

A small flag on a stand is positioned on the left side of the image. The flag is white with a blue border and features the IGF logo in blue. The logo consists of the letters 'IGF' in a large, bold, sans-serif font, with the words 'INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM' written in a smaller, all-caps, sans-serif font below it. The background of the entire image is a blurred, blue-tinted photograph of a conference room with people seated at a table.

IGF BELARUS

INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

Summing Up
the Internet
Governance
Forum

October 3
2018
Minsk

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About Belarus IGF-2018

People vs technologies: is Belarusian society keeping up with the development of the digital world?

The Internet Governance Forum “Belarus IGF” takes place annually since 2016.

It is the only large platform for an open dialogue between representatives of the government, business, non-profit organizations, academic community and civil society on issues pertaining to the development of the Internet.

Business hosting and cloud solutions provider, domain registrar and technical administrator of national ccTLDs .BY and .БЕЛ hoster.by company remains an unaltered organizer of the Forum in Belarus.

The format of the Internet Governance Forum was initiated by the UNO in 2006.

The key principles of the IGF — transparency and representation of all stakeholders to discuss issues related to the stable, sustainable and secure development of the Internet industry. For 12 years, IGF events have been held all over the world at national, regional and global levels.

The main objectives of the Forum are to ensure an open and comprehensive discussion of all aspects of the Internet governance, the exchange of ideas and best practices between stakeholders, countries and regions; as well as to ensure timely identification of global and regional problems and contribution to the transparency of management and development of the industry.

The main topics of the Forum in 2018: cybersecurity, personal data, the Internet of Things, civil activity, digital skills, open data, legal aspects and regional issues of the Internet development.

Belarus IGF is one of the largest Forums in the region. Its work is aimed at the accessibility, security and openness of the Internet, the promotion of publicity and the inclusion of all opinions in decision-making and the elaboration of draft laws. IGF gained the reputation of the platform giving rise to real actions.



Partners and organizers of Belarus IGF-2018

ORGANIZER



Reliable Software, Ltd. (hoster.by brand) — provider of business cloud solutions and hosting. Technical administrator of ccTLDs .BY and .БЕЛ, as well as the only accredited registrar of international domains in the country. Member of international professional associations: CENTR (Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries), APTLD (Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association), ccNSO (Country Code Names Supporting Organization).

FORUM PARTNERS



Gurtam — an international IT-company, software developer in the field of satellite monitoring and telematics. Gurtam solutions occupy about 36% of the market for monitoring commercial vehicles in the CIS countries and are being actively promoted in the markets of Europe, the Middle East, the USA, Latin America, Africa, Australia and New Zealand.



Human Constanta — a human rights organization dealing with human rights issues in a modern information society, including personal data protection, privacy and freedom of information online.



Community “Open Data. Belarus” — virtual association of people from the IT-sector, science, business, public initiatives and education who are interested in open data. The main objective of the community is the aggregation of developments in the field of open data: documentation, data sets, news, etc.



Belarusian portal TUT.BY is the largest information and service Internet portal in Belarus.

Operative-Analytical Center under the President of the Republic of Belarus.

Ministry of Communications and Informatization of the Republic of Belarus.

RIPE NCC — the network coordination center of the European Regional Register of IP-addresses, which distributes Internet resources, as well as related registration and coordination of activities aimed at global support for the functioning of the Internet.

ICANN — Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.

Internet Society (ISOC) — international professional organization dedicated to the development and accessibility of the Internet.

IGFSA — Internet Governance Forum Support Association.

Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners Attorneys-at-Law is a partner of the panel discussion “Regional Problems of Internet Development. Legal aspects.” Attorneys-at-Law’s employees are recommended by international legal catalogs, including Chambers Global/Europe, Legal500, IFLR1000, Best Lawyers, Who’s Who Legal.

JLLC “Belarusian Cloud Technologies” (beCloud trademark) — a partner of the Internet of Things (IoT) panel discussion. The company is a provider of cloud solutions based on its own data center and operates according to the “operators’ operator” business model.

“Kartoteka” — an online service for counterparties’ verification in the corporate sector. It is possible to find data on almost 1.5 million Belarusian counterparties.

“Group-IB” — partner of the panel discussion “Cybersecurity”, one of the leading international companies for the prevention and investigation of cyber-crime and high-tech fraud.

Event partner — agency “Kitchen event”.

Print-partner — advertising and production group of companies “Oasis Gifts”.

FORUM IS HELD WITH THE SUPPORT OF



The Ministry of
Communications and Informatization
of the Republic of Belarus



RIPE NCC
RIPE NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE



Internet
Society



Internet
Governance
Forum
Support
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PARTNERS OF THE PANEL DISCUSSIONS



beCloud



Картотека
достоверная информация

GROUP-IB

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course, no one gave access to the system either. However, after a few months, all the problems on the site remained, and user data was already in full swing on the darknet.

There was a correspondence with the Ministry and the national communications operator, the office of the Prime Minister, the Presidential Administration, and finally, a letter to the President. The result is predictable. Rather, its absence. Only promises to plan a budget and change the platform over time. As a result, since it did not work out to defeat the bureaucracy in its native element, it was decided to simply publish data on the leaks.

“The minister called and said: “Why are you doing this?”

After posting a problem with the e-government site on Facebook, the “bug” through which user data leaked was closed in 30 minutes.

“Useless correspondence took 3 months. At the same time, it took only half an hour of the engineer’s work in order to really solve the problem. With that, most of the time he spent just to get to the server, - recalls Arman Abdrasilov. - It did not take any budgets, new platforms and a review of the logic of the system. Frankly, we liked it. Although the minister phoned with the question: “Why are you doing this?”, but all the entire correspondence for 3 months was in our hands. And we decided not to stop.”

This was followed by a portal through which the data of over 10,000 accountants flowed, then telecom operators, the Ministry of Defense, the mayoralty of Astana, the gov.kz domain with an open panel that allows you to manage the websites of state bodies. Mobile operators also got beat up: someone had a problem with all the same personal data of users, and someone had an exotic one. So, one of the technical specialists of CAICA was able to establish a balance of minus 2 billion tenge, which the mobile operator could not believe for a long time. However, the situation was noticed only after a surrender. The

company simply did not notice "super-profits" for that day.

The scheme was the same: the problem was reported to the owner of the resource, and if it was not solved, the case was diverged in the media. And in the CAICA emphasize that they are not trying by any means to hack protected systems. They are looking for obvious "bugs" that are not difficult to find by the attackers without high qualification.

“Then we had to become the media ourselves”

The next step by the government turned out to be predictable. Since both cybersecurity and the media are located in Kazakhstan in the department of the same ministry, the media simply received an oral instruction not to publish materials about problems with the information security of governmental resources.

The publications stopped, but the Facebook community of CAICA and the chat in Telegram began to grow rapidly and now almost the entire IT market of the country is represented there. However, after the data on new vulnerabilities began to diverge in social networks even faster, the ban with the media was lifted.

Arman Abdrasilov notes that the team works for patriotic reasons. CAICA is a planned loss-making organization funded by several IT companies. At the same time, much attention is paid to the improvement of qualifications and certification of specialists, the team regularly takes the first





places in specialized competitions, participates in world-famous conferences and has already founded its own - Kaz Hack Stan.

"The tactics of making decisions from the top down worked"

The dialogue between the "legal" hackers and the government did take place.

"When we nevertheless agreed with the state regulator that it is necessary to build a cybersecurity of the country at the highest level and create appropriate legislation, there were two scenarios," continues Arman. - Option "bottom up" with a gradual release with the initiative on the association of IT companies, the ministry and above. This journey would take several years. We managed to receive the support of representatives of the Ministry of Information and Communication, who were able to defend the introduction of the topic of cyber security to the nearest top-level document. It was the annual Presidential Address to the people of Kazakhstan. Thus, the top down tactic worked.

As a result, it turned out to make a vague, but very valuable wording about the task of taking measures to build the "Cybershield of Kazakhstan" system. On its basis, a list of tasks was formed and the matter got off the ground. But due to tight deadlines (4 months), most of the regulatory framework was modeled on the example of Russia.

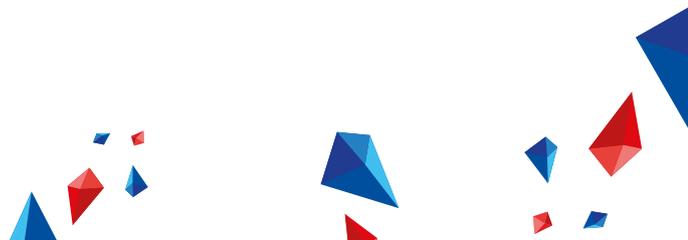
For CAICA the work was not over. Its representatives were invited to the Public Council as part of the ministry, as there were simply no profiled specialists. So yesterday's "anti-heroes" have become the technical core for the preparation of "cybershield" for the government. Arman Abdrasilov called the inclusion of such a target indicator as an independent Global Cybersecurity Index one of the main achievements of the Public Council.

As a result, despite many problems, a new information security market is starting to emerge in Kazakhstan with new players. CAICA admits that after the wave of their exposing publications, not all companies, both private and state-owned, want to work with them. However, it is much better to be one of the players in a growing market than a monopolist on an empty one. And this is a big victory.

What do we have?

In Belarus, the situation is very similar. Yes, we are significantly higher than Kazakhstan in the Global Cyber Readiness Index - 39th place. According to Alexander Sushko from Group-IB, 50-60% of enterprises lack cybersecurity experts. There are also many questions to legislation. However, there are positive examples of how the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus is building a financial CERT.

Sergey Povalishev, Organizer of Belarus IGF: "We are convinced that the development of the Internet should be a common cause. Now we largely follow the path of our colleagues from Kazakhstan, when business representatives must take on the burden of non-profit organizations, and popularizers, and, partially, the media, so that the development of the Internet keeps pace with the time. Therefore, every year we invite everyone to take part in the Forum for free and to plunge into topics of not only cybersecurity, but also open data, IoT, civil activity. Except us, no one will make the Belarusian Internet better."



Belarus IGF has become even closer to Internet reality. Perhaps not everyone will like it.



Sergey
Povalishev

CEO, *hoster.by*

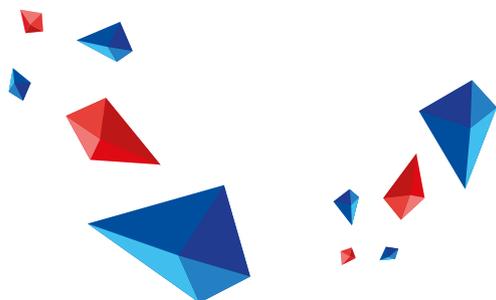
“The topic of this year’s Forum is “People and Technologies”. Is Belarusian society keeping up with the development of the digital world?”

