

VII IGF-UA report

VII Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum took place in Kyiv on October 14, 2016. This event was co-organized by Ukrainian Internet Association, Commission for Science and IT, Ukrainian League of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, Joint European Union — Council of Europe project “Media Freedom in Ukraine”, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, RIPE Network Coordination Centre, ISOC (Internet Society), Internet Governance Forum Supporting Association, iNGO “European Media Platform”, National Commission for the State Regulation of Communications and Informatization, with the support of Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine and Institute of Modernization of Education (Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science). As a partner we had Artzinger law firm.



This one-day event was attended by more than 136 participants on site and had some dozens viewers. For the first time we had at least one active remote participant with very good question (regarding the model of decision-making in cybersecurity).



Detailed information regarding representation of different stakeholders and different countries can be seen here -- <http://igf-ua.org>.

VII IGF-UA was organized in new format: it means that neither of the VIP could be labeled as a “co-organizer” just by delivering welcoming speech and without active participation in live discussion. That is why we had only one co-organizer from governmental bodies - National Commission for the State Regulation of Communications and Informatization – member of which, Sergiy Dzyuba, played extremely active role in preparation and carrying out the VII IGF-UA. Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine and Institute of Modernization of Education (Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science) was referred to as supporting party, because this institution was not represented at the highest level, but a lot of middle-level representatives contributed a lot to the success of our event. Unfortunately, some other very important governmental institutions could not accept new format of the IGF-UA and ignored it at all.

In total we had opening ceremony (which lasted for only 7-10 minutes and during which all co-organizers delivered their welcoming words), one opening plenary, during which Michael Yakushev, ICANN VP, delivered his report “Review of Internet Governance on global level and near-term prospects” (actually, it was the only report during our VII IGF-UA), one closing plenary with summaries from moderators of all workshops:

- THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN INTERNET GOVERNANCE;



- CYBERSECURITY;



- RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS ON-LINE



- INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION (IPR);



- DIGITAL ERA OF EDUCATION;



- ROUND TABLE ON DOMAIN ISSUE.

Summaries of all these workshops will be included in the official report (<http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/eastern-european-regional-group>).



Besides, we had two side-events: Open lecture of Michael Yakushev on ICANN educational programmes for youth engagement



and Stakeholders' Lunch.

I would like to provide you with more details on Stakeholders' Lunch.



The concept of multistakeholderism is very difficult, and, unfortunately, not very common in post-Soviet area. However, many countries of the region regularly host national and regional Internet Governance Forums (IGF), trying to avoid to discuss multistakeholderism at all (even if World Summit on Information Society in Tunis in 2005 convened global IGF as a “laboratory” of responsible partnership of governments, private sector and civil society in the process of decision-making and implementation - in English-speaking world known as multistakeholderism).

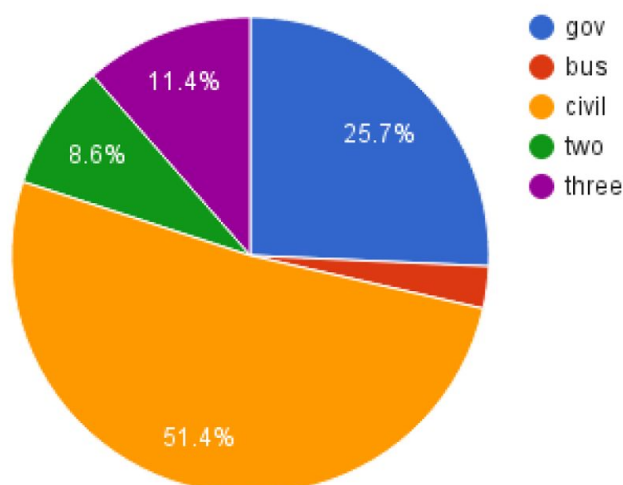
Information on who are stakeholders, what are their roles and responsibilities can be found in the Report of the Working group on Internet governance, which formed the basis of the Tunisian documents of World Summit on Information Society (2005), and were confirmed by Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the [UN] General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+10 Review). Unfortunately, we have no official translations into Ukrainian either of the Report of the Working Group on Internet Governance, or WSIS+10 Review.

That's why the international NGO "European Media Platform", whose priority is to promote in the post-Soviet space the concept of multistakeholderism with financial support of Internet Governance Forum Supporting Association, developed the idea of "Stakeholders' Lunch", to help every participant of VII IGF-UA to feel himself or herself as a stakeholder.

For this purpose each participant received flyer with the list of roles and responsibilities of government, private sector and civil society (as was described in report of Working group on Internet governance - please see it below)

Each participant was suggested to identify him/herself with one of stakeholders' group and proposed to mark concrete roles or responsibilities, which he or she performs or is ready to perform - and enjoy ones own stake!

During the "Multistakeholders' Lunch" nearly 150 steaks were served (with 136 registered participants). Instead we received 35 returned questionnaires. The most active are civil society representatives - 18 profiles, 9 questionnaires filled by representatives of government, 1 (!!!) - from the private sector, two representatives called themselves both business and civil society, and four reported themselves as "three in one" .



