X Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA
and
II Youth Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum Youth IGF-UA

Kyiv, September 23
and September 26, 2019

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 tenth Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA was held on September 23, 2019 in ADMIRAL HALL Business Centre (Kyiv, 7/11 Khreshchatyk street) within the Days of the Internet in Ukraine. The **Youth Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA** took place on September 26, 2018 in the National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute".

Over 250 participants from Ukraine and other European countries took part in the 10th IGF-UA, 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

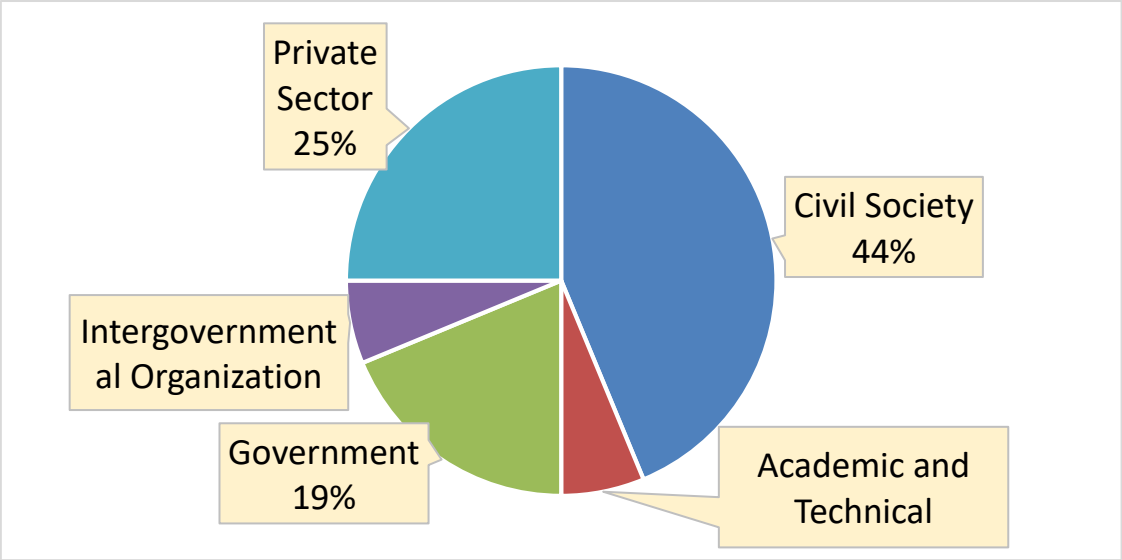
The activity of the Organizing Committee is based on the "Principles regarding the conduct of the Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA (Protocol of intentions)". This document was developed for the implementation of the decisions of the 4th IGF-UA.

> *"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 16 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.	Dzyuba Serhii	National commission for the state regulation of communications and informatization	Government organizations
3.	Dubytska Valeriia	Independent Expert	Civil society
4.	Husiev Oleh	The Commission on science and information technology	Civil society
5.	Karhapolov Yurii	Ukrainian Internet Association	Civil society
6.	Korniets Marya	Independent Expert	Civil society
7.	Kokhmaniuk Dmytro	The Independent Expert	Private sector
8.	Kukovsky Volodymyr	Secretary of The Organizing Committee	Civil society
9.	Vilma Misiukoniene	Independent Expert	International organizations
10.	Moroz Vitaliy	Internews-Ukraine	Civil society
11.	Nabok Andrii	The state Agency for e-governance of Ukraine	Government organizations
12.	Pietukhov Ivan	Ukrainian League of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	Private sector
13.	Prykhodko Oksana	European Media Platform	Civil society
14.	Radkevych Oleksandr	The Security Service of Ukraine	Government organizations
15.	Tkachenko Svitlana	Hostmaster	Private sector
16.	Chernykh Olena	Better Internet Centre	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 9th and 10th IGF-UA. There were four meetings of the Organizing Committee – 04.06.2019, 08.07.2019, 08.08.2019, 12.09.2019 (protocols of meetings in Ukrainian – http://igf-ua.org).