“The format of our Forum is unique for Belarus. IGF has become precisely the platform where absolutely all parties (government, business, civil society, academic community) have the opportunity to participate equally in discussions on the most pressing issues. It is nice to see that the state is getting more and more involved in the dialogue. This year, the Forum is attended by the Operative-Analytical Center under the President of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Communications and Informatization, the Ministry of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade, the National Statistical Committee, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Investigation Committee and a number of other state bodies and organizations.”

“This year the focus has shifted even further from global trends to local issues. Against the backdrop of the IT boom, it would be good to understand whether we are all ready for its consequences. As well as how to ensure that not only schoolchildren and young businessmen absorb the constantly changing technologies, but also the government and big business. According to the organizers, the most important task of the IGF

is to ensure that the issues of the development and regulation of the Internet sphere are freely discussed in all directions. There are no objective obstacles here, but there are a number of difficulties.”

“Business and society have a lot of ideas; the government has a willingness to listen. But it seems that in Belarus there is some kind of invincible gravity, and in practice everything moves exclusively from top to bottom. The experience of the IGF of past years shows that the Forum is a unique tool for overcoming this “gravity”. From year to year the activity of business, non-profit organizations and civil initiatives is growing strongly, and the level of skepticism is falling. We have demonstrated that constructive dialogue is possible, it is enough to have the willingness to initiate and support it. This year Belarus IGF is even closer to our online reality. Perhaps not everyone will like it. There are many inconvenient questions, and not all of them are addressed to the government. But their gradual resolution will lead the industry to a new level, where there will be no losers.”



People are more important than technologies



Dmitry Shedko

First Deputy Minister of Communications and Informatization of the Republic of Belarus

"Beyond any doubt, Belarus IGF is an important step in the development of cooperation between all stakeholders in the field of the Internet governance."

"The National Forum represents a good example of how it is possible and necessary to unite the efforts of all parties involved in the development of the Internet: both for exchanging opinions, best practices, and for developing concrete solutions and working initiatives."

"Holding events like Belarus IGF makes it possible to talk with confidence about the integration of Belarus in managing the global agenda of tomorrow. Belarus IGF is part of a large cycle of Internet Governance Forums held around the world under the auspices of the UNO. Representing the best national experience, the participants of the Forum

contribute to the future of the global Internet. Thanks to the successful experience of the previous Belarus IGF Forums in 2016 and 2017, Minsk was chosen as the venue for two major international IT conferences: the ENOG and the Eastern European DNS Forum."

"We are following global trends: the commercial operation of 5G will soon begin in our country. It is a technology for the Internet of Things, collecting and transmitting Big Data telemetry, super heavyweight content. And we are proud that Belarusian users have every chance to be one of the pioneers of this technology in the world."

"Still, I can say with confidence that people are more important than technology. About 400 participants gathered in this room: businessmen, civil society activists, researchers, representatives of public organizations. All those who care where the Bynet will be tomorrow."



Internet Society on Internet governance



Nick Hirka

*Community Manager
(Europe)*

“Internet governance is characterized by a variety of participants, issues and processes. The World Wide Web is a system for everyone, so the best solutions are developed through joint discussions. Internet governance mechanisms should not limit or somehow regulate the ability of individual users and organizations to create and use new standards, applications, and services. The multistakeholder approach is the most sustainable and efficient, allowing you to make the Internet safe and open to everyone. Over the past years, decentralized “bottom-up” Internet governance scheme has been used, and it opened the door to various kinds of innovations.”

“Basic principles of Internet governance:

1. Open, inclusive and comprehensive participation of various parties in the Internet governance process to ensure effective and acceptable results for all.
2. Decision making based on consensus. Policy making should be subject to universal agreement.
3. Collective management and empowerment. Governance principles should be developed in the context of close cooperation of all parties, each of which contributes to

the security, stability and efficiency of the Internet.

4. Pragmatic evidence-based decisions. Discussions and decisions should be based on data obtained from objective sources.

5. Voluntary participation. The governance is carried out not by the central authority, but by the users and the public on a voluntary basis.

6. Innovations without bureaucracy. Decisions should not be constrained by the procedures for obtaining permits from central authorities.”

“Let’s form the Internet space all together. Here is our message to the next generation:

- The internet of tomorrow should be based on humanistic principles.
- We cannot take the Internet for granted.
- The path to our digital future is in our hands.
- Today we can begin to do what will save the basic values of the Internet and keep it safe and open.
- In our interdependent world, decisions about the future of the Internet should be inclusive.”

PLENARY SESSION

Internet governance: basic concepts, principles and trends

Moderator:

Mikhail Anisimov

Deputy Head of the External Communications Department of the Coordination Center for TLD .RU/.РФ

Participants:

Sergey Povalishev

CEO, hoster.by

Alexandra Kulikova

Manager for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, ICANN

Maxim Burtikov

External Relations Director of the RIPE Network Coordination Center (RIPE NCC)

Nick Hirka

Community Manager (Europe), Internet Society

Ucha Seturi

Founder and coordinator of the Georgian Internet Governance Forum (GeolGF)

Lianna Galstyan

Chairman of the Board of Directors of ISOC Armenia, IGC Public Relations Manager

Does IGF represent a platform where all stakeholders can really talk on an equal footing? Why was the Forum created and what is its role in Belarus, in the region and in the world? A representative plenary session sets the coordinate system before opening discussions on more narrow topics.

ICANN's representative, Aleksandra Kulikova, put forward an important thesis, which went through the entire discussion: national and regional IGFs should reflect the real situation which is currently relevant at this particular place. They should not be attached to the format and program of the global Forum. Their value is in honesty and in a cut of the real situation.

Lianna Galstyan, who takes part in shaping the agenda for the global IGF, noted the importance of the bottom-up principle for the selection of discussion topics. Regardless of the scale of the Forum and the specifics of the region, dialogue is possible only due to the ability to hear questions that concern the society and bring them to an open discussion. This is an international universal standard.

At the same time, it is perfectly natural that even such global issues as cybersecurity can be refracted from different angles, depending on the region. For example, in Europe this problem is closely related to economic security, in Asian countries - with separatism. Meanwhile, a representative of the Georgian IGF Ucha Seturi pointed out great attention to the protection of youth on the Internet in his country. Problems should determine the topics of discussion, not vice versa.

The importance of the bottom-up principle was also emphasized by Nick Hirka, a representative of the international organization "Internet Society", which is developing Internet accessibility. He urged society to never relax and follow what is happening in the industry.

Among the specific characteristics of the Forums in the CIS countries, the speakers noted the popularity of the IDN theme – domains with support of characters of national alphabets. Belarus confirms this with statistics – the .БЕЛ domain has firmly taken the second place in the world among the national Cyrillic top level domains.



Sergey Povalishev, who is the organizer of Belarus IGF throughout all three years of its existence, identified one of the most important trends of the Forum – a gradual transition to self-organization.

While a year ago business and civil society spoke different languages in the context of Internet governance, and government officials had to be literally persuaded to pay attention to the Forum, this year many initiatives emerged. Primarily, from society and business. Furthermore, the government treats the IGF with greater attention and trust.

The participants noted a unique situation for the region on the example of the Belarusian Forum, when the co-organizers represent the three largest stakeholders. This is another proof of the importance of the platform and the transition from methods of lobbying interests to an open public dialogue.

Maxim Burtikov, a representative of the technical community and the RIPE NCC organization, which was at the very origins of the IGF, voiced one of the main conclusions: society and the Internet began the most important process of transition from the “regulatory era” to the “era of mutual interests”. In practice, this means that any

decision made by the government, business, civil or technical community in isolation from the wishes and capabilities of the other participants will never work. Without a dialogue, we will continue to generate non-viable standards and projects.

Among the striking examples of such an approach, Alexandra Kulikova named topic of GDPR, which has been popular on media for more than a year. The most important global change in the field of interaction with personal data simply did not take into account the principle of operation of the WHOIS protocol, under which ccTLDs all over the world operate.

Summing up, the participants noted the importance of continuing the dialogue, despite the criticism of the format and the requirements of faster results.

Among the expectations and suggestions addressed to the IGF, experts called honesty, a real reflection of the situation in each country and region, a greater shift towards the self-organization of the platform attracting more youth. As well as the transformation of the annual event in the year-round initiative.



PANEL DISCUSSION

Digital skills: how to cope with new inequality

Moderator:

Mikhail Doroshevich

Executive Director, Baltic Internet Policy Initiative

Participants:

Galina Veremeychik

Head of Belarusian Representative Office "Deutscher Volkshochschul-Verband e.V." ("German Association of national universities")

Nadezhda Zelenkova

Director of the interactive agency Red Graphic

Marina Sokolova

Senior Analyst, Baltic Internet Policy Initiative

Vladimir Dunaev

Member of the Public Bologna Committee

According to research data, 14% of EU residents have never used the Internet, and 72% of Belarusians over 55 do not go online even once a month. At the same time, most people who work at a computer every day do not know how to use the Internet - this is the opinion of experts, voiced at last year's Belarus IGF.

Futuristic forecasts draw digital ghettos inside "smart" cities, where intermediaries profit from residents who do not use new technologies. In the meantime, in Belarus, as well as throughout the world, the number of fields of activity closely related to ICT is growing from year to year. "It's not enough to build an IT country with an e-government, a digital society, online resources and services for citizens - we must also teach them to fully use everything," says Marina Sokolova. Next year, any citizen of the country will be able to get a new type of identity card - an ID card with a digital signature. More widespread use of EDS technology is expected to be received by individuals. But it is already clear that, due to the lack of skills, someone will put a signature the old-fashioned way with a ballpoint pen.

Modern literacy is not just the reading of words, but the critical reading of the world. It is not enough just to use technologies, you need to actively interact with them, be able to evaluate information and understand which services are useful and which are not. "We are comparing goods and reading reviews when we make online purchases. This is a good practice for the consumption of everything else," said Mikhail Doroshevich. Digital literacy is not enough even for representatives of the digital native generation, "born" with smartphones in





their hands. The course of school informatics does not teach important things: how not to undergo cyberbullying; how to keep profiles in social networks so as not to spoil your future career; how to improve your skills in online courses and use the "social elevator". Having a lot of gadgets, young people use the resources and services of the Network mainly for entertainment and other things that, from the point of view of social engineering, do not facilitate integration into society and receipt of educational benefits.

Experts speak about age, geographical and property restrictions on access to the Internet. Sometimes these things "collapse": people lack the skills to use the meager resource they have with a small salary, living in the village, being at the age of 55+. Over time, their situation worsens even more, which is a potential ballast for the digital economy, since none of them becomes a consumer of innovative services.