Civil society representatives picked up from the following list:

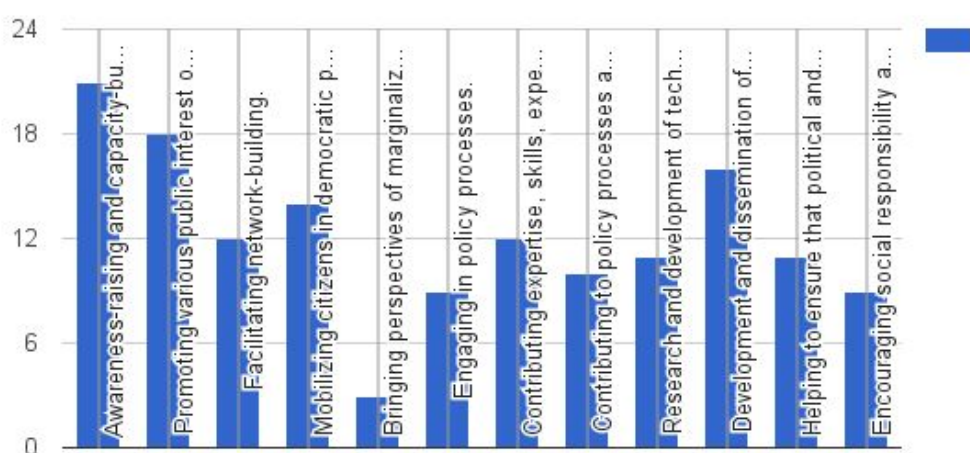
32. Civil society.

The roles and responsibilities of civil society include:

- *Awareness-raising and capacity-building (knowledge, training, skills sharing).*
- *Promoting various public interest objectives.*
- *Facilitating network-building.*
- *Mobilizing citizens in democratic processes.*
- *Bringing perspectives of marginalized groups, including, for example, excluded communities and grass-roots activists.*
- *Engaging in policy processes.*
- *Contributing expertise, skills, experience and knowledge in a range of ICT policy areas.*
- *Contributing to policy processes and policies that are more bottom-up, people-centred and inclusive.*
- *Research and development of technologies and standards.*
- *Development and dissemination of best practices.*
- *Helping to ensure that political and market forces are accountable to the needs of all members of society.*
- *Encouraging social responsibility and good governance practice.*

The most common answer was

1. Awareness-raising and capacity-building (knowledge, training, skills sharing).



Governmental representatives were provided with the following choice:

30. Governments.

The roles and responsibilities of Governments include:

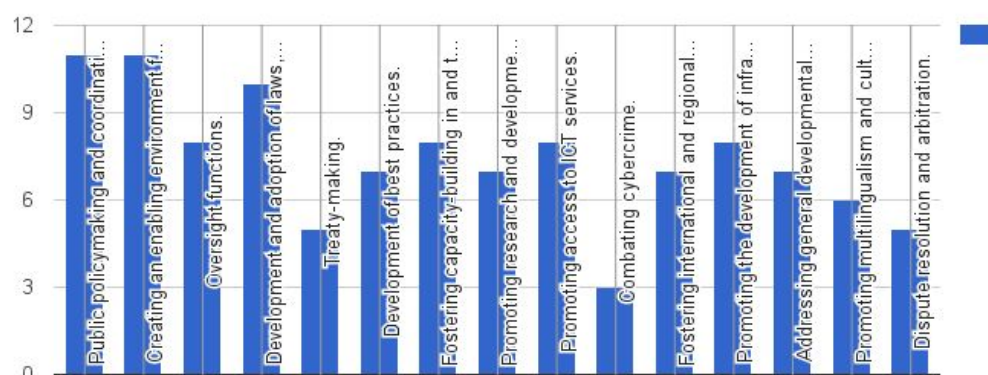
- *Public policymaking and coordination and implementation, as appropriate, at the national level, and policy development and coordination at the regional and international levels.*
- *Creating an enabling environment for information and communication*

technology (ICT) development.

- *Oversight functions.*
- *Development and adoption of laws, regulations and standards.*
- *Treaty-making.*
- *Development of best practices.*
- *Fostering capacity-building in and through ICTs.*
- *Promoting research and development of technologies and standards.*
- *Promoting access to ICT services.*
- *Combating cybercrime.*
- *Fostering international and regional cooperation.*
- *Promoting the development of infrastructure and ICT applications.*
- *Addressing general developmental issues.*
- *Promoting multilingualism and cultural diversity.*
- *Dispute resolution and arbitration.*

The most popular answers are:

1. Public policymaking and coordination and implementation, as appropriate, at the national level, and policy development and coordination at the regional and international levels.
2. Creating an enabling environment for information and communication technology (ICT) development.



It was particularly noticeable zero rating for “cybercrime” priority among government representatives. Perhaps this is partly because the section Cybersecurity ended after the completion of "Multistakeholders' Lunch". However, for a country that is at war, it looks very strange.

Analyzing the priority of responsibilities of the private sector was not possible due to the lack of adequate number of responses.

31. The private sector.

The roles and responsibilities of the private sector include:

- *Industry self-regulation.*
- *Development of best practices.*
- *Development of policy proposals, guidelines and tools for policymakers and*

other stakeholders.

- *Research and development of technologies, standards and processes.*
- *Contribution to the drafting of national law and participation in national and international policy development.*
- *Fostering innovation.*
- *Arbitration and dispute resolution.*
- *Promoting capacity-building*

Special thanks to those enthusiasts who agreed to participate in "live" discussion on the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. From government we had Sergey Dzyuba, member of the National Commission for state regulation in the field of communication and information (NCRC),



from private sector - Iliya Bazlyankov from Bulgaria, MAG member, administrator of Cyrillic new gTLDs .сайт and .онлайн,



and from civil society - Natalka Zubar, Chairman Board Information Centre "Maidan Monitoring".



As the survey results and discussions with microphone and on the sidelines of VII IGF-UA show that in Ukraine is still much to be done in order to understand the concept of Internet Governance at all and multistakeholderism especially, we would like to thank Internet Governance Forum Supporting Association for their help to VII IGF-UA and to invite you for future cooperation both in line with VIII IGF-UA (autumn 2017) and in the form of regular webinars during the year.