Organizers of 10th 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, NGO "Internews-Ukraine", IGF Supporting Association (IGFSA), RIPE Network Coordination Centre, ISOC (Internet Society), Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

X IGF-UA was supported by the state Agency for e-governance of Ukraine and iNGO "European Media Platform".

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", iNGO "European Media Platform");
- Private sector (RIPE Network Coordination Centre);
- Governmental bodies (the state Agency for e-governance of Ukraine);
- International organizations (ISOC, IGF Support Association, ICANN).

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. New information security challenges of Ukraine, cybersecurity as a component of protection.

Section №2. Child online: protection and fulfilment of rights.

Section №3. Integrating Ukraine into European digital single market.

Section №4. Mechanisms of counteraction disinformation in digital environment.

Section №5. Countering the threat of the influence of authoritarian regimes on the administration of cyberspace.

Section №6. Responsibility of platforms and transparency of algorithms in the digital world.

Section №7. Application of Internet of Things technologies in Ukraine.

Section №8. Digital law legislation. How to form the Internet regulatory index.

Section №9. DNS: the challenges of the market

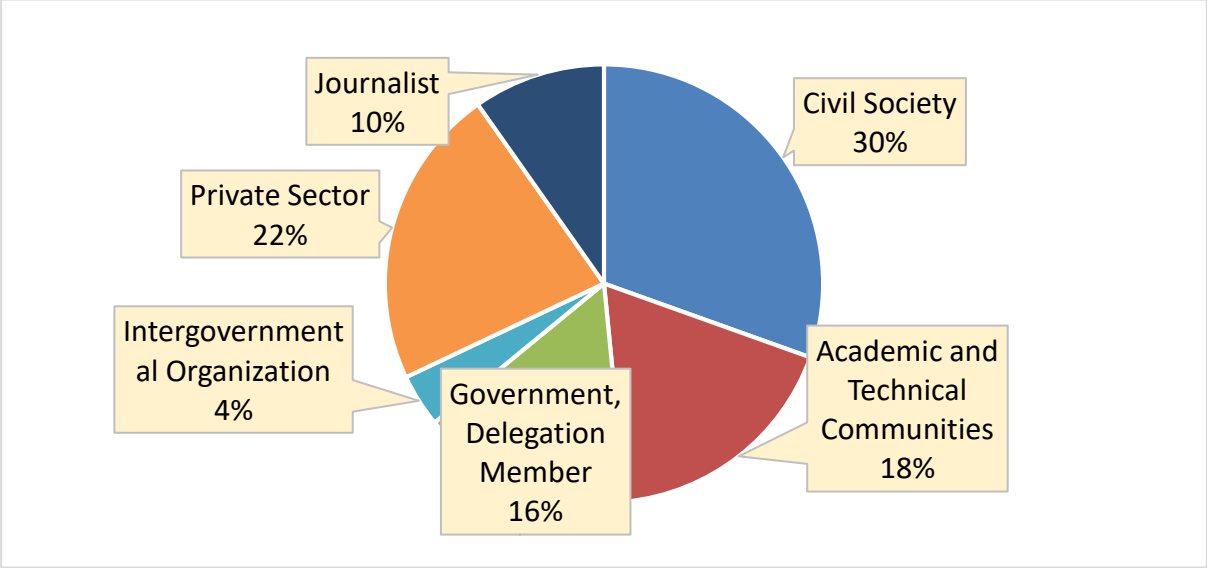
The results of the Forum were summed up **at the Final Session**. An issue of «The Age of Digital Interdependence" (the United Nations Secretary-General' High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation report was also discussed.

Full version of X IGF-UA Program – http://igf-ua.org/program-ua-igf-ua-2019.

PARTICIPANTS

More than 250 participants from all over Ukraine and other European countries participated in the 10th 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-2019

Full list of Participants IGF-UA-2019 – http://igf-ua.org/participant-2019

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.