In the mid-1990s, the concept of a digital barrier appeared in the United States, when the Clinton administration, within the "information highway", sought to provide broadband Internet access to the entire population. But it turned out that with equal access to the Net, rich and educated people are more able to use Internet resources to their advantage, with the result that existing property inequality is aggravated even more.

The truth is that inequality, including digital, will never disappear. What measures should the government take to offset the negative consequences of this social phenomenon? What should be done so that those digital skills appeared and were developed? According to Galina

Veremeychik, it is necessary to develop an education and training system for adults. It is necessary to create a national digital skills education strategy. At it, among other things, must cover the costs of providing universal access to the Internet. All over the world, public access points are free of charge, in Belarus they are paid points from Beltelecom. "When the company, for the purposes of optimization, wanted to close them in small towns, people were not very happy about this, because it was an important element of their life," said Mikhail Doroshevich.

"The most important digital skill that we pay attention to when hiring a person to work is the ability to learn endlessly," said Nadezhda Zelenkova. Therefore, it is necessary to finally legalize distance education.

Vladimir Dunaev considers it important to create conditions under which a person himself could choose competencies. The digital revolution has launched an educational revolution: it has now become real to offer good-quality education to an unlimited number of people, which is happening on the example of massive online courses. But today, to give a good-quality education to everyone means to destroy the fundamental basis of the university - a monopoly on the distribution of social statuses, guaranteed by the state itself. This is a revolution, a serious dramatic situation, since the universities will not voluntarily give up their right, but there are no revolutions without victims.

Will mankind succeed in taking this step - to ensure quality education for all? Will inequality be overcome with the help of digital technology? The time and the next Belarus IGF will show.



THEMATIC SESSION

Reputation Management on the Internet



Moderator:

Marina Roschina

*Reputation Management Consultant,
Director of the Reputation Agency
SbyS*

One dissatisfied user with a smartphone may threaten the company's reputation – Marina Roschina warned the audience. The topic was relevant for the Belarusian business – participants willingly shared their own stories. So, on the site of a large German manufacturer of furniture fittings in the ccTLD .BY there for a long time was posted a photo of the singer Conchita Wurst in a frivolous form. It was a revenge of the cybersquatter who registered the trademark of the German company as a domain name after the latter refused to negotiate with him.

The problem of reputation management of both companies and individuals is relevant worldwide. The growing number of Internet users only aggravates this problem and forces us to pay special attention to it. According to statistics, with a global population of about 7.593 billion people (data as of January 1, 2018), 4.021 billion people use the Internet – almost half of all people on the planet, and 39% of the world's population are active users of social media. Thus, an ordinary earthling becomes a newsmaker overnight, once he opens his social networks and connects to the Internet. With cheaper gadgets, the number of such users will increase even more.

Abstracts of the thematic session:

1. Express survey of heads of marketing departments, public relations specialists from 115 Belarusian companies on “What is reputation management?”: 60% – it is monitoring and managing negative feedback, comments on the web; 20% – it is the work related to SMM; 20% – it is monitoring the mention of the company name in the media.
2. If, in the process of consuming a service / product, expectations (of a consumer, employee, partner, society) coincide with the promises of the company, then trust arises and as a result - a positive reputation in the future.
3. In the digital world reputation is vulnerable: one dissatisfied user with a smartphone in his hands can be a threat to company's reputation.
4. Audit of reputation offline and online by the company's specialists or on the terms of outsourcing is mandatory.
5. Reputation management on the Web is only part of working with the company's reputation.
6. Online reputation management constitutes: a comprehensive audit of references in Internet publications and social networks; prompt response to reviews and comments; generation of unique reputational content with key search words; management of negative reviews.
7. In Belarusian legal practice there are examples of successful protection of business reputation through the courts, when companies sought to remove information from the sites, discrediting the reputation and contradicting the reality (CC Art. 153 part 7).
8. Business reputation is the primary issue in the conditions of high competition and brutal struggle for financial resources in Belarus.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Cybersecurity. The Internet and trust

Moderator:

Aleksandr Sushko

Head of the Business Development Project in the Republic of Belarus, Group-IB

Participants:

Sergey Zolotuhin

Business development manager, Group-IB

Kirill Vyatkin

Deputy Chief of the Department of High-Tech Crimes Detection (Department "K") of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

Aleksey Valesyuk

Senior Investigator of the Directorate for Investigation of Crimes against Information Security and Intellectual Property of the Main Investigation Department of Investigation Committee of the Republic of Belarus

Evgeny Lipjanin

Officer of the Operative-Analytical Center under the President of the Republic of Belarus

Criminal activities shift to the virtual world: the number of thefts using IT technologies has increased by 69% in less than two years, and the number of instances of unauthorized access increased by 175%. However, there are more and more crimes committed in Internet which are much more evil than a cyber attack or hacking of a website: pedophilia, drug trafficking, incitement to suicide and much more.



Against this backdrop, Belarus is preparing to the public discussion of the National Cyber Security Concept. The document is being drafted with the participation of MIA, IC and OAC. "Governments are building unassailable castles. The USA's strategy is a "Steel Ball" with defense perimeter, Kazakhstan has a "Cyber Shield" (the literal name). We would like to avoid following this course. It's a disconnection, and internet's function is the opposite – connection. Perhaps someone of you can propose a good alternative," Evgeny Lipjanin told to the audience.

Also the expert told about the plan to create a national center for information security and a net of sectoral centers, e.g. practical steps on promotion of cyber security as a service.

The speakers noted with regret that even in the era of the fourth digital revolution, not everyone fully understands the threats that are lurking on the Web. "20 years ago, cyber security was understood as window blinds, a door lock, computer antivirus and encryption program," said Sergey Zolotuhin. "Now everything is different: we have cyber security in our pocket along with our smartphone."

The problem of cyber attacks, especially on public infrastructure, is now more relevant than ever. While in 1995 the total damage amounted to 300 million dollars, in 2017 only the WannaCry virus "ate" 1 billion dollars, and the total losses amounted to 1 trillion dollars. Antiviruses do not help, and to minimize future losses, it is necessary to shift the focus from simply detecting cyber attacks to their prevention.



The good news is the tendency to reducing domestic cybercrimes. Preventive measures, media coverage, work with the public and banks of specialists from the “Office K” started showing results. People learned the basics of cybersecurity and stopped writing the pin code on their bank card.

At the level of enterprises and organizations, the situation with cybersecurity looks worse. There is no understanding that in case of a cybercrime against a company, its reputation will suffer more than its finances. If a business invests 1 ruble in security, it will receive 10 rubles while being protected against cyber attacks and personal data theft in the future. “Upgrading hardware, staff training, purchasing protection software is something you should never save on,” said Alexey Valesyuk.

In the era of digital technology, one who owns information, owns the world. A recent example: from 2014 to 2018, members of the organized group Karbanak/Cobalt attacked financial institutions around the world and stole more than 1 billion euros in total. Mentioning Belarus: the criminals installed a software into the computer system of one of the banks that allowed them to manage ATMs and to withdraw money remotely.

The epidemics of malware infection are so widespread that the names of malware appear in media: NotPetya cryptovirus, Bad Rabbit virus and the “cyberstar” Wanna-Cry. It’s interesting that in our IT-country we also have creators and distributors of viruses.

New technologies - new challenges. The imminent appearance of such a type of cybercrime as the theft of

tokens and cryptocurrency is predicted in Belarus. Security forces are ready: it is already classified under article 209 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus “Fraud”.

The building of a personal data protection system in Belarus was mentioned both from the stage and among the audience. The issue of a special supervisory authority remains unresolved. The experts agreed: if we share the common European approach and values, then the supervisory functions should be performed not by the Ministry of Information, the OAC or the Procuracy, but an independent non-governmental structure.

A third-year-student of BSUIR (Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics) raised a problem of the curriculum lagging behind the professional reality. Cybercrime is developing faster than academic education: now we need to talk not about theory, but about widespread practice, and to transfer this practical experience to youth.

The experience of Belarus, Germany, the USA, Great Britain, Japan, South Korea shows that it is impossible to ensure the security of a critical information infrastructure of a country solely by the government’s power.

During the debate, the panel discussion participants agreed that cybercrime can be overcome only together - by the efforts of the state, business, the technical community and ordinary users. Basic skills of digital hygiene, prevention of illegal actions on the Internet, building a system of protection against cybercrime by financial institutions – that’s what makes life of law-abiding citizens on the Web peaceful, and the activities of cybercriminals - difficult to being implemented.



PANEL DISCUSSION

Civil activity and the Internet: from the neighbourhood chat to the crowdfunding platform

Moderators:

Svetlana Zinkevich

*Director of the Office for European
Expertise and Communications*

Anton Motolko

*Activist, initiator of the project
#Motolkopomogi*

Participants:

Alexander Avdevich

*Activist, Head of the Lida branch of
the NGO "Republican Association of
Wheelchair Users"*

Julia Bobruiskaya

*Project Manager of the Platform
"Imena"*

Vladimir Kovalkin

*Author and head of the project
"Udobniy gorod" (petitions.by)*

Svetlana Eliseenko

*CEO of the crowdfunding platform
ulej.by*

Egor Tsiganok

*Regional Manager in Belarus,
"Yandex"*

The discussion about civic engagement on the Internet as part of the IGF took place for the first time. The fact that this was more than timely is supported by the facts and figures presented by the panel participants.

How do people exercise their engagement on the Internet today?

For 2.5-year existence of the magazine "Imena", 22,000 of its readers donated 600 thousand dollars to the projects they learned about from the pages of the online magazine. There is similar statistics from the "Ulej" crowdfunding platform - 27,500 people transferred about 600 thousand dollars to 650 successful projects over 3 years. The "average check" on ulej.by reaches an impressive \$35.

At the same time, the project manager of the "Imena" platform Yulia Bobruiskaya points out a number of obstacles, including bureaucratic ones, as well as the fear of officials: "We are now trying to develop one project related to medical issues, and managers tell us directly that if they help us, they will violate specific articles of the criminal and administrative codes, which may lead to imprisonment".

More than 73 thousand citizens participate in solving urban problems through the portal 115.бел. The record holder in solving local problems sent 3000 claims through this online resource.

About 200 thousand registered users on the site petitions.by create and sign petitions. By the number of audiences, this resource is comparable with small media. Project leader Vladimir Kovalkin notes that "Belarus is a country of precedent scandal. Our scandal replaces the court. The greater the public outcry, the more likely you are to get what you want".





Alexander Avdevich is an inspiring example of civic engagement, who despite being attached to a wheelchair, solves problems alone making publications on social networks and posting videos. Alexander turned his hometown Lida into an almost barrier-free environment. Today he helps activists from other towns.

