XI Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA
and
III Youth Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum Youth IGF-UA

Kyiv, 28, 29-30 October 2020

Annual report

CONTENTS

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 XI IGF-UA Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum was held on 29-30 October 2020 online. The III IGF-UA Youth Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum was held on 28 October also online.

The XI IGF-UA brought together participants from Ukraine and other European countries representing governments, international organizations, private sector, civil society, academic and technical cooperation, and mass media.

IGF-UA continues to be an important component of the national discussion on the future of the Internet in Ukraine.
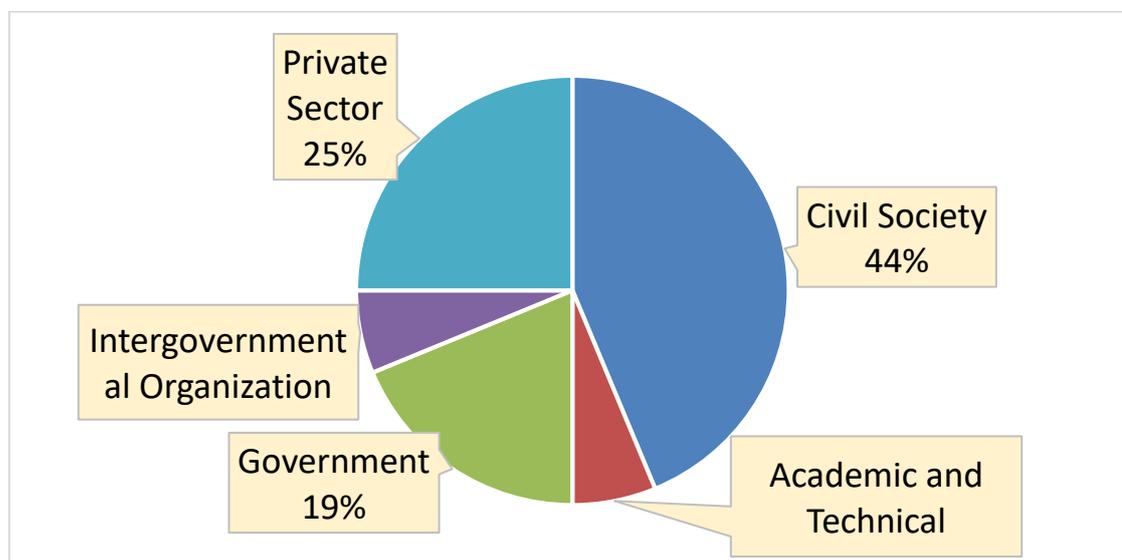
ORGANIZATIONAL PROCESS

The activityes of the IGF-UA Organizing Committee are based on the "Guidelines for the IGF-UA Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum (Minutes of Understanding)". This document was developed in accordance with the decisions of the 4th IGF-UA.

> *"Guidelines for the IGF-UA Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum (Minutes of Understanding)":* 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 Guidelines for the IGF-UA Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum (Minutes of Understanding), 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.	Anisimov Mikhail	ICANN	International organizations
2.	Baranov Oleksandr	Research Institute of Computer Science and Law of National Academy of legal Sciences of Ukraine	Academic and technical community
3.	Dzyuba Serhii	National commission for the state regulation of communications and informatization	Government organizations
4.	Drofa Victoria	Better Internet Centre	Civil society
5.	Dubytska Valeriia	Independent Expert	Civil society
6.	Husiev Oleh	The Commission on science and information technology	Civil society
7.	Zverev Volodymyr	Council of National Security and Deference of Ukraine	Government organizations
8.	Karhapolov Yurii	Ukrainian Internet Association	Civil society
9.	Kokhmaniuk Dmytro	The Independent Expert	Private sector
10.	Kukovsky Volodymyr	Secretary of The Organizing Committee	Civil society
11.	Moroz Vitaliy	Internews-Ukraine	Civil society
12.	Pietukhov Ivan	Ukrainian League of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	Private sector
13.	Prykhodko Oksana	European Media Platform	Civil society
14.	Semenyaka Oleksiy	RIPE NCC	International organizations
15.	Tkachenko Svitlana	Hostmaster	Private sector
16.	Fedienko Oleksandr	Ukrainian Parliament	Government organizations

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

The Organizing Committee worked not only during the immediate preparations for the IGF, but throughout the period between the X and XI IGF-UA. There were four meetings of the Organizing Committee – 12.08.2020, 27.08.2020, 29.09.2020, 10.10.2020 (protocols of meetings in Ukrainian – http://igf-ua.org).