Organizer	Provided funds	Spent money	Remainder
Ukrainian Internet Association (INAU)	19 123 UAH	16 848 UAH - conference management services on 23.09.2019, 2 275 UAH - printing services (printing of programs and badges)	0 UAH
Commission for Science and IT of the Ukrainian League Of Industrialists And Entrepreneurs	20 000 UAH	20 000 – conference management services on 23.09.2019	0 UAH
RIPE NCC	36 000 UAH	-	36 000 UAH
ISOC	97 200 UAH, including remainder after IGF-UA 2018.	94 293,39 UAH - conference management services on 23.09.2019 2 906,61 UAH – transfer services from airport to Kyiv.	0 UAH
IGFSA	49 549,5 UAH	41 842,5 UAH – catering and cake for Youth IGF-UA 26.09.2019 1 058,2 UAH – bank commission 2 000 UAH – transfer services from Bila Tserkva to Kyiv on 26.09.2019 4 600 UAH — translation, design and printing of booklet for Youth IGF Summit та NRIs booth in Berlin.	48,80 UAH
NGO “Internews-Ukraine”	34 704 UAH	27 000 UAH – conference management services on 23.09.2019 4 104 UAH – printing services (banner and brandwall). 3 600 UAH – photographer services	0 UAH
ICANN	36 000 UAH	30 920 UAH – networking (Social Event) 23.09.2019 93,39 UAH – transfer services from airport to Kyiv.	4 986,61 UAH
Dmytro Kokhmaniuk	3 000 UAH	Coffee sponsor on 23.09.2019	0 UAH
Total	**295 576,5 UAH**	**254 541,09 UAH**	**36 000 UAH**

The organizing committee approved a decision 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 23-26, 2019, including fund collection and expenditures.

Remaining funds in amount 36 000 UAH by the decision of the Organizing Committee will be directed to holding IGF-UA events in Ukraine in 2020.

CONCLUSIONS

Panel moderators made up the final statements during the final panel. The fruitfulness of the discussions, the importance of introducing international experience in Ukraine and the role of the 10th IGF-UA discussions in further improving Internet governance were emphasized.

The participants of the discussion on the topic **"NEW INFORMATION SECURITY CHALLENGES OF UKRAINE, CYBER SECURITY AS A COMPONENT OF PROTECTION"** noted the following.

1. **Regarding legislative support for cybersecurity issues:**
   - the current Cybersecurity Strategy does not meet today's challenges;
   - there is low level of preparation of draft laws and regulations of Ukraine;
   - the implementation of the Cybercrime Convention is being hampered;
   - failure to comply with the EU Agreement on the adoption of legislation on electronic communications, in particular the implementation of the European Electronic Communications Code;
   - national and global cybersecurity ratings do not enhance the positive image of the country internationally.

2. **Regarding education and enlightenment:**
   - the lack of state-level institutionalization of cybersecurity training has led to the crisis of cybersecurity workplaces and occupations;
   - the expert environment emphasizes that cybersecurity must start with kindergartens, schools, and families;
   - It is recommended that the President of Ukraine issue a decree on the launch of cybersecurity monthbooks;
   - state support for cyber education, cyber hygiene, creation and distribution of educational content is necessary.

3. **Concerning interaction with EU expert organizations and projects:**
   - despite active interaction, public authorities do not make full use of the EU's best practices and experience, and in some cases copy the rules and regulations of the aggressor state;
   - Ukraine has potential competitive advantages and market opportunities in Eastern Europe's regional digital connectivity network and can serve as a bridge for digital communication between the EU and the Eastern Partnership countries of the South Caucasus;
   - It is recommended that the Government consider and support participation in the Digital Three-Seas Initiative, in particular the joint creation of cross-border cyber-sustainable digital infrastructure projects.

4. **Concerning critical infrastructure and its protection:**
   - in Ukraine, critical infrastructure remains under constant threat of destruction, in particular the infrastructure of telecommunication cable duct;
   - immediate changes are needed to criminalize CCU articles for destruction and theft in telecommunications (electronic communications).

5. **Concerning the cyber security and cyber defence system in blockchain:**
   - it is appropriate to take into account the existing threats and risks when introducing a blockchain in the public administration system.

6. **Concerning cyberterrorism and cyber defence:**
   - lack of clear interaction between government, business and society in the formation and implementation of information security increases the risks for national security.

Conclusion: the system of cyber protection, cybersecurity, cyber defence, critical infrastructure protection requires further active steps by the participants of the process (business, government, society) in its construction and development, as well as more intensive work in the areas of legislative support, education and enlightment, public-private partnerships, interactions with international organizations and projects, etc.