“Regions are a sensitive subject, primarily because of the locality of the community. People are afraid and for some reason are sure that the police will come for them.” – says Anton Motolko, a blogger, manager of the project #Motolkopomogi. – The project petitions.by experienced people saying: “What will happen if an official sees my signature on the appeal? I work at a state enterprise, so do my relatives.” People are afraid to be active, sometimes this fear is justified, sometimes it is invented.”

The issue of civic activity was also considered in a more technological view. For example, neighbours’ online chats

have become popular in Belarus for a long time, while advanced neighbourhoods create groups in social networks. The online tool Yandex.local is an option which is not yet available to Belarusians but has been operating in Russia for long. The service helps to solve problems of urban residents and communicate with government officials. This is a solution that unites the neighbours. The panel discussion was a convenient opportunity to assess the needs and prospects for launching such a service in Belarus.

There has also been discussed the variety of civic engagement supporting tools. However, as noted by the participants, it is extremely important not just to support the initiatives, but to make a real difference.



Therefore, there is a need for the mechanisms at the legislative level that allow civil society to participate in the decision-making process at various levels and influence these decisions.



PANEL DISCUSSION

Internet of Things

Moderator:

Alexander Kuvshinov

Top manager of the group of companies Gurtam

Participants:

Mikhail Duka

Deputy Director General for telecommunication of beCloud

Vadim Shaibakov

Deputy Director General for technical issues, the RUE Beltelecom

Pavel Yankelevich

Head of Partners section, SAP CIS

Vadim Radziwill

Founder and head of R-NOX

Artem Maksimenko

Head of the Development Department of The Mobile TeleSystems

Alexander Botvinnik

Assistant Director General for information technology, OJSC "BELAZ" - management company of holding "BELAZ-HOLDING"

Alexander Kuvshinov: "15 years ago, when Gurtam created the first solutions, no one even came up with the terms m2m (machine to machine) and IoT. There just appeared the opportunity to receive a GPS signal and transmit it to servers on the Internet.

Since then, the instruments, data channels, and the amount of received and processed information have changed. Whereas previously we only tracked the geographical position of the car, now we can collect data on hundreds of parameters with a frequency of up to 20 "frames" per second. It allows, for example, to carry out a detailed reconstruction of a car accident, or remotely switch off a car engine if it leaves the permitted operation area.

Today, almost two million "things" are connected to our software, most of which are vehicles. Transport telematics still remains the most widespread use of the Internet of things technology, outpacing the "smart home" and other areas.

It is important to understand that the development of IoT is not only a b2c market with "smart" gadgets, or home appliances, or even with connected cars. IoT is also a huge economic potential in such areas as logistics, housing and communal services, agriculture, the oil and gas sector, and even advertising. This is the next stage of automation and efficiency growth for most enterprises, and the earlier it happens, the more the economy of any country benefits".

Discussion on IoT takes place against the backdrop of several significant events for the industry. Standardization of the networks working on 5G is being completed, their testing is being prepared, half of large enterprises are ready to deploy IoT solutions in the next couple of years. The Belarusian Internet of Things market is already tens of millions of dollars a year.

On the other hand, the level of skepticism regarding IoT is traditionally high both from business and Internet users. We are many years away from the ecosystem, in which technology would harmoniously develop. How do providers, equipment manufacturers, businessmen and government representatives see the thorny path of the Internet of Things entering Belarus?



Michael Duca from beCloud spoke about the company's plans to build a joint republican IoT platform. Only this way, according to the expert, it is possible to save years and millions of dollars that can be “poured” into the industry by participants independently and autonomously. The infrastructure operator is ready to take over the “icebreaker function” and, using a joint platform, standardize requirements for protocols, sensors, ensure security and uniform processing and storage of data. As well as accelerate the emergence of e-health and telemedicine in our country, remote data collection of housing and communal services and other benefits of digital civilization.

The benefits of such a decision are obvious, but the discussion participants point out the risk of emergence of a conditional “ministry of truth” on this basis, which will solely control huge data files.

The level of security and demand for IoT services was noted by Vadim Shaibakov from Beltelecom. A national operator reports a three-time increase in demand for the “smart home” service. The service works as a constructor and adapts to the needs of the client. Security is ensured by full encryption of data from the controller to the server, firewall and other means. However, among the participants of the section there was only one user of this service from Beltelecom.

The issue of demand for solutions based on IoT was the main idea during the discussion. Vadim Radziwill, co-founder of the manufacturer of atmospheric air quality control sensors R-NOX, shared interesting cases.

The company has successfully launched a project in Austria, which regulates the level of industrial emissions in accordance with weather reports. The second project is already operating in St. Petersburg. For its needs, R-NOX collected compact laboratories and implemented them into the infrastructure developed by Rostelecom.

This ambitious municipal project carries several lessons at once. Firstly, IoT solutions are in demand. Secondly, it is very time-consuming and not always concerns only technology: the major volume of problems lies in the decisions of officials. Thirdly, these decisions are objectively beneficial to society. So, from the first days of work, the sensors “detected” salvo emissions of harmful substances at enterprises at night.

By the way, using the example of R-NOX, it can be seen that 5G is far from the most important factor for the development of the Internet of Things. Although, as Artem Maksimenko, one of the MTS top managers, noted, the network of the new generation will provide two important innovations. First, the movement to the broadband part with speeds up to 2 Gbit/s and fixed Internet over the air. Secondly, the cheapening, deepening and “thinning” of





data for IoT devices.

Pavel Yankelevich, a representative of SAP, a giant in the world of software development, spoke about the constraints for enterprise investments in IoT. 51% of big Belarusian businesses are not ready for investments in the Internet of Things, 36% are already deploying IoT solutions, and another 13% are planning to do this in the next two years. The sector is especially well developed in the transport, logistics, automotive and energy industries. By the end of 2020, the projected income from IoT will reach \$67 million.

At the same time, the enterprises called the lack of a budget as the main barrier to the Internet of Things. In

response to this, Pavel Yankelevich cites examples of companies from the CIS and Europe, which, thanks to IoT, save millions of dollars. Thus, the Italian rail carrier Trenitalia reduced the cost of repairing trains by 10%, equipping all nodes with wear sensors. In other words, the problem is not the lack of a budget, but the shortcomings in the assessment of economic efficiency.

This thesis is also confirmed in BELAZ. Alexander Botvinnik said that one "smart" mining truck generates an average of 1 to 2 GB of information per year. And the transition from interval maintenance to repair "on demand" saves up to 70,000 euros for just one node.

All participants of the discussion agreed that the Internet of Things plays a crucial role both in the digital transformation of the economy and in improving the quality of life of people. From accurate and fast data, that will show the state of the environment and our health, to structural economic reforms. IoT is not an abstract future, but a solution to specific problems in the present.



PANEL DISCUSSION

Personal data in Belarus: between business, security and human rights

Moderator:

Alexey Koziuk

Co-founder, human rights organization Human Constanta

Participants:

Sergey Voronkevich

CEO, Data Privacy Office, Ltd.

Sergey Bozianu

CEO, Law, Privacy & Data Protection Services SRL

Aleksandr Sushko

Head of the Business Development Project in the Republic of Belarus, Group-IB

Alexandra Kulikova

Manager for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, ICANN

A few years ago, the phrase "personal data" in Belarus was used only by lawyers and security specialists. The situation has been changing rapidly, and today all the neighbour countries, not to mention Western Europe, have adopted appropriate laws. We are still at the stage of coordinating of the draft law.

The purpose of the discussion in the framework of IGF is to understand how personal data will be protected in Belarus in the coming years, and what is the role of business, government and society in this process. And also to consider the issue of privacy more widely: after all, behind the legal and technical aspects there is the protection of a person and of the border between private and public.

Sergey Voronkevich, CEO of the Data Privacy Office, who has been advising businesses in many countries of the CIS and the Baltic region in the field of personal data for many years, has emphasized the issue for Belarus. In our country, the initiative to develop legislation comes primarily from business, not from society. There is still no clear connection in people's mind between their data and possible fraud situations in which they may be involved.

This fact was confirmed by Aleksandr Sushko who was speaking about cyber-crime in which the data of hundreds of people were obtained using malicious software. Nevertheless, half of the victims demanded compensation for non-pecuniary damage, while the second half stated that they had no complaints at all because of the collection of their personal data.

Another feature of Belarus is that the development of legislation is rather caused by external factors, such as the GDPR (General Regulations of the European Union on the protection of personal data), which establishes strict rules for the processing of personal information and partially spreads these requirements to foreign companies.

Often a business operating in the European market sees an additional burden in these rules and changes internal policies and processes only because of the threat of fines. In other words, we began to forget that all this is being done to protect the individual from unnecessary interference by the state and organizations in private life. More attention needs to be paid to informing the public about the possible risks, so that the data protection initiative comes from it.

The experience of Moldova shows that the course for the harmonization of legislation with EU standards over time not only gives an economic effect but also forms understanding of the value of privacy protection in society. While putting effort to comply with the GDPR, the country attracts IT-business, which does not fear the EU regulator's sanctions only because of the imperfection of national legislation.

Moldova began with the signing of the Council of Europe Convention No. 108 and has a law on the protection of personal data since 2007. Today the country is in the third stage with a modernized law on personal data, on the authorized body for their protection, on data protection in law enforcement. A separate law is being drafted to protect rights in connection with video surveillance systems.

However, with the emergence of a GDPR, difficulties arise with its application, even at the level of such global organizations as ICANN. The first high-profile case was the trial on the WHOIS network protocol, on the basis of which domain name registration worldwide has been taking place for more than 30 years.

The protocol involves the collection of registration and contact data of the owners of domain names, and this data are open. The conflict with the rules of the GDPR is obvious, but a solution has not yet been found. In the near future, one of the possible work models will be adopted at ICANN:

1. Personal data of domain owners will be hidden, but they will be available to those who confirm the legitimate interest in obtaining this information.
2. A multi-level system, where most of the data is closed, but it can be accessed by a circle of accredited persons.
3. Access to personal data will be possible only by a court decision.

No matter how the GDPR is perceived - as technological

superiority or as "legal intervention" - it is unlikely to avoid adherence to European standards. The European Union was among the first to realize the need to bring the regulation of personal data in line with the current challenges of the digital age. These rules are already becoming the de facto new international standard, and Belarusian companies that are guided by the European or global market have to follow them. The new law can make this task easier if it is as close as possible to the European one.

The body that would assume the functions of protecting the rights of citizens in connection with the processing of data is not yet defined in the Belarusian draft law. An analysis of the optimal organizational form is carried out, since it will depend on this whether the law will work efficiently.