The Organizing Committee appointed five XI IGF-UA Organizers: Ukrainian Internet Association (InAU), Commission for Science and IT of the Ukrainian League Of Industrialists And Entrepreneurs, IGF Supporting Association (IGFSA), RIPE Network Coordination Centre, ISOC (Internet Society). XI IGF-UA Sponsors became Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and group of companies Adamant.

XI IGF-UA was supported by iNGO "European Media Platform", Council of National Security and Deference of Ukraine and Kyiv Minor Academy of Science.

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 (iNGO "European Media Platform");
- Private sector (RIPE Network Coordination Centre, Adamant);
- Governmental bodies (Council of National Security and Deference of Ukraine);
- Academia, technical community (Kyiv Minor Academy of Science);
- 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.

Day Zero was devoted to the III Youth IGF-UA.

There were 5 sections:
1. Challenges of informational security
2. Digital barrier-free environment
3. Creating a trust Internet environment
4. Ukraine on the way to Digital Single Market of Europe
5. Free Internet challenges in Eastern Europe: infrastructural and legal dimensions

Closed-up plenary was devoted to the messages from all sections.

The whole version of agenda is available here: http://igf-ua.org/en/programme-igf-ua-2020.

PARTICIPANTS

The Forum brought together a significant number of participants from Ukraine and other European countries representing government agencies, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, the academic and technical community, the media and young people.
As the forum was held by video conference, anyone could take part in it without registration.
Participants had the opportunity to feedback via chat and e-mail.

FINANCIAL ISSUES

In accordance with the Principles of the Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum IGF-UA (Protocol of Intentions), providing the necessary resources in the preparation and holding of the Forum was provided by the Organizers and Sponsors of IGF-UA.

Organizer*	Provided funds	Spent money		Remainder
IGF-SA (the remainder of 2019)	48,80 ₴			48,80 ₴
RIPE NCC (the remainder of 2019)	49 770,00 ₴	Оренда переговорної кімнати для проведення Youth IGF-UA	1 000,00 ₴	17 992,00 ₴
		Printing of certificates of participants of Youth IGF-UA	1 980,00 ₴	
		Purchase and delivery of V. Kipiani's book "The Case of Vasyl Stus" for the gift fund of IGF-UA	14 198,00 ₴	
		Printing a collection of reports of IGF-UA and Youth IGF-UA	14 600,00 ₴	
ICANN (the remainder of 2019)	4 986,61 ₴			4 986,61 ₴
ICANN	42 455,70 ₴	Taxing	8 933,20 ₴	-6 477,50 ₴
		Simultaneous translation on October 28-30	40 000,00 ₴	
IGF-SA	56 607,60 ₴	Transfer of funds to Ukraine 1%	566,08 ₴	56 041,52 ₴
Total	**153 868,71₴**		**81 277,28 ₴**	**72 591,43 ₴**

* Funds are reflected in UAH (₴) at the current exchange rate at the time of receipt

The decision of the Organizing Committee approved the formation of a single budget of IGF-UA and Youth IGF-UA, including fundraising and spending.

The remaining funds in the amount of UAH 72,591.43 by the decision of the Organizing Committee will be used to update the sites igf-ua.org and youth-igf-ua.org and to hold IGF-UA events in Ukraine in 2021.

CONCLUSIONS

The final statements were made by the panel moderators at the final discussion panel. The fruitfulness of the discussions, the importance of implementing the international experience in Ukraine and the role of the discussions of the 11th IGF-UA in further improving Internet governance were emphasized..

Section 1. **CHALLENGES OF INFORMATIONAL SECURITY**.