During the section **"CHILD ONLINE: PROTECTION AND FULFILMENT OF RIGHTS"**, representatives of local, national and international organizations discussed the answers to the questions:

- "What do state, public and non-governmental organizations in Ukraine do for protection and fulfilment of rights of children online?";
- "What should be done for protection and fulfilment of rights of children online?".

During the work of the section, the following actions, programmes already implemented in Ukraine have been presented:

- Ensuring a safe educational environment and drafting a new Law on General Secondary Education of Ukraine provides for the need for a technical component in an educational institution that will block negative content on the network, including WI-FI usage. Ensuring the safety of the child on the Internet and developing appropriate skills of children are also foreseen during the institutional audit of educational institutions. An online anti-bullying course (including cyberbullying) has been created to educate educators and psychologists **(Oksana Savytska**, state expert, Expert group on Extracurricular Education, Department of Inclusive and Extracurricular Education, Ministry of education and science of Ukraine).

- The national project "I have the right" is being implemented to raise the level of legal awareness of the population. The project has 27,000 partners in the regions of Ukraine. The Stop Bulling campaign in particular aims to combat cyberbullying (**Mariia Kucherenko**, state expert, Directorate for Human Rights, Access to Justice and Legal Awareness, Ministry of Justice of Ukraine).

- Stop_sexting lesson and quests for two age groups were implemented. An ITU project and a chat bot are planned. Meeting with ministers of profile ministries and achieved the support for a development of a national strategy for child online protection **(Anastasiya Dzyakava**, Child Abuse Protection Coordinator, Commissioner of the President of Ukraine for children's rights).

- Council of Europe conducted a Mapping Study on Cyberviolence sanctioned by the Cybercrime Convention Committee of the Council of Europe (2016-2018), which identified the following issues: victims of cyberviolence frequently may not know what to do to get help; law enforcement agencies are often unable to assist victims and cyberviolence etc. **(Giorgi Jokhadze**, Project Manager, Cybercrime Programme Office (C-PROC), Council of Europe, Bucharest, Romania).

- The online course "Human Rights in the Educational Space", developed by the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and EdEra, contains a section on human rights on the Internet. Partners have translated Web We Want tutorials for teachers and teens. A cybersecurity awareness campaign is being launched in cooperation with the cyber police **(Olena Lungol**, National Project Officer Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme, OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine).

- The Cyber.EDU@Irpin project aims to enhance digital literacy and the culture of safe behaviour in cyberspace among the community in Irpin. 14 educational institutions engaged within the project **(Marta Yatsyshyn**, Ukrainian Academy of Cyber Security, deputy director Irpin development agency, project manager).

- Epicenter K launched the social project "DobroPhone (it means "kind phone"): stop cyberbullying": motivational slogans on notebooks, invitations of famous singers, Instagram Assistant, development of the DOBROPHONE mobile application **(Yuliya Chudnovets**, Head of the PR department, Epicenter K).

- Development of safe behaviour of children online through anti-trafficking programs and projects **(Julia Sachenko**, A21 Ukraine Country Manager).

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

- Development and/or translation of training programs for educators with quality case studies.
- Transformation of the psychological service of the education system, in particular to ensure safe behaviour on the Internet and the availability of assistance to a child in need.
- Raising legal awareness of the population.
- A course or a series of lectures that can be implemented by the Justice Department in the regions of Ukraine.
- Support of the Government of Ukraine to develop a national strategy for the protection of the child on the Internet.
- Ensure synergies between Budapest, Istanbul and Lanzarote Conventions.
- Better training and awareness raising for criminal justice authorities regarding cyberviolence.
- Measures to prevent, protect against and – in cases where it constitutes a criminal offence – prosecute cyberviolence should be conceived as contributing to the implementation of the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.
- Parties to the Budapest Convention to ensure greater gender balance in institutions dealing with cybercrime.
- Further work with different target audiences (shared responsibility and awareness): parents, children, and teachers.
- Increasing children's participation in decision-making process of protection and promotion children's rights on the Internet.