Experts agree that the European model, which provides an independent body, is the most effective. It is important that it has the authority to inspect both public and private organizations. It could also initiate changes in legislation and would eventually become the main center of expertise in this area.

At the beginning of the discussion, the audience was asked to answer online the question: "Is information privacy and protection of your personal data important for you?". Results of the survey were displayed on the screen in real time. 78% of the audience answered the question in the affirmative. Of course, the section participants do not reflect the real cross-section of the society, but the result calls into question the statement that protection of private life is not important for Belarusians.

For a deeper public understanding of the privacy issues in the digital era, research and educational work of public organizations is especially significant. A working legislation and a comprehensive mechanism for the protection of personal data are possible only with the open interaction of all parties concerned.



PANEL DISCUSSION

Open data. How to make it useful for business, government and citizens

Moderator:

Alina Rodachinskaya

Community Coordinator, "Open Data. Belarus"

Participants:

Alexey Ivankin

Co-founder, "Opendatabot"

Olga Scherbina

Head of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in the Republic of Belarus

Yulia Shapkina

Head of the Department of sectoral informatization of the Ministry of Communications and Informatization of the Republic of Belarus

Sergey Rudnev

First Deputy Director of the Republican Unitary Enterprise "National Center for Electronic Services"

Nadezhda Tsarenok

Architect, Participation Design Practitioner, Urbanist

Pavel Kuznetsov

Founder and director of the group of companies "PAKODAN"

The central topic of the discussion was the launch of the national open data portal in January 2019. The company Novacom is a technical developer of the resource. During its creation international experience was studied, as well as the work of national portals of other countries. With active participation of "Open Data. Belarus" there was conducted a study of the demand for open data; there were also identified the datasets that state bodies and organizations are able to provide in accordance with such requests. According to Yulia Shapkina, at the initial stage, much will be determined by state data providers: in terms of machine optimization for some departments, preparing information according to the required format will become an additional burden. Therefore, in the beginning, only about thirty sets will be released, which are most demanded by business, the scientific community and the media.

As reported by Sergey Rudnev, the portal will become part of a wider infrastructure – a nationwide automated information system. In essence, the resource will become an OAI application with the only task – to become a good search engine, which will simplify work with data and communication with other subsystems, for example, the registry of administrative procedures.

Experts agreed that the most important thing in the work of the future portal is the ability to exchange information between data providers and consumers. It is always a two-way process that invariably facilitates data cleansing and improvement. World experience confirms that through interaction with users, a high resource purity of 75% can be achieved.

According to Vyacheslav Shkadarevich – co-founder and head of the counterparty verification web service kartoteka.by – while working with state registries his colleagues and himself often find and correct errors, thus constantly updating information. In Rudnev's opinion, it is important for the state apparatus to understand how the maximum provision of data affects its quality: the more information is given by state suppliers, the cleaner it becomes.

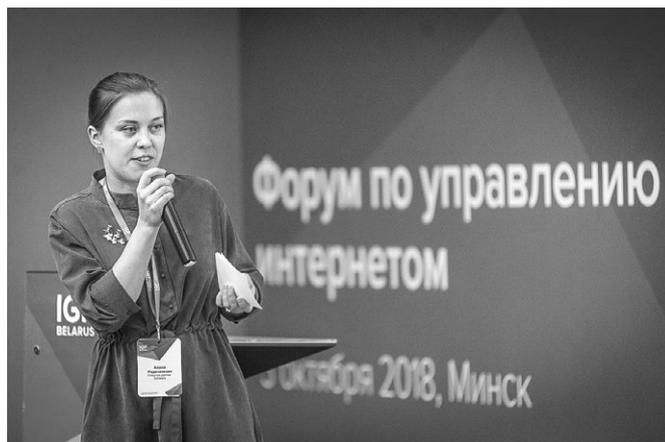
Experts called business the main consumer of open data, while business, in its turn, follows community needs. "We do not invent services from the air,"

commented Vyacheslav Shkadarevich. – Clients request data set “A”, and if it is on the portal, we will be happy to provide it, because even in the event of a legal dispute, we can always confirm the source of these truly clean data and the validity of their publication. If a business has a need for data set “B” that is not publicly available, manual processing of information or analysis from several sources is our job and our competence.”

Pavel Kuznetsov voiced the position and problems of the business, which consumes a large amount of open data every day. In North America, the data is really open: you can get a huge amount of it without using special identification – just by going to the portal. In our country, however, such data is available only if there is a digital signature. A reasonable question arises: is it correct to classify such data as open?

Olga Scherbina presented interesting figures: Belarusian business can “save” up to \$10 million a year by reducing the time spent on information search, filling out documents and walking around the cabinets. To assist businesses, an electronic register of administrative procedures was launched in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy. Nowadays, the resource contains detailed information on 140 current procedures and business situations.

Nadezhda Tsarenok shared her experience in the practical use of open data in urban planning. In the framework of the project “Serebryanka. My uptown” city authorities considered activists’ requests and started developing the infrastructure of the entire neighborhood’s inter-yard



spaces by common efforts. “It is important for us to know who lives here, their age, gender,” said the architect. “Otherwise we work by touch.” In theory, this data is publicly available on the Belstat website, but in fact, it is rather problematic to find it there.

The representative of Belstat Vyacheslav Provolotsky agreed with the criticism and explained why after the launch of the national portal his colleagues will have a lot of work: “We don’t hide anything, the reason is that the search tools on our site do not meet the requirements. I am sure that the national portal will be good, but we will still collect the information.”

Business and civil society represent two “poles” that are interested in the format of open data. Alexey Ivankin advised his Belarusian colleagues to fill the portal with data sets related to the life and safety of citizens: “People are interested in the fire inspectorate at their school, the epidemiological and criminal situation in the area. As soon as you start posting this data, you will have millions of users.”

Summarizing the discussion, Alina Rodachinskaya expressed hope that in the framework of the next IGF participants would discuss the already finished productive portal, since the conversation laid a good foundation for further interaction between suppliers and consumers of open data.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Regional problems of Internet development. Legal aspects.

Moderator:

Tatyana Ignatovskaya

*Lawyer, partner of Stepanovsky,
Papakul and Partners Attorneys at
Law*

Participants:

Uliana Zinina

*Head of Government and Community
Relations, Facebook*

Sergey Kopylov

*Deputy Director of the Coordination
Center for TLD .RU/.PF*

Alexander Zhuk

Legal Adviser, hoster.by

The development of technology brings new challenges to existing legislation. And if on a global scale, legal IT issues resemble a fantastic blockbuster - robots, drones, artificial intelligence - then regional issues are much closer to the real life of users.

Uliana Zinina spoke about issues that fall outside the jurisdiction of a single state. So, services and applications that can recognize people's faces and thereby limit the privacy of a particular person are based on machine learning and Big Data. Does the legal advice given by the bot have the right to exist? Who is responsible for the accident involving a self-driving car, a car without a driver: Tesla, a software maker, a man in a car, or some kind of hacker? Does the drone violate privacy when flying over someone's balcony or land? In such situations, Facebook is guided by Community Standards to ensure the same level of protection and service for all users. The legally controversial feature of face recognition is actively used in the work of the social network to instantly determine the patterns of the terrorist organization Islamic State and remove them without human participation.

Local issues vary from country to country. The fact that in Russia there is a prohibitive trend of legal regulation of the Network, said Sergey Kopylov. Here there is a constant narrowing of the framework of the permitted legal field of using the Internet, content, technologies. A huge number of laws have been passed, including the "Yarovaya package", the "law of oblivion", VPN, messengers and social networks. Some legal acts turned out to be "legislative rubbish", of little use in practice, because of which they had to be abolished. In particular, the law on bloggers, according to which certain significant bloggers had to meet certain requirements and were included in a special register of Roskomnadzor. It is interesting that its cancellation was caused by the protests of the bloggers themselves: look, I am so significant that I am in the Roskomnadzor registry!

There was an incident with the "lifelong" blocking of sites that have repeatedly violated the author's content. The Internet filter used in such cases consists of IP, URL and domain name. The "black list" of domain names was not synchronized with the rules of domain name registration in the Russian Federation, as



a result of which these domains entered the market again and were sold there for high prices. The seller of the domain spoke about the promotion and attendance of the site, keeping silent about problems with access in the Russian Federation. In a matter of urgency, changes were made to the rules: now such domains are included in the stop list, which prevents their sale.

But content blocking is not a panacea, as with the help of VPN content remains available. There is a well-known saying of “techies”: “You pretend that you block sites, and we pretend that we don’t visit them”. There are really good examples of consolidating the global community in terms of restricting access and blocking content. Spamhaus is an international list of spammers who successfully block and where market participants are still afraid to get.

In Belarus, according to Tatyana Ignatovskaya, a trend to regulate digitalization occurring in the country's economy has emerged. New legal norms appear, changes are made to existing ones. Thus, according to the new version of the law “On Protection of Consumer Rights”, electronic purchase confirmation is now sufficient - a paper check is not needed for this purpose. In the public discussion go “Rules for the sale of goods on the samples,” which traditionally refers to online trading, - changes will appear within a month or two.

The hoster.by CEO Sergey Povalishev raised the issue of quickly removing a domain from the registry or suspending its delegation. Even if there is a violation of the law - the domain intercepts data from the card or the site

contains materials with child pornography - the hosting provider does not have a “switch” to quickly disable such a site.

Alexander Zhuk prepared an overview of the “white spots” of the Belarusian Internet legislation. Thus, Decree No. 60 introduces compulsory hosting in Belarus for legal entities that use websites for the provision of services, the performance of work and the sale of goods. It remains unclear whether self-employed persons (notaries, artisans) who provide services, but are not legal entities or individual entrepreneurs, can have hosting outside Belarus. According to the same decree, non-profit organizations that are legal entities and provide services should have hosting in our country, which does not look quite logical.

There is a dilemma about whether or not individuals' websites are subject to mandatory state registration in the registry of State Supervisory Department for Telecommunications of the Republic of Belarus.

And according to Instruction 47, if the domain name is not used (for example, there is no website), it can be selected and put up for auction, which is contrary to the free use of property rights.

On the panel discussion the most burning issues were raised. The legal framework lags behind technology, creating a heap of ambiguities in practice - this is an inevitable reality. “If there is a problem, it can be discussed,” said OAC employee Kirill Mordan. And as you know, the truth is born in the dispute - which is happening at Belarus IGF for the third year in a row.