The moderator was Ivan Petukhov, Commission on Science and IT USPP.
Participants of the section summarized the answers to a number of topical questions in this area:

1. What should be the strategy of the development of the country's information security?
- It is necessary to develop a substantive strategy for information security in Ukraine with the involvement of cybersecurity professionals from the target private sector.

2. Critical infrastructure: what changes are expected?
- On the basis of public-private partnership (with the participation of recognized cybersecurity experts) it is necessary to elaborate some new regulating acts regarding protection of the critical informational structure

3. The role and place of public authorities in the development of a secure information environment: partnership with the private sector or dictates from above?
- The development of a secure information environment should be carried out only on a partnership basis of cooperation between government, business and society.

4. Are our personal data been protected in the "Action" applications, registers and government databases?
- the Ministry of Finance has to open code of the "Action" applications to allow an independent information security audit with its subsequent publication.

5. What is the best way to protect critical resources: CCIS, ISO27000 or industry standards?
- On the basis of understanding of the information security as a constant dynamic process, state regulators should start moving towards certification of information (cyber) security management processes, abandoning the outdated approach to certification (licencing?) of security status and compliance with current legislation in the field of information security.

6. Who wins the fight against cybercrime?
- Recommendation: on the basis of public-private partnerships, constantly work on information security and combat cybercrime.

Section 2. **DIGITAL BARRIER-FREE ENVIRONMENT**

Speakers:
- Andrii Nabok, Head of the expert group for the development of a fixed SDR of the Ministry of Digital Transformation
- Mstislav Banik, Manager of DIYA Project, Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister - Minister of Digital Transformation in the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine
- Mikhail Anisimov, ICANN
- Yuri Kargapolov, Consortium "Ukrainian Center for Support of Numbers and Addresses

Moderator – Svitlana Tkachenko, Hostmaster Ltd.

Messages:

1. In modern conditions, everyone needs safe and afordable access to the Internet, including the meaningful use of digital technologies and services.

2. Unprofitable investment in high-speed Internet in rural areas becomes a barrier to further development of the Internet in small and remote towns and villages. Use of alternative infrastructure, amendments to building codes and standards, subventions and the involvement of social infrastructure institutions can become a solution to this problem.

3. The provision of public services over the Internet is becoming a catalyst forwidespread use of the Internet. It is necessary not only to translate public services into online form, but to determine the feasibility and relevance of some services, to introduce new services and simplify their use.

4. Digital inclusion for people with disabilities and the older generation needs to improve not only the number of digital services, but also consideration capabilities of such categories of the population at the level of interfaces and content, digital skills building and education.

5. One of the barriers to widespread use of the Internet is lack of availability of local content and services in the native languages. In particular, the use of national symbols alphabets in domain names are part of increasing availability. The Universal Acceptance Program, run and maintained by ICANN, aims to identify bottlenecks in online applications for processing and displaying of domain names in different languages, in particular in Cyrillic.

6. Cybercrime, infringement of intellectual property rights, other online threats cause a decrease in the trust of Internet users. To increase trust and wider introduction of innovations it is required to develop of a reliable digital ecosystem, equally opportunities for users to protect their communications.

Section 3. CREATING A TRUST INTERNET ENVIRONMENT

The section was attended by:
- Wout de Natris is a world-renowned security expert, chair of the RIPE NCC Cybercrime Working Group, and chair of the IGF Dynamic Coalition for Internet Standards, Safety and Security.
- Baranov OA - Doctor of Law, Head of the Research Center for Digital Transformations and Law of the Research Institute of Informatics and Law of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine
- Filinovich VV - Ph.D., Associate Professor of Civil Law and Procedure, Faculty of Law, National Aviation University
- Razygraeva NO - Director of the State Enterprise "Competence Center".
- Kargapolov Yu.V. - General Director of the Consortium "Ukrainian Center for Support of Numbers and Addresses" (moderator).

The participants of the section approved the following conclusions:
- Loss of trust is a serious problem for the Internet today - data leakage, cybercrime, infringement of intellectual property rights, rights of individuals in the Internet environment, spam, phishing, cyberbullying, and other online threats negatively affect the trust of Internet users and hinder innovation.