Participants of **"INTEGRATING UKRAINE INTO EUROPEAN DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET"** section have come up with the following messages:

1. In 2014 Ukraine signed Agreement on Association with EU and has to fulfill it. From that time European legislation has changed dramatically, and it is necessary to analyze these changes and understand their correlations with interests of different Ukrainian stakeholders.

2. Ukraine has unique ecosystem of Internet providing, which is necessary to safeguard, and highly competitive market, which needs minimal regulation. On the other hand, market of services, based on limited resources (such as telephone numbers or radio spectrum), demands revolutionary changes in regulation.

3. It is necessary to use more actively existing tools of engagement of expert community and civil society to eurointegration process, including Ukraine integrating into European Digital Single market, as well as create new ones, safequarding interests of different Ukrainian stakeholders in dialogue with European Union.

4. It is necessary to pay adequate attention to the protection of users' rights.

Key conclusions of the discussion **"MECHANISMS OF COUNTERACTION DISINFORMATION IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT"** are:

- Web-sites that artificially increase the audience through click-beats can be used as a platform for disinformation, for example such web-sites as Znjj.ua, Politeka. Such sites take the audience away from quality news sites that operate to the standards of journalism;

- The issue of disinformation is not on the agenda among the technical community; disinformation is a problem, but it cannot be solved by blocking; people need to be taught, shown, explained.

- At the same time, during the discussion, the position was expressed that media literacy is a long process, which will have an effect for 5-10 years and it is not correct do not respond to disinformation sites in any way during all this time.

- Everyone is involved in the information war, whether they want it or not. The question is only whether they are the object or the subject of this war.

Experts stressed the need to bring Ukrainian legislation to the realities of the Internet age. Thus, during the discussion, moderator Vitaliy Moroz presented the work and concept of the "Green Book on Legal Relationships Online" by NGO "Internews-Ukraine". The Green Paper will be a practical guide for those who will prepare regulatory changes on the Internet, which provide answers to key industry questions and the context of challenges in the Internet, an information space in light of the international practices of the democratic world.

The participants in the discussion **"RESPONSIBILITY OF PLATFORMS AND TRANSPARENCY OF ALGORITHMS IN THE DIGITAL WORLD"** discussed four key issues:

- the problem of privacy of user data in Ukraine;
- prospects and risks of the Governmental Program "state in a smartphone";
- how should the cooperation of the state and technological giants look like;

- which online law needs updating.

“The biggest problem is that neither citizens nor the state understands what privacy is. Too often everything is limited to what is defined in the Ukrainian legislation - to personal data, which in the present open world has almost no value. I think the problem is the lack of understanding of the very concept of privacy - said Maxim Savanevsky.

“There is a problem of misunderstanding and non-differentiation of two categories - privacy and personal data. On the other hand, [we have] outdated legislation. Our law “On personal data” does not withstand neither the challenges of the present nor the rational criticism, "said Olga Zolotar.

Legislative proposals are related to the following areas:

- legislation on the protection of personal data needs to be updated;
- legislation that would allow public authorities to interact directly with tech giants;
- reformation of procedural legislation in terms of fixing violations.

The work of the section **"APPLICATION OF INTERNET OF THINGS TECHNOLOGIES IN UKRAINE"** began with attempts to find the answer to the question “what is the difference between IoT and telemetry?”. The answers suggested that the difference lies in the presence in IoT systems of the complexity of considering and analyzing input data and intellectual potential in their processing, more sophisticated decision-making algorithms.

The relevance of students' training was emphasized. It is necessary to form a special perception of telecommunication networks and their place in technological and economic schemes and processes while studying in university. The participants concluded that new training programs were needed.

The main problem for Ukraine in terms of IoT implementation is the lack of a market ready for IoT implementation. Experts may simply not find a place in the market for themselves with their knowledge.

Another threat is cybersecurity. There is a danger that large number of IoT devices may have uncontrolled effects on the Internet. There should be rules that can be drawn from best practices. There must be a culture of cybersecurity and the use of people in cyberspace environments.

Counterfeits are also a problem that appears in the market and do not have the necessary quality and level of security.

The need to develop legislative initiatives to create the IoT market was also emphasized.