Speakers



**Dmitry
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*First Deputy Minister of Communications
and Informatization of the Republic of
Belarus*



**Sergey
Povalishev**

*CEO, Reliable Software,
Ltd. (hoster.by brand)*



**Alexandra
Kulikova**

*Manager for Eastern Europe and Central
Asia, ICANN*



**Alexey
Kozliuk**

*Co-founder, human rights organization
Human Constanta*



**Alexander
Kuvshinov**

*Top manager of the group
of companies Gurtam*



**Vyacheslav
Shkadarevich**

*Co-founder and CEO
of Kartoteka.by*



**Uliana
Zinina**

*Head of Government and Community
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**Nick
Hirka**

*Community Manager (Europe),
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**Alina
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*Community Coordinator,
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**Andrey
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**Alexey
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Co-founder, "Opendatabot"



**Anton
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*Activist, initiator of the project
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**Sergey
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**Михаил
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**Ольга
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**Сергей
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*CEO, Law, Privacy & Data Protection
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**Alexander
Zhuk**

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**Sergey
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*Business development manager,
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**Julia
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*Head of the Department of sectoral
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**Sergey
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*First Deputy Director of the Republican
Unitary Enterprise "National Center for
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**Vladimir
Kovalkin**

*Author and head of the project "Udobniy
gorod" (petitions.by)*



**Nadezhda
Tsarenok**

*Architect, Participation Design
Practitioner, Urbanist*



**Pavel
Kuznetsov**

*Founder and director of the group of
companies "PAKODAN"*



**Mikhail
Duka**

*Deputy Director General for
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**Ucha
Seturi**

*Founder and coordinator of the
Georgian Internet Governance Forum
(GeoIGF)*



**Vadim
Shaibakov**

*Deputy Director General for technical
issues, the RUE Beltelecom*



**Olga
Shparaga**

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Диванные войска идут в атаку

09.10.2018 Крыніца: Мария Малевич для Vaj.by, фото Евгения Ерчака

В Беларуси не один год ведется дискуссия о том, на каком свете находится наше гражданское общество. Организаторы панельной дискуссии «Гражданская активность и интернет: от соседского чата до краудфандинговой платформы» в рамках Форума по управлению интернетом уверены: искать не нужно — все здесь, в интернете!



Тексты читать не хотят, нужно объяснять

Согласно статистическим данным, сегодня лишь небольшая доля интернет-пользователей, активных в белорусском сегменте интернета, выражает свою гражданскую позицию в сети. Большинство все-таки ходит в эти ваши интернет-сайты за развлечениями, информацией и работой. Между тем, эксперты, которые собрались на панельной дискуссии, утверждают, что на практике все обстоит немного иначе. Подписываешь петиции? Переводишь деньги на благотворительные счета после прочтения текста в интернете? Это и есть выражение гражданской позиции.

«За 2,5 года существования журнал «Имена» привлек более 600 тысяч долларов, — рассказывает представительница «Имен» Юлия Бобруйская. — Сейчас 22 тысячи пользователей зарегистрированы на платформе, не все они жертвовали, но мы будем это направление развивать. Буквально на днях страница «Имен» в Facebook была шестой в рейтинге. Даже выше таких СМИ, как Onliner.by».

Юлия уверена, что такого высокого охвата удалось добиться благодаря активной коммуникации с пользователями.



Удивительно, но люди не хотят читать тексты, в которых все описано. Проще задать вопрос в социальной сети.

«Если люди понимают, почему важно решить эту проблему, они помогают, — завершила Юлия. — Очень многие читают посты, но не переходят на материал. Потом задаются вопросы о том, что есть в тексте, но мы все равно стараемся отвечать. В том числе и на негативные сообщения, удаляем только брань и оскорбления».

Давайте скинемся!

Представительница краудфандинговой платформы «Улей» Светлана Елисеенко считает, что их инициатива дает возможность людям выражать свою позицию, голосуя рублем. Так именно на «Улье» собирали деньги на издание пятитомника Светланы Алексеевич. По мнению Светланы, поддерживая проект, пользователи демонстрируют свое отношение: хотим читать Алексеевич, уважаем Нобелевского лауреата и мнение тех, кто замечает тему под ковер нам не интересно.



«Когда мы говорим о пользователях «Улья», то учитываем только тех людей, которые поддержали проект рублем, — рассказывает Светлана. — В точных цифрах это около 27500 человек. Мы не знаем, что важнее: больше денег или больше людей. За три года площадка дала возможность запуститься 650 проектам».

Средний чек на «Улье» — 30-35 долларов. Светлана Елисеенко подчеркивает, что на платформе свою позицию высказывают не только создатели проектов, но и те, кто их поддерживает. Именно пользователь решает, что ему нужно для полного счастья: эксклюзивный платок, книга любимого автора или эротические картинки.

Один в поле воин

Читатели «Имен» и пользователи «Улья» вместе за короткий срок смогли собрать более миллиона долларов на различные проекты, не выходя из интернета. Множество людей получило помощь, смогло реализовать свои творческие амбиции и планы. Александр Авдевич из Лиды герой, который на первый взгляд, ведет свою борьбу с другой стороны монитора.



Колясочник смог привлечь внимание всей страны к проблемам людей с ограниченными возможностями. Теперь, шутит молодой человек, местные власти зовут его на установку любого пандуса в городе. Свою жизненную позицию Авдевич объединил с активностью в сети. Результатом стали изменения в целом города.

«В начале года поставил такую цель: сделать главную улицу города полностью доступной для людей с инвалидностью, — рассказал Александр. — Полностью все: и заведения, и магазины. В 70-80% этих заведений не думают, что будет въезжать человек на коляске. И я подумал, что если главную улицу мы не можем сделать, то куда нам до магазина на районе. Сегодня осталось только пару заведений, но было тяжело. Было всего несколько руководителей, которые сразу откликнулись».

Между тем, узнаваемость, которую Александр приобрел благодаря своей активности в сети, сегодня работает на него. Шутит, что если он начнет возмущаться по поводу отсутствия в Лиде памятника в свою честь, городские власти его поставят от греха подальше.

Моя петиция меня бережет

Один из создателей сайта petitions.by Владимир Ковалкин признается — сегодня аудитория сайта с обращениями граждан сравнима с аудиторией небольшого СМИ. Сайт стал удачным примером того, как гражданская активность меняет отношение чиновников к проблеме. Сегодня петиции, которые подписываются на сайте, рассматривают в государственных органах, как массовые обращения.



Сегодня на petitions.by более двухсот тысяч зарегистрированных пользователей. Можно уверенно говорить, что большинство из них — реальные люди, ведь аутентификация на сайте очень серьезная.

Во время дискуссии не раз звучали слова о «диванных войнах». Похоже, пренебрежительная фраза меняет свое значение, ведь примеры выражения своей гражданской позиции в интернете куда более массовые, чем в офлайне. Похоже, диванные войска переходят в атаку.

Большой фотототчет с Форума по управлению интернетом можно увидеть на нашей странице в Facebook.

Как хакеры выстраивают систему кибербезопасности Казахстана

20 сентября 2018 в 11:30
42.TUT.BY

Насколько Казахстан далек от Беларуси территориально, настолько же близок нам в специфике взаимодействия между государством, бизнесом, НПО и обществом. За два года эта страна сделала большой рывок, поднявшись в Глобальном индексе киберготовности на 26 строчек (со 109 места на 83), идет строительство национального «Киберщита». Но интересный факт в другом. В том, как отдельным специалистам по безопасности пришлось найти уязвимости в десятках государственных веб-ресурсах, написать тонну писем в профильные министерства и даже президенту, взять на себя функции некоммерческой организации, создать собственную службу реагирования на компьютерные инциденты (ЦАРКА) и выступить главным разоблачителем «дыр» в информационной безопасности, чтобы наконец обратить внимание государства на эту проблему.

В преддверии Форума по управлению интернетом Belarus IGF в Минске с публичной лекцией выступил Арман Абдралилов из ЦАРКА, который рассказал историю «хакеров с белым флагом». Это история о том, как заниматься кибербезопасностью там, где это пока никому не нужно.



Лишь 0,1% штата занимается информационной безопасностью компаний

И это у крупных казахстанских операторов связи. У львиной доли компаний этим вообще никто не занимается. При этом количество инцидентов с приставкой «кибер» растет примерно в 5 раз ежегодно. Если в 2016 году их в Казахстане было зафиксировано около 20 тысяч (по данным национального CERTа), то в 2017 — уже 100 тысяч, а к концу 2018 года их будет около полумиллиона.

Ситуация действительно драматичная, особенно с учетом факта, что компьютерные инциденты никак не регистрируются в МВД. Из-за отсутствия как экспертов, так и правовой практики. Иногда же кибератаки превращаются в обыкновенное мошенничество, кражи и растворяются в потоке нераскрытых дел. Из почти 18 тысяч преступлений в январе 2018 года лишь 12 были классифицированы как уголовные в сфере информационной безопасности.

«У вас дыра в электронном правительстве, почините, пожалуйста»

Еще до появления ЦАРКА его специалисты работали в IT-компаниях и занимались кибербезопасностью. Появление сайта электронного правительства Казахстана, предусматривающего, разумеется, крупный бюджет, не могло пройти мимо них. Довольно быстро «белые хакеры» нашли несколько критических уязвимостей и написали об этом владельцу ресурса — в Министерство информации и коммуникации. Заодно предложили проверить всю систему на наличие других проблем.

Ответ не заставил себя долго ждать — есть профильный отдел, который занимается своей работой, спасибо за бдительность. Доступа к системе, разумеется, также никто не дал. Впрочем, по прошествии нескольких месяцев, все проблемы на сайте остались, а данные пользователей уже вовсю ходили в даркнете.

Последовала переписка с Министерством и национальным оператором связи, канцелярией Премьер министра, администрацией Президента и, наконец, письмом Президенту. Результат предсказуемый. Вернее, его отсутствие. Лишь обещания запланировать бюджет и со временем поменять платформу. В итоге, поскольку победить бюрократию

платформу. В итоге, поскольку победить бюрократию в ее родной стихии не получилось, было принято решение просто опубликовать данные об утечках.



«Звонил министр и говорил: «Зачем вы это делаете?»»

После публикации о проблеме с сайтом электронного правительства в Facebook-группе «дыра», через которую просачивались данные пользователей, была закрыта за 30 минут.

«На пустую переписку ушло 3 месяца. При этом, чтобы реально устранить проблему, потребовалось всего полчаса работы инженера. При том что большую часть времени он потратил просто на то, чтобы добраться до сервера, — вспоминает Арман Абдралилов. — Не понадобилось никаких бюджетов, новых платформ и пересмотра логики системы. Не скрою, нам это понравилось. Хотя и последовал звонок министра с вопросом: «Зачем вы это делаете?», но весь весь переписка за 3 месяца у нас была на руках. И мы решили не останавливаться».