- Strengthening user confidence in services in the Internet environment depends on creating a quality infrastructure in the form of, for example, trusted networks, conducting and implementing transparent policies, promoting a reliable digital ecosystem, enabling users to protect their communications and actions with special technologies.
- A special role belongs to the technological community in the implementation of Internet standards in the field of security and reliability, which begins with the current situation of weak solutions to the management of verification and identification of digital objects.
- The Academia sector faces the task of forming training programs specifically aimed at the integrated creation of a trust environment.

The agenda for increasing the credit of users' trust includes the following issues:

1) Legal certainty and ease of understanding of the legislation;

2) Universal and reliable protection of human rights on the Internet;

3) Ensuring the possibility of confidential communication, the need to encourage various innovations and methods to ensure confidential communication;

4) Confidence in providing protection of privacy;

5) Granting users the right to control their data with the possibility of their modification;

6) Transparency in the development of policies and regulations by the government;

7) Providing regulators with the necessary resources and sufficient independence to ensure effective law enforcement to protect Internet users.

8) Comprehensive implementation of safety standards.

9) Development of educational and educational programs.

The participants of the section stressed the need to create institutions of expertise as a tool for the development and creation of an environment of trust, filtering to select the most effective solutions. Take into account that Ukraine has a unique global practice of building a trust environment that unites stakeholders:
- Judicial community,
- Advocacy community,
- Patent attorneys,
- Internet users,
- Domain name registrars,
- Hosters,
- Internet access operators,
- Trust operators,

to address the issues of protection of intellectual property rights, honor and dignity of individual rights, combating counterfeiting and other violations of corporate rights and individual rights in the Internet.

The practice of applying decisions is recorded in the field of commercial, administrative and criminal law.

Section 4. **UKRAINE ON ITS WAY INTO EUROPEAN DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET**

Speakers:
- Oleksandr Fedienko, Ukrainian Parliament
- Yuliya Garyacha, Ministry of Digital transformation
- Anatoly Pyatnikov, Ukrainian Internet Association

- Oleg Cylvik, Ukrainian Consumers Union
- Dmytro Shulga, International Renaissance Foundation
- Oleksiy Semenyaka, RIPE NCC
- Mikhail Anisimov, ICANN
- Alexander.Isavnin, independent expert

Moderator – Oksana Prykhodko, director of iNGO European Media Platform

Messages:

1. Ukraine's European integration process is irreversible.

2. Ukraine's integration into the DSM could become a pilot project that would enhance other industries.

3. Ukraine's integration into the DSM may create risks of violating the rights of small businesses, so it is necessary to take into account into account national and regional specifics and mentality while implementing European norms.

4. Consumer protection, taking into account the European (and not only) experience, needs special attention.

5. In the process of Ukraine's integration into the DSM, it is also necessary to take into account the risks for Ukrainian business (in particular, regarding violations of GDPR requirements). Creating insurance funds to compensate for violations of consumer rights, an educational campaign can help address these issues.

6. Taking into account the interests of less powerful stakeholders (primarily consumers, including issues of personal data protection and privacy on the Internet) requires special attention.

7. In case of controversial issues or interpretations of European approaches, it is necessary to turn to the European side for clarification or official assessment of Ukrainian initiatives (taking into account the positions of various Ukrainian stakeholders). Flexibility in the implementation of European directives should not distort their meaning.

8. Both European and Ukrainian legislative initiatives suffer from a lack of understanding of the essence and nature of the Internet, the need to separate the requirements for the core of the Internet and its service functions, the need to get rid of the logic of telephone traffic.

9. There is no single model for applying the multistakeholder approach. The application of this approach requires the creation of appropriate institutions. This is necessary to solve two main tasks. The first is that the institute must be able to fully represent the interests of a group of stakeholders, and for this it must be able to conduct research, collect feedback, consolidate opinions. Second, institutions are needed to create a platform for the exchange of views and to maintain a permanent dialogue between different groups of stakeholders, which operates on a permanent basis.

10. The introduction of a multi-stakeholder approach requires taking into account the risks of creating fake multi-stakeholder entities.

