and resilience of the Internet. Internet disconnection will not occur, but a small number of users may feel difficult to access the Internet.

The importance of the domain name system as an integral part of the Internet system and the need to increase its security was noted. Participants discussed the impact of macroeconomic indicators on the development of the domain industry and the use of new symbols ("emoji") in domain names.

The format of the section «**PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN DIGITAL SPACE**» was chosen as a discussion panel on the current problems facing the intellectual property market in Ukraine in the conditions when there is a huge amount of content in the digital space and becomes available to large number of users.

To determine the scope of application of the legislation have been considered the current state of the legislative field of Ukraine, the availability of appropriate legal opportunities to create a legal basis for the formation of principles of legal use of the intellectual property objects in the Internet space.

The issue of basic approaches and prerequisites for the formation of user's behaviour aimed at forming the principles of legal use of intellectual property objects in the Internet environment was considered separately.

The discussion highlighted the problem of the current challenges in relation to non-digital obsoleted organizational and financial models that are used to protect intellectual property. The participants also recorded that the implementation of European standards for the protection of intellectual property in Ukrainian legislation is not systemic, but has a mosaic character and can lead to significant problems. The absence of a specialized body for the protection of intellectual property is also a problem.

Section “**UKRAINE AND REFORM OF EUROPEAN LEGISLATION ON ELECTRONIC**

COMMUNICATIONS”. For the last three years EU legislation on electronic communications witnessed revolutionary changes in the sphere of cybersecurity and personal data protection, and is expecting even more revolutionary changes after adoption of new European Electronic Communications Code. The gap between Ukrainian legislation and EU legislative standards in these spheres can be overcome only by quantum leaps in these directions – by joint efforts of all stakeholders, with open and inclusive discussion of each next step.

Governmental office of European and Euro-atlantic integration declares its readiness for such work, Ukrainian side of Civic Society Platform of EU-Ukraine Agreement on Association ensures strengthening of the role of civic society in this process, Coordination Council at Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on development of digital economy and society provides basis for the consolidation of all stakeholders.

It is very useful and very important to use ICANN experience of multistakeholder approach to the implementation of GDPR, as well as assistance of Council of Europe experts, who prepared draft law on implementation in full scope of CoE Convention on cybercrime for Ukraine.

During the discussion of “**RISKS OF THE MODERN SITUATION ON THE INTERNET MARKET**”

problems that constitute, according to the participants, critical issues for processes related to the development of the Ukrainian Internet market were considered.

The following issues were highlighted:

- the use of dumping as a competition policy,
- influence and direct intervention of politicians in the processes of development of networks in the regions in order to achieve their goals (for example, in Teplodar town of the Odessa region),
- unresolved tasks related to net neutrality, which give rise to conflicts between content owners and operators,
- the absence of legal acts for the implementation of the provisions of the law governing access to infrastructure,
- unresolved provisions of regulations and legislation related to the expansion of the OTT services' market segment,
- the absence of a generally accepted platform on which all interested market stakeholders could be assembled.

The discussion's participants defined the current situation on the Internet market as complex, there are no final decisions yet, a complex of organizational, administrative, technical and technological conditions. All stakeholders should be included in the process.

During the section “**PROTECTION OF DIGITAL RIGHTS**” media lawyer Antonina Cherevko from IMS presented the master class on freedom vs regulation of internet in European context.

The key findings for understanding the future of internet were the following:

- Internet today has a significant impact on the political and social life in the world from the US elections to the genocide in Myanmar, where social media played a major role;

- States identify such risks related to the functioning of internet space: 1) the loss of information sovereignty, which may also lead to the loss of part of state sovereignty; 2) the gradual globalization of regulation and jurisdiction (FB rules can expand to global level); 3) expect more aggressive protection of copyright and private data;
- regulations become a global trend: from the prohibition of "language of hatred" in Germany to imprisonment for reposts in Russia (legislation of "Yarovaya package");
- Ukraine still maintains a fragile, reasonable balance between freedom and constraints in internet.

Participants of the panel discussion "How to protect the right to free Internet in Ukraine" discussed approaches to advocate free Internet, suggesting the following solutions:

- The authorities should provide clearer rules on Internet freedom, no more restrictions and prohibitions are needed. However, blocking of the sites is possible but only based on court decision;
- By restricting Internet freedom, the authorities can gain the reputation of an opponent of democracy, which is especially dangerous for politicians before the elections;
- It is necessary to cooperate with MPs, with support from civil society experts MPs will be able to offer more high-quality and democratic bills;
- The EU has a leading position in the development and implementation of internet legislation, so Ukraine should follow European practices.

The participants of the plenary session "**EVOLUTION OF THE SYSTEM OF THE INTERNET GOVERNANCE**" adopted the following conclusions:

1. The Internet requires the multistakeholder model of governance that has developed, and it was not accidental, but as a result of the evolutionary process, and which is very likely to be distributed to the whole society.
2. There are more options in Ukrainian for translation of the term "Internet Governance", and these options have to be discussed.
3. The efforts of States to regulate and control the Internet will increase as States now realize the importance of the Internet as a phenomenon; but new forms of interaction between stakeholders and states will appear and are appearing now, so we need to distribute the model of the Internet Governance to the other spheres, including the arrangement of the state (state governance).
4. Ukraine at the global level looks good in this respect, as the Internet Governance model on the Ukrainian Internet looks healthy, that is exactly what it should look like, and the potential in this regard is also good; but now it is necessary to realize it, in order not to lose momentum.

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