The problem of forming business models for the development of the IoT market was separately raised. There are two approaches. The first is based on the issue that IoT solutions allow you to save on existing debugging processes. The second is that IoT solutions create new values that deliver fundamentally new process qualities.

In order to develop the IoT market, the second approach should be encouraged. It was suggested to pay attention and study the experience of Kazakhstan.

Key Findings of the discussion on **"DIGITAL LAW LEGISLATION. HOW TO FORM THE INTERNET REGULATORY INDEX":**

- Internet space is already regulated, as it is a space for social relations, it is important how the voice of civil society and the technical community will look like.

"Social relationships, whether they take place offline or online, are governed by morality, religion or law. Internet relations are also social relations. It is your choice - how Internet Relationships Should be Regulated. I think it is more about rights than morality or religion. When I am asked if the Internet is regulated or not, my answer would be that it has already been regulated"- Antonina Cherevko.

"Challenges such as data leaks, privacy threats and the responsibility of global platforms are all regulated in the world, but not regulated in Ukraine. We will come to this. The question is only who will be the initiator of such changes, and how much we can "adjust" them to human rights standards at the world level "- Maksym Dvoroviy.

- The new government will approve laws aimed at regulating online space.

"This is the most unpredictable updated composition of parliament. There are many people who are not related to the legal system and relevant spheres. The speed that parliament has in passing laws indicates that laws are being passed very quickly without scrutiny. However, what Zelensky and "Servant of the People" party also stated during the election program, they want to decide with the digital space "- Oksana Maksymenyuk.

- Civil society needs to actively promote their vision of developing an online space.

"There is a profile committee in Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, a profile minister who was not there before. All this suggests that regulation will emerge and it will only depend on the non-governmental sector and NGOs - with or without us "- Alexander Burmahin.

During the discussion, Vitaliy Moroz, Head of New Media Programs at NGO "Internews-Ukraine", announced the development of an Internet Regulatory Index in Ukraine as a way to monitor online legislation: "We see it more as a civil society tool to monitor, if legislation or regulations are not favorable for the development of online space in Ukraine."

During the section **"DNS: THE CHALLENGES OF THE MARKET"** the first topic of discussion was the conduct of pre-trial investigation proceedings of disputes and domain disputes based on the use of domains as identifiers of resources and content on the Internet.

LLC "Hostmaster" presented "UA DRP. The experience of implementation and next steps". The presentation highlighted the legal aspects of the disputes based on the UDRP. In this case, decisions are made on the basis of the provisions of the WIPO. It was emphasized that the company "Hostmaster" started the process of implementation UA DRP and has one case of disputes.

During the discussion of the report was submitted the position of SE "Center of Competence" which considers the resolution of such disputes on the basis of UDRP, where decisions are made on the basis of the provisions of the Ukrainian legislation. SE "Center of Competence" already processed more than 1,500 cases of applications for issue of the conclusions about web content associated with the protection of honor and dignity, domain disputes, violations of intellectual property rights connected with the facts of smuggling and counterfeiting.

The second question discussed at the session was "Security of the DNS". It was stressed that the main problem of security is not technology, but people. Security mechanisms work only where users know what these options they need (the example with DNSSEC). They noted the importance of the domain name system as an integral part of the Internet and the need to enhance its security through user education.

LLC "Hostmaster" presented a paper on "Domains, as a mirror of the economy", which gave an overview of the economic parameters of the domain market of Ukraine and its relationship with the economic situation as a whole. During the discussion it was noted that the domain market in Ukraine is undergoing a period which can be described as stagnation. The participants discussed the influence of macroeconomic indicators on the development of the domain industry.

Final plenary of X IGF-UA was devoted to the discussion of **"THE AGE OF DIGITAL INTERDEPENDENCE" (THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL' HIGH-LEVEL PANEL ON DIGITAL COOPERATION REPORT).** The following messages were agreed:

1. Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and the concept of multistakeholderism (MSH) have to be supported, first of all on ideological level.
2. Nevertheless, IGF demands enlargement and work on some crisis phenomena, as well as MSH, which is difficult on practical level and time-consuming, has a room for improvement (by mutual efforts of all stakeholders).
3. It is necessary to minimize the risks of spoofing and imitation of MSH approach.
4. Internet can not work without trust, but confidence-building is extremely delicate and fragile process, and trust can not be imposed top-down or be simply imported from best-practices. The process of confidence-building has to be based on the model of risks and institution of reputation.
5. MSH is gradually applied beyond Internet Governance issues. This process is highly appreciated, but demands additional efforts on promotions, awareness raising and capacity building.