Section 5. CHALLENGES FOR A FREE INTERNET IN EASTERN EUROPE: INFRASTRUCTURAL AND LEGAL DIMENSIONS

Speakers:
- Yulia Kazdobina, co-founder of UFSS;
- Igor Rozkladay, Deputy Director of CEDEM, Lawyer;

- Aliaxej Kazliuk, co-founder of Human Constanta, Lawyer,

Moderator: Vitaliy Moroz, Head of New Media Department, Internews Ukraine

During the first part of the panel, participants discussed issues of free development of the Internet in Ukraine, including the following issues:
• whether the situation with free internet in Ukraine is improving;
• whether Ukraine has managed to interact effectively with tech giants in 2020;
• The impact of Covid19 on restrictions of human rights online in Eastern Europe.

In the second part, participants discussed the challenges for free Internet in Eastern Europe, based on the example of Belarus. In particular, the technical and legal aspects of restrictions of the Internet in Belarus were discussed.

Key conclusions and recommendations:

1. The design of government policies for the development of the Internet is far from perfect in Ukraine. Public authorities have a poor understanding of Internet policy approaches and rarely involve all players / stakeholders in the process. Unfortunately, in Ukraine, it is not common to negotiate between stakeholders in the regulation of public affairs.

2. In times of Covid19, cases of misuse of personal data on the Internet have become more frequent, often due to data breaches, illegal access to databases with personal data, which are then sold in the public domain. Often sites that sell personal data of Ukrainian users have a Russian registration. The government has no effective mechanism to counter the abuse.

3. The growing pace of the pandemic is a reason for parliament to try to introduce negative legislative initiatives that restrict access to public information. Particular attention should be paid to such bills as:

- The Draft Law on the SBU
- The Draft Law on Genomic Information
- The Draft Law on electronic communications

On the positive side, Ukraine is close to ratifying the Tromsø Convention (Council of Europe's Convention #205) on access to official sources of information.

4. All over the world, as well as in Ukraine, the role of global technology giants is growing. Ukraine has not yet developed unified approaches to cooperation with these companies. On the other hand, tech giants care about more general policies and it is not profitable for them to deal with specific countries. But in Ukraine there is no relevant legislation to interact with them. Accordingly, the 2020 elections showed that candidates spend money on advertising on social networks, but nothing has been done at the legislative level to make the use of funds legal and Ukraine to receive relevant taxes. To interact with tech giants, one needs official contacts and entry points.

5. IGF BY will not take place in Belarus this year due to the inability to interact with the government amid violations of users' rights, including the right to access the Internet. The possibility of full-fledged restriction of access was a consequence of the monopolization of the Belarusian Internet market - only two government-controlled ISPs provide access to the global Internet;

6. The Belarusian government was preparing for a full shutdown on the eve of the August 9 Presidential election, and when the shutdown happened on the election day, the government issued false reports of external DDoS attacks on critical infrastructure that allegedly disrupted the Internet. In general, the government did not provide any information on Internet restrictions in the country for 2 weeks.

7. As a result, Belarus witnessed the phenomena of digital resistance as an approach to protect the digital rights of users. The resistance has taken many forms, from the distribution of VPN installers through internal servers and flash drives to the use of messengers to mobilize protesters. Digital resistance also raised the issue of the responsibility of the private sector - technology companies that provided the government with technical equipment for DPI - China's Huawei and America's Sandwine. The latter, after pressure, promised to terminate the contract with the Belarusian government.

Videos and presentations of IGF-UA-2020: https://i-ua.tv/stream/27189-11-i-ukrainskyi-forum-z-upravlinnia-internetom-igf-ua.

III YOUTH IGF-UA

In 2018, it was decided to merge the Ukrainian Internet Governance Forum (IGF-UA) and the Ukrainian Youth Internet Governance Forum (Youth IGF-UA) as part of the Ukrainian Internet Days. In 2019, the RIPE NCC Days in Ukraine were added to these events.

Initiations of the Third Ukrainian Youth Internet Forum (III Youth IGF-UA) began on August 12, 2020, based on the decision of the Organizing Committee of the Ukrainian Internet Forum, IGF-UA). Valeria Dubytska, Youth IGF-UA moderator, Youth delegate of IGF Summit 2019 in Berlin, speaker of the vIGF Youth Summit 2020, is member of the Organizing Committee of the Ukrainian Internet Forum.