Далее последовал портал, через который утекли данные более 10 000 бухгалтеров, потом операторы связи, министерство обороны, мэрия Астаны, домен gov.kz с открытой панелью, позволяющей управлять сайтами государственных органов. Досталось и мобильным операторам: у кого-то была проблема все с теми же личными данными пользователей, а у кого-то и экзотика. Так, один из технических специалистов ЦАРКА смог установить себе баланс в минус 2 млрд тенге, во что мобильный оператор долго не мог поверить. Впрочем, ситуацию заметили только после явки с повинной. В компании просто не заметили «сверхприбыли» за этот день.

Схема была одна и та же: о проблеме сообщалась владельцу ресурса, и если она не решалась — кейс расходился по СМИ. Причем в ЦАРКА подчеркивают, что не пытаются во что бы то ни стало взломать защищенные системы. Разыскиваются явные «дыры», которые не составят труда найти злоумышленникам не самой высокой квалификации.

«Затем нам самим пришлось стать СМИ»

Следующий шаг со стороны государства оказался предсказуемым. Поскольку кибербезопасность, и средства массовой информации находятся в Казахстане в ведомстве одного и того же министерства, то СМИ просто пришло устное указание не публиковать материалы о проблемах с информационной безопасностью государственных ресурсов.

Публикации прекратились, зато Facebook-сообщество ЦАРКА и чат в Telegram стали быстро расти и сейчас там представлен практически весь IT-рынок страны. Впрочем, после того как данные о новых уязвимостях стали расходиться в соцсетях еще быстрее, запрет со СМИ был снят.

Арман Абдралилов подчеркивает, что команда работает из патриотических соображений. ЦАРКА — планово-убыточная организация, которая финансируется несколькими IT-компаниями. При этом большое внимание уделяется повышению квалификации и сертификации специалистов, команда регулярно занимает первые места на профильных соревнованиях, участвует в конференциях с мировым именем и уже основана свою собственную — Kaz Hack Stan.

«Сработала тактика принятия решения «сверху вниз»

Диалог между «белыми хакерами» и государством все же состоялся.

«Когда мы все же договорились с госрегулятором о том, что необходимо на самом высоком уровне выстраивать кибербезопасность страны и создавать соответствующее законодательство, было два варианта развития событий, — продолжает Арман. — Вариант «снизу вверх» с постепенным

продолжает Арман. — Вариант «снизу вверх» с постепенным выходом с инициативой на ассоциации IT-компаний, министерство и выше. Этот путь занял бы несколько лет. Нам удалось заручиться поддержкой в представителях Министерства информации и коммуникации, которые смогли отстоять внесение темы кибербезопасности в ближайший документ верхнего уровня. Им стало ежегодное Послание президента народу Казахстана. Таким образом, сработала тактика «сверху вниз».

В итоге получилось внести хоть и размытую, но очень ценную формулировку о поручении принятия мер по построению системы «Киберщита Казахстана». На ее основе был сформирован список задач и дело сдвинулось с мертвой точки. Правда из-за сжатых сроков (4 месяца) была часть нормативно-правовой базы была сделана по образцу России.

Для ЦАРКА работа на этом не закончилась. Его представителей пригласили в Общественный совет в составе министерства, так как профильные специалисты просто не оказалось. Так вчерашние «антигерои» для правительства стали техническим ядром по подготовке Киберщита. Одним из главных достижений в составе Общественного совета Арман Абдралилов назвал включение такого целевого индикатора как независимый Глобальный индекс кибербезопасности.

В итоге, несмотря на множество проблем, в Казахстане начинает появляться новый рынок информационной безопасности вместе с новыми игроками. В ЦАРКА признаются, что после волны их разоблачительных публикаций далеко не все компании как частные, так и государственные, хотя с ними работать. Однако, намного лучше быть одним из игроков на растущем рынке, чем монополистом на пустом. И это большая победа.



Что у нас?

В Беларуси ситуация во многом схожая. Да, мы существенно выше Казахстана в Глобальном индексе киберготовности — 39 место. Однако, по оценкам Александра Сушко из Group-IB у 50–60% предприятий отсутствуют специалисты по кибербезопасности. Много вопросов и к нормативно-правовой базе. Однако, есть и положительные примеры, как выстраивание финансового CERTа Нацбанком РБ.

Организаторы Belarus IGF приглашают всех желающих обсудить тему кибербезопасности на Форуме по управлению интернетом, который пройдет 3 октября в Minsk Marriott Hotel. Вот лишь часть вопросов, которые будут затронуты на сессии:

- угрозы для государства и простых интернет-пользователей;
- «ландшафт» угроз в байнете и профилактика правонарушений;
- цифровое доверие: утопия или движение всех заинтересованных сторон?
- стратегия информационной безопасности в Беларуси: быть или не быть?
- социальные сети: зло или добро?
- контроль виртуальных границ в Интернете и многое другое.

«Мы убеждены, что развитие интернета должно быть общим делом. Сейчас мы во многом повторяем путь коллег из Казахстана, когда представители бизнеса должны брать на себя и нагрузку некоммерческих организаций, и популярность, и, отчасти, медиа, чтобы развитие интернета шло в ногу со временем, — говорит генеральный директор компании hoster.by, которая выступает неизменным организатором Belarus IGF. — Поэтому мы приглашаем всех желающих бесплатно принять участие в Форуме и окупиться в теме не только кибербезопасности, но и открытых данных, IoT, гражданской активности. Кроме нас с вами никто не сделает белорусский интернет лучше».

10:59 В США есть карты передозировок, а в РБ не хотят знать о загрязнении воздуха

26.09.2018

Уже 3 октября на Форуме по управлению интернетом Belarus IGF-2018 будет возможность из первых рук узнать все о степени готовности национального портала открытых данных. Пока известно, что заработать он должен уже в начале 2019 года. А пока можем лишь строить предположения о том, какие именно данные там будут собраны, кому они будут релевантны и насколько точны.

В том, что Беларусь очень поздно создает свой официальный портал открытых данных, можно найти свои преимущества. Во всем мире собран колоссальный опыт относительно сбора, обработки и использования этой информации. Недавно Европейская комиссия даже выпустила объемный [документ с рекомендациями](#) для порталов открытых данных, который по сути является руководством по их созданию.

В то же время десятки городов в Европе, Азии, Америке многие годы создают потрясающие интерактивные карты с тысячами параметров — от степени загрязнения воздуха по районам до показателей раздельного сбора отходов. На основе открытых данных создаются прибыльные стартапы, полезные приложения и онлайн-сервисы для жителей мегаполисов, планы развития микрорайонов и целых регионов.



Алина Родачинская

Эксперт, спикер, активная участница сообщества «Открытые данные. Беларусь»



«До прошлого Форума по управлению интернетом в Беларуси не было ни одного прецедента, когда госсектор, бизнес, и НКО собрались бы вместе и поговорили о том, что все мы хотим видеть в качестве открытых данных, — комментирует Алина Родачинская из сообщества «Открытые данные. Беларусь». Именно она будет модератором тематической сессии на IGF. — Это было первое публичное событие по теме и оно прошло очень удачно, потому что у нас были представлены все стороны. В этот год мы ждем еще более тесного взаимодействия».

Менее половины национальных порталов знают, кто их пользователи

Такой вывод содержится в уже упомянутых выше рекомендациях Еврокомиссии. В Беларуси есть шанс не наступить на эти грабли и формировать датасеты (наборы данных для публикации) в привязке к тому, какая именно информация востребована.

«Это стало как раз одним из главных итогов дискуссии на прошедшем IGF — выяснить, какие данные интересны белорусским пользователям, бизнесу и академическому сообществу в первую очередь. Другими словами, наладить связь между поставщиком open data в лице государства и потребителями. Ведь сбор, унификация, проверка и анонимизация данных является очень затратным процессом, — продолжает Алина Родачинская. — Мы проводили это исследование с упором на бизнес-аудиторию, так как именно она является тем, что в разработке IT-продуктов называется «early adopters». То есть люди, которые могут первыми начать пользоваться продуктом и имеют понимание, что им это нужно. Совместно с участниками панельной дискуссии мы разработали анкету, которую разослали по всем доступным нам каналам. Результаты передали разработчикам концепции портала и в Министерство информации».

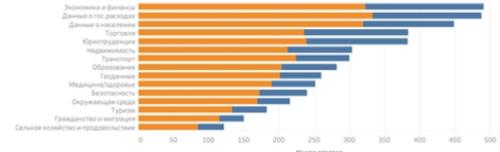
Результаты онлайн-исследования спроса на открытые данные в Беларуси (2017г.). Проведено сообществом «Открытые данные. Беларусь» совместно с компанией [Light Well Organization](#), разработчиком концепции и технического задания для [государственного портала открытых данных](#).

Сейчас идет второй этап разработки портала, который включает не только создание сайта с каталогами и рубрикой, но также выстраивание работы поставщиков информации. Ведь теперь они будут обязаны предоставлять информацию в формате, соответствующем требованиям государственного интернет-ресурса и подходящем под международное определение открытых данных — т.е. должны быть подробными, детализированными, машиночитаемыми, бесплатными и неограниченными для использования.

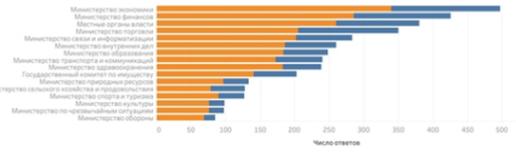
Также идет работа над соответствующим законодательством, так как в текущих нормативно-правовых актах просто не существует определения, что такое открытые данные. Открытым остается вопрос и с подготовкой сотрудников госорганов к наполнению портала, и с образовательными программами в области data science. В рамках дискуссии на IGF планируется предложить программы по обмену опытом с коллегами из стран-соседей.

«Мы очень надеемся, что от государства будет на это спрос, — делится Алина. — Хотелось бы, чтобы запуск портала проходил без негативного фидбека. Мы как сообщество очень хотели бы помочь в этом. Поэтому и пригласили принять участие в дискуссии в рамках IGF представителей минсвязи, бизнеса, который использует open data, а также главу представительства международной финансовой корпорации. Также приглашаем [принять участие](#) в секции всех желающих, кому интересна эта тема».

Какие открытые данные могли бы помочь вам в работе?



Данные каких министерств вам нужны?



На графике отображены только ответы, набравшие более 50 упоминаний.

Используйте фильтр, чтобы увидеть распределение ответов в зависимости от позиции респондента.