Videos and presentations of IGF-UA-2019 – http://igf-ua.org/%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B5%D1%80%D1%96%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8-igf-ua-2019.

II YOUTH IGF-UA

As part of Ukrainian Internet Days, it was decided in 2018 to merge Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum (IGF-UA) with the Youth Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum (Youth IGF-UA). In addition to these events, Ukraine hosted 2019 RIPE NCC Days in Ukraine in 2019.

To spearhead the preparation and organisation of Youth IGF-UA, a group of organisers was established. Group members: Yelyzaveta Kukovska, Anastasia Andriichuk, Illya Provosud, Valeriia Dubytska, Iryna Pokhabova, Valerii Marchuk. The members participated in the group on a voluntary basis. The only restriction was age, i.e. persons under 35 years old could only join IGF-UA as observers. Sending a letter with proposals was enough to ensure participation in the group.

The Academic Boardroom of National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute" hosted the Second Youth Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum on the 26th of September 2019.

There were 68 attendees, including 12 pupils (aged under 16), 33 university students (aged 17-24), 13 attendees from other groups (aged 25-35, including instructors, as well as the representatives of international organizations), 10 people (aged over 36, including instructors, as well as the representatives of international organizations).

The gender breakdown of the event: 40 women and 28 men.

Event was moderated by Valeriia Dubytska. Oleksii Novikov (Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, Provost), Oksana Prykhodko (international NGO European Media Platform, Director), Oleksii Semeniaka (RIPE NCC), Markus Kummer (IGF SA, video address), Antonina Bukach (Digital Development Academy), and Massimiliano Stucchi (ISOC) delivered their opening remarks.

The agenda of Youth IGF-UA was very broad, ranging from youth rights and freedoms on the internet to blockchain technology. However, inclusivity, one of the fundamental NRI principles, was the particular focus of this Forum. This issue was meticulously studied and viewed from different angles. For example, there was a very detailed conversation about the technical capabilities of the websites for visually impaired users. The youth suggested the website features that must be noted during the website development. In addition, a website mock-up was presented, that would provisionally be used for the Youth Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum website.

Young people raised important issues that the world is facing today. For instance, how the web and social media impact personality, whether or not we are 'jailed' in the internet, whether the internet results in more pros or cons in the life of the younger generation. These topics were extensively covered by Mariia Ivashchenko, Oksana Samchynska and Dmytro Faradzh.

On top of that, the delegates looked at the youth rights and freedoms in the internet agenda with the utmost care. Yaryna Mamchur spoke about the legal protection for the children of internet-related professionals, while Mykola Mnyshenko highlighted the extensive use of the internet as a means for the manipulation of the general public.

Internet access was this years` special focus. A variety of perspectives was introduced, such as the actual connectivity of remote areas, including the rural communities (Yakym Yermak), and internet access for people with special needs (Karolina Kharkevych).

Iryna Pokhabova opened the second half of the event, addressing the role of the academia and universities in promoting internet for development. Yelyzaveta Kukovska did a presentation on a topic that is incredibly popular these days – the internet of things, including the technical side.

Vahan Hovsepyan of RIPENCC outlined the opportunities to become engaged in the internet governance process, available to young people today.

A separate section was entirely dedicated to G Suite for Education system. Presentations were made by the actual system users who were pupils from the city of Bila Tserkva. Apart from that, it was the young attendees who presented the website for Youth IGF-UA (with the participation of Valerii Marchuk, Daniela Yampolska, Anna Kobulei, Diana Kyrychenko).

Also, all attendees were invited to share their ideas and suggestions on the issues present in the event agenda. Many practical suggestions were put forward. However, the key idea was that the future lies in the hands of the young, since young people are the driving force of everything.

CONTACTS

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