The work on the organization and holding of the III Youth IGF-UA was continued by the initiative group consisting of Valeria Dubytska, Elizaveta Kukovska, Anastasia Tkachuk, Ilya Pravosud, who worked on the organization and holding of the previous, II Youth IGF-UA. This year, Valentyn Protopopov, head of the Educational and Practical Center for Renewable Energy of the Kyiv Vocational College with Enhanced Military and Physical Training, joined the initiative group. The information and organizational support of the event was also provided by the Small Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (MAS).

Information about the terms of references in the event and the call to send topics for discussion was disseminated through the website https://youth-igf-ua.org, Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/YouthIGFUA, through information channels of the Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Telecommunications of Ukraine, Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics and other information channels. The terms of references in the Youth IGF-UA were complied with the fundamental principles of the World Youth Coalition for Internet Governance (prescribed in the Statute and the Code of Ethics).

Informational and organizational support of the event was also provided by the Minor Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (MAS).

Information about the terms of participation in the event and the call to send issues to be discussed was shared through the website https://youth-igf-ua.org, Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/YouthIGFUA, through the information channels of the Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Telecommunications of Ukraine, Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics and other information channels. The terms of participation in the III Youth IGF-UA complied with the fundamental principles of the World Youth Coalition for Internet Governance (prescribed in the Statute and the Code of Ethics).

The III Youth IGF-UA took place on October 28, 2020. Due to the situation due to the coronavirus pandemic in the world, the Forum was held online on the Adamant platform.

Initiative group received 12 proposals for topics for discussion and 5 proposals for reports.

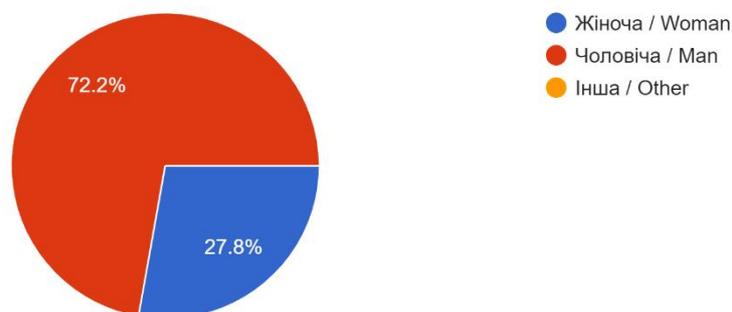On the basis of the received applications the program was formed:

1. Welcoming remarks (Marcus Kumer, IGF SA, Alexei Semenyaka, RIPE NCC, Mikhail Anisimov, ICANN);

2. Plenary session 1 (Vita Volodovska, Anastasia Tkachuk, Yulia Kazakova);

3. Plenary session 2 (Valentin Protopopov, Ilya Pravosud);

4. Summing up (Ivan Petukhov, Valeriia Dubytska).

The moderator of the event was Valeriia Dubytska, Deputy Director of the European Media Platform.
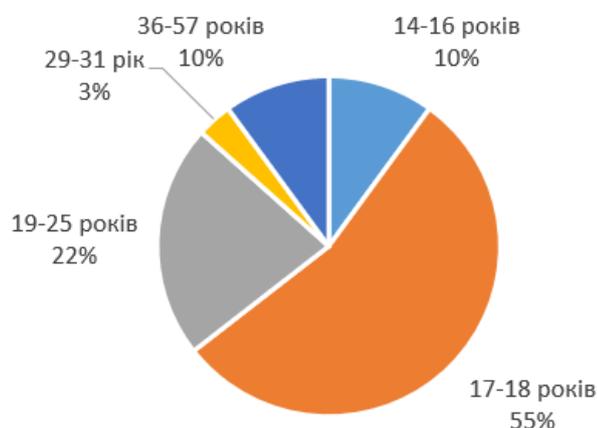
90 people registered to participate in the event, of which 81 people were registered (in accordance with the Charter of the Youth Coalition on Internet Governance) as participants, 9 people - as observers.