От имени организации

От своего имени

От имени организации

От своего имени

Бессчетные возможности подсчитанных данных

Когда в США появился в 2009 году портал открытых данных, в нем было всего 47 датасетов. Сейчас их более 200 000 и это число быстро растет. Главные драйверы роста — востребованность, точность и простота использования данных. По мере появления хорошо подготовленных «наборов» они питают общий объем информации как кислород, раздувающий пламя, взаимодействуя между собой и формируя новые датасеты. Более того, чем больше данных собирается из разных источников, тем они чище.

Не уходя далеко от темы пламени — потрясающий пример использования открытых данных появился в нью-йоркских пожарных. Разработанный для них инструмент [Firecast](#) непрерывно агрегирует более 7500 факторов риска возгораний из 17 различных источников. Итог — каждый день пожарный департамент города получает выписку из 15 наиболее уязвимых объектов в каждом из районов, а точность пожарных инспекций повысилась на 20%. Но главную цель разработчики видят в спасении сотен жизней простых горожан и пожарных в долгосрочной перспективе.

Есть бесчисленное количество не таких сложных, но не менее интересных примеров: на портале открытых данных Амстердама, например, можно изучить полную географию бомбардировок города во время Второй мировой войны. Желающие купить или арендовать квартиру в Берлине могут оценить онлайн уровень шума не только любого здания в городе, но даже увидеть разницу в зависимости от фасада. Но готовы ли в Беларуси к такой открытости?

Мы предпочитаем не знать о загрязненности окружающей среды

К такому парадоксальному выводу пришли исследователи из белорусского стартапа, производящего дозиметры степени загрязненности воздуха. Правда это касается в первую очередь тех, кто уже живет в не самых экологически благополучных районах.

Опасения относительно использования открытых данных в экологических вопросах высказывает и государство. В районы с плохой репутацией перестают селиться люди с хорошим достатком и район «проседает» еще больше. С одной стороны, у людей появляется выбор, с другой — как эта информация повлияет на людей, которые не имеют возможности переехать?

Опыт других стран говорит скорее в пользу open data. Открытые данные стоят в центре уникального [проекта](#) по развитию самого неблагополучного района Лондона. А [портал города Цинциннати](#), который является одним из самых объемных и системных в мире и позволяет увидеть десятки факторов, влияющих на жизнь районов, включает даже данные о всех случаях передозировки героином. Да, тоже в привязке к карте города. К слову, эти данные использовали для улучшения работы станций скорой помощи.

«У всех нас будет много работы»

«В следующем году у нас точно будет портал открытых данных. И потом у всех, включая государство, бизнес, общество, журналистов, академического сообщества, будет много работы, — подводит итог Алина Родачинская. — Появление портала — не финальная, а скорее начальная точка. Плюс в том, что мы можем смотреть на мировой опыт, тенденции, такие документы как Хартия открытых данных, где собираются лучшие практики. Например, еще год назад Хартия провозглашала главным принципом open by default. То есть все, что не является государственной, персональной или коммерческой тайной, должно быть открыто. Но теперь уже Хартия говорит, что публикация должна быть on demand, то есть надо понимать потребности, чтобы открывать в первую очередь то, что нужно».

Организаторы Belarus IGF приглашают всех желающих принять участие в дискуссии, которая во многом определит уровень open data, образования и осведомленности общества в области данных, а также развитие интернета на ближайшие годы в целом. Участие в Форуме бесплатное, но требуется [регистрация](#).

База данных, орудие убийства и возможность: как люди видят интернет?

16 октября 2018 в 09:00
*На правах рекламы

3 октября в Minsk Marriott Hotel прошел Форум по управлению интернетом Belarus IGF-2018. Почти пятьсот человек приняло участие в настоящем «мозговом штурме». Некоторые мнения и цифры с самого народного совещания о байнете в нашем обзоре.

Интернет вышел из зоны ответственности «технарей»

«Нет другой конференции, которая бы так полно отвечала на вопрос, в какую сторону развивать интернет. Только здесь есть о чем поговорить одновременно айтишникам, городским активистам, чиновникам, бизнесменам, правозащитникам, киберсыщикам и простым интернет-пользователям. Не существует центра управления или универсальных решений. Но ясно одно: интернет — слишком важная часть нашей жизни в век информации, чтобы доверить его развитие кому-то одному» — сказал организатор IGF, директор hoster.by Сергей Павлишев.



Один недовольный пользователь со смартфоном может угрожать репутации компании

— предупредила аудиторию тематической сессии директор репутационного агентства SbyS Марина Рощина. Тема оказалась актуальной для белорусского бизнеса — участники охотно делились собственными историями. Так, на сайте крупного немецкого производителя мебели фурнитуры в доменной зоне .BY долгое время размещалась фотография певицы Кончиты Вурст в фривольной форме. Это была месть киберсквоттера, зарегистрировавшего товарный знак немецкой компании в качестве доменного имени — после того, как та отказалась вести с ним переговоры.



Минское «гетто активистов» и нестоличные «белые вороны»

«В Сети люди голосуют рублем за желаемые изменения, — рассказала во время панельной дискуссии на тему гражданской активности руководитель проектов журнала «Имена» Юлия Бобруйская. — Даже мой папа, который никогда не верил в благотворительность, в какой-то момент подписался и сделал платеж». За 2,5 года существования журнала 22 000 его читателей «проголосовало» внушительными 600 тысячами долларов. Похожая статистика и у краудфандинговой платформы «Улей»: 27 500 членов сообщества и 650 успешных проектов за 3 года.

«СМИ стоят на месте, большинство переходов дают социальные сети. Из 35 петиций 20 имеют положительный результат, а тех, кто подписал хотя бы одну, у нас 200 000 человек», — сказал Владимир Ковалин, автор и руководитель веб-платформы «Удобный город» (petitions.by).

Граждане так активны, что Белорусская ассоциация журналистов написала об этом социальном явлении, сопроводив заголовком «Диванные войска идут в атаку». Но это в «минском „гетто“ активистов», как выразилась участница из зала. А что за пределами столицы? «В регионах активисты боятся реакции соседей, потому что там не любят „белых ворон“. В Минске легко затеряться: я — городской сумасшедший и до сих пор живу, — рассуждал блогер Антон Мотолько. — Онлайн-активизм позволяет что-то делать, оставаюсь анонимным. Для регионов это большая тема именно из-за того, что это локальное сообщество слишком локальное».



Белорусские IoT-решения, которые просто завораживают

— так описал свои ощущения от технологии беспилотного карьерного самосвала Александр Ботвинник, помощник генерального директора по информационным технологиям в ОАО «БЕЛАЗ» на секции «Интернет вещей (IoT)». «Один карьерный самосвал генерирует до двух гигабайт информации в год, передавая 2000 сигналов, — рассказал Александр. — Это умная машина, но сейчас каждый автомобиль, сходящий с конвейера — умный».

Среди «умных» машин есть настоящие гении. Топ-менеджер группы компаний Gurtam Александр Кувшинов привел впечатляющие цифры о флагманском продукте под названием Wialon: к этой платформе спутникового мониторинга и телематики сейчас подключено почти два миллиона автомобилей по всему миру.

IoT-технологии уже работают на нас: датчики «умных» домов, «умные» компостеры в троллейбусах, мониторящие лес дроны и многое другое. Доход от ключевых IoT-внедрений в Беларуси составил 33 миллиона долларов пару лет назад, а к 2020 году ожидается расширение рынка до 67 миллионов.



ЕРИП вне закона?

«ЕРИП оперирует нашими с вами данными, но в стране нет закона, регулирующего этот процесс, — таким примером проиллюстрировал проблему персональных данных в Беларуси руководитель проекта по развитию бизнеса в РБ из Group-IB Александр Сушко. — Европейский закон о персональных данных GDPR — это не юридическая интервенция, а технологическое превосходство, которое привело к пониманию того, что этот вопрос должен регулироваться. У нас пока нет ни превосходства, ни понимания».

«Закона нет, но его планируют подготовить, — прокомментировал ситуацию директор «Дата прайваси офис»

Сергей Воронкевич. — Кроме отсутствия закона проблемой является отношение самих белорусов, считающих персональные данные юридическим вопросом, далеким от их бытовых ситуаций. Между тем, никто не застрахован от получения e-mail- и смс-рассылок, утечки персональных данных и их использования мошенниками».

Демонизированный «Белстат»

На дискуссии об открытых данных обсуждали скорое появление национального портала данной тематики, действующую общегосударственную автоматизированную информационную систему (ОАИС) и сайт «Белстата». «Будущий портал — это приложение в ОАИС с единственной задачей — стать хорошим поисковиком, — сказал первый заместитель директора РУП «Национальный центр электронных услуг» Сергей Руднев.

Алексей Иванкин, сооснователь украинского сервиса мониторинга регистрационных данных компаний и судебных решений Opendatobot, посоветовал коллегам наполнять портал наборами данных, связанных с жизнью и безопасностью граждан: «Людей интересует пожарная инспекция в их школе, эпидемиологическая ситуация и криминогенная обстановка в районе. Как только вы начнете размещать эти данные, у вас будут миллионы пользователей».

Представитель «Белстата» Вячеслав Проволоцкий объяснил, почему после запуска портала у его коллег будет много работы: «Звучащая в адрес „Белстата“ критика о том, что информацию трудно достать, наверное, оправдана. Но мы ничего не прячем, просто инструментарий поиска на сайте не соответствует требованиям. Национальный портал, я уверен, будет хорошим, но собирать информацию все равно будем мы».



Преступность уходит в виртуальный мир

«Скоро убийства будут совершаться в сети интернет, там уже есть доведение до самоубийства, в частности «Синий кит», — сказал на заседании по кибербезопасности Алексей Валеско, старший следователь управления по расследованию преступлений против информационной безопасности и интеллектуальной собственности главного следственного управления СК РБ. За неполных два года киберпреступность в сфере хищений с использованием ИТ выросла на 69%, а случаев несанкционированного доступа стало больше на 175%.

Евгений Липлянин, сотрудник Оперативно-аналитического центра при Президенте РБ, рассказал о готовящейся Концепции национальной кибербезопасности: «Документ, разработанный с привлечением государственных органов — МВД, СК и ОАЦ — обязательно будет открыт, чтобы белорусское и мировое сообщество высказало свое мнение».

Белорусский Форум поднимает не все вопросы, которые актуальны для глобального IGF. К сожалению или к счастью, мы пока не говорим о фейковых новостях или равенстве полов. Но стоит согласиться, что одно лишь техническое сообщество или регуляторы не смогут эффективно решать весь круг проблем. Для кого-то Форум остается площадкой неудобных вопросов, для кого-то — единственным цивилизованным путем развития интернета. Каким бы ни было ваше мнение по любой из затронутых проблем — ждем вас на Belarus IGF в следующем году.

**We will be glad to see you
at Belarus IGF next year!**

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