Стать / Gender
90 responses

- Жіноча / Woman
- Чоловіча / Man
- Інша / Other

72.2%
27.8%

Вік

36-57 років 10%
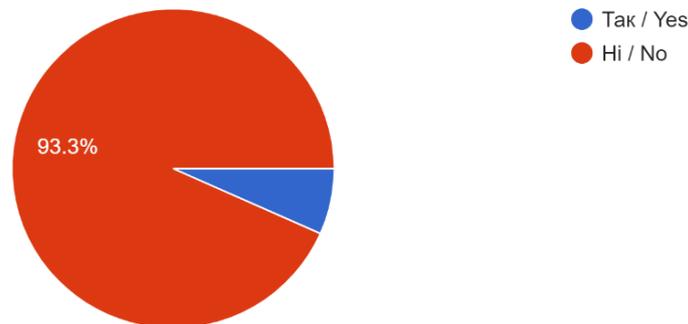29-31 рік 3%
19-25 років 22%
14-16 років 10%
17-18 років 55%

■ 14-16 років ■ 17-18 років ■ 19-25 років ■ 29-31 рік ■ 36-57 років

In accordance with the decision of the Organizing Committee of IGF-UA, all participants of Youth IGF-UA were given the opportunity to send reports (for speakers) or abstracts (for participants) for printing a collection of III Youth IGF-UA reports (in accordance with MAS standards).

During the registration, a survey on the impact of the pandemic on youth in the field of cybersecurity, online rights, etc. was conducted. The results of the survey are extremely interesting and are presented below:
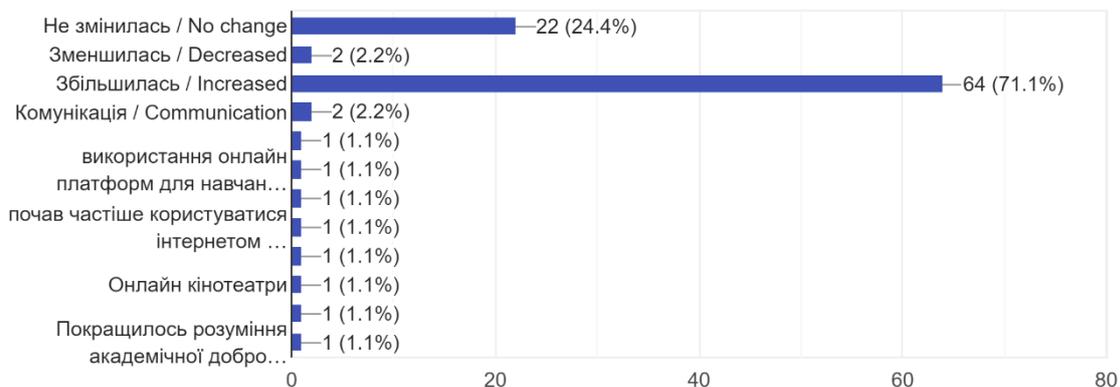
Чи були порушені (порушуються) Ваші права онлайн під час пандемії? / Were your online rights violated during the pandemic?

90 responses

- ● Так / Yes
- ● Ні / No

Чи змінилась роль Інтернету в Вашому житті під час пандемії COVID-19? Якщо так, які напрями зазнали змін? / Has the role of the Internet chan...ndemic? If so, which areas have changed the most?
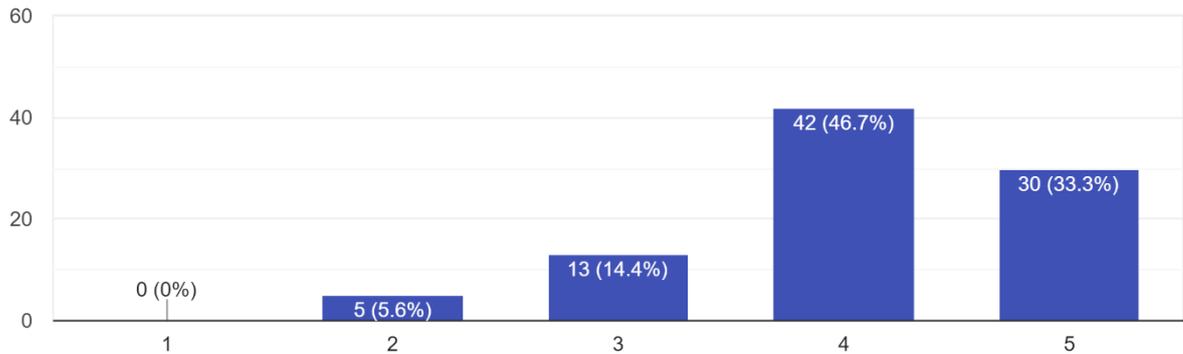
90 responses

In addition, participants were asked to assess their level of digital literacy and indicate whether they needed additional training / educational materials.
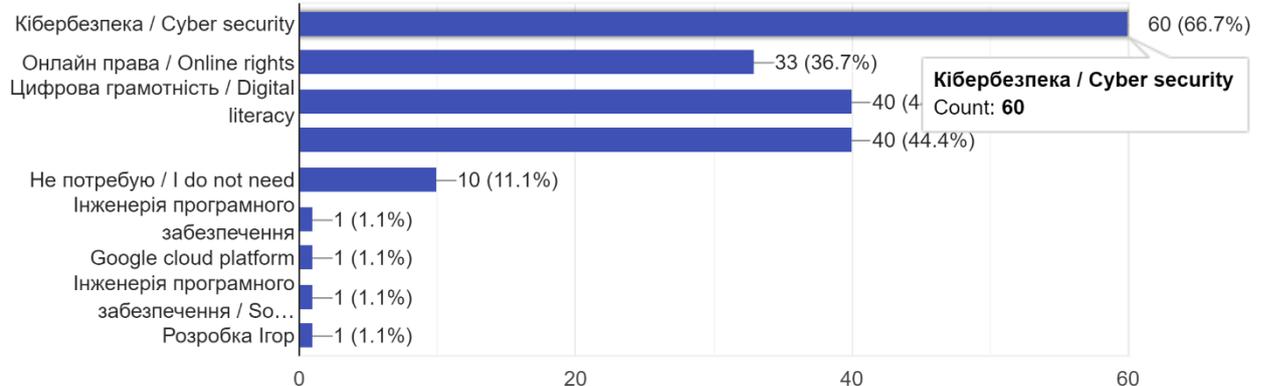
Як ви оцінюєте свою цифрову грамотність? (Оцініть, будь ласка, від 1 до 5, де 1 - низький рівень, 5 - дуже високий рівень) / How can you rate ...ase rate 1 to 5, where 1 is low and 5 is very high)
90 responses

Чи потребуєте Ви отримання додаткової інформації / навчання? Якщо так, який напрям є пріоритетним для Вас? / Do you need additional info...ning? If so, which direction is a priority for you?
90 responses

Unique feature for this year was the initiative to prepare certificates for each participant who registered to participate in the Forum. Both electronic and paper versions of the certificate have been prepared and sent to each such participant.

Many issues were discussed during the Forum, on the basis of which the following messages were formed:

1) Unfortunately, not everyone is aware of how personal rights online could be violated during a pandemic, and what the consequences could be. In addition, cases of online rights violations in Ukraine and the legal background were considered.

2) Tracking untracked - more and more often we all, especially young people, find ourselves in the midst of new gadgets and devices that require the sharing of personal data. We must be careful about this and keep in mind the possible consequences of sharing personal data.

3) The popularity of cryptocurrency is gaining momentum. At the same time, we are facing more and more threats, including fraudsters trying to "launder" cyber money. It was noted that Ukraine has already begun the path in the regulatory field to prevent this.

4) Cybersecurity among Ukrainian youth is still a relevant and popular topic. Research among young people shows that measures should be taken to raise the level of digital literacy of young people with the participation of all stakeholders.

5) Renewable energy is not an alternative, but the main direction of further development of all energy. Energy efficiency has a direct impact on smart technology, and we need to take this into account.

6) The older generation should have the same access to the Internet and opportunities that it provides as young people. It is the youth who must help and promote this.

CONTACTS

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