

arm **IGF** 2016

# Armenian Internet Governance Forum

Հայկական Ինտերնետ  
կառավարման համաժողով

October 5, 2016  
Yerevan, Armenia

**Internet governance for  
sustainable and inclusive  
development**

<http://armigf.am> #armigf2016

organizers



Ministry of Transport  
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DIGITAL REPORT

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## What is IGC?

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The Internet Governance Council of the Republic of Armenia (IGC) is founded by the Government of the Republic of Armenia in order to develop proposals and suggestions as well as contribute to the solutions for Internet governance related issues in the Republic of Armenia. The official website is <http://igc.am/>.

IGC is a Multi-stakeholder advisory body including members from Government, Civil Society, Private Sector, Technical Community and Academia. The Chair of IGC is the Deputy Minister of Transport, Communication and Information Technologies and the Secretariat is the Internet Society of Armenia.

Aimed at solving the Internet governance issues the IGC has the following functions:

- 1) Organizing discussions on global Internet Governance Forum (IGF) issues, Internet Governance principles, challenges arising as a result of Internet development. Development of approaches based on the discussions, their inclusion in the project proposals for the Government of the Republic of Armenia, come forward with draft legislative proposals and other legal acts.
- 2) Cooperation with the Secretariat of the global IGF, provision of current approaches of the IGC, organizing of discussions adapting these approaches and proposals on changing or developing new legal acts.
- 3) Organizing public hearings, regarding the approaches of Internet governance proposed by international or intergovernmental bodies in order to form approaches of the Republic of Armenia on their basis and presenting them in corresponding international or regional bodies where the IGC also participates.

- 4) Providing suggestions and comments of the IGC to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia on issues considered in other international or regional organizations.
- 5) Facilitating the participation of IGC representatives in the Internet Governance Forum, providing the guidelines of the official approach of the IGC.
- 6) Facilitating the exchange of best practices among academic, scientific and technical centers and implementation of this experience.
- 7) Providing consultations to all Departments of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on issues of current and coming worldwide development of Internet.
- 8) Provision of public information to the Armenian Internet community on emerging issues related to the Internet development.
- 9) Promoting the development of human capacity to manage the Internet usage with the involvement of the potential of local experts.

## What is ArmIGF?

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The Armenian Internet Governance Forum (ArmIGF) is a national IGF initiative organized by the Multi Stakeholder Internet Governance Council of the Republic of Armenia with the support of the Ministry of Transport, Communication and Information Technologies of the Republic of Armenia and the Internet Society of Armenia.

The main objectives of the forum are:

- to provide an open and transparent platform for all stakeholder groups
- to bring up and discuss the Internet governance related issues
- to give the floor to the wide community
- to deliver the messages to the policy makers

The members of the Organizational Committee are:

<b>N</b>	<b>Name, Title</b>	<b>Stakeholder Group</b>
1.	Gagik Tadevosyan Deputy Minister of Transport and Communication of RA, IGC Chair, ArmIGF OrgCommittee Co-Chair	Government
2.	Gagik Grigoryan Head of the Staff at the Ministry of Transport and Communication of RA	Government
3.	Igor Mkrtumyan Internet Society of Armenia President, ArmIGF OrgCommittee Co-Chair	Civil Society
4.	Grigori Saghyan Internet Society of Armenia Vice President, IGC Secretary	Civil Society
5.	Lianna Galstyan Internet Society of Armenia Board Member, IGC PR Officer	Civil Society
6.	Hayk Chobanyan UITE Deputy Director	Business
7.	Vladimir Sahakyan Director of IIAP National Academy of Sciences of RA	Academia
8.	Vahan Hovsepyan ARMIX Foundation Director	Technical Community
9.	Tigran Harutyunyan Noyan Tapan News Agency	Mass Media
10.	Samvel Martirosyan iDitord	New Media Expert

## ArmIGF 2016 Milestones

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The decision to organize the second annual Armenian IGF (ArmIGF 2016) in October was made in April 2016 by the Internet Governance Council of the Republic of Armenia.

It was suggested to publish at the official website (<http://armigf.am/>) the topics agreed by IGC members as well as envisage opportunity to add topics proposed by larger community.

In June 2016, the voting process for the most interesting and up-to-date topics was announced. The announcement was sent through ISOC members' mailing list, Union of IT Enterprises mailing list, through Mass Media and Social Networks.

Based on the voting results, in July 2016 the Program Group within the Organizational Committee prepared the draft agenda and started the work on inviting panelists, moderators, rapporteurs, plenary session presenters. The Committee worked on obtaining funding necessary to organize the event.

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# ArmIGF 2016 Program

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ArmIGF 2016 took place on October 5, 2016 in Yerevan, Armenia. The event was aimed to be a capacity-building event, as well as a space for discussions on Internet governance emerging issues, challenges and define the way forward.

The theme of the forum was "**Internet Governance for Sustainable and Inclusive development**". It was a one-day event with plenary and panel sessions program.



09:00	<b>Registration</b>
09:30	<b>Opening Keynotes</b>
10:00	<b>IT labor market challenges</b> Speech
10:20	<b>Post-regulation of existing OTT services</b> Session
11:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>
12:00	<b>.huy IDN ccTLD update</b> Speech
12:15	<b>Social networks as a business tool</b> Session
13:30	<b>Personal data protection live implementation</b> Speech
14:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>
15:00	<b>Post-Transition IANA (PTI)</b> Speech
15:15	<b>Cybersecurity: Current key priority</b> Session
16:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>
16:50	<b>Capacity development for IG – Learning and engagement opportunities</b> Speech
17:15	<b>Against fake information sources</b> Session
18:15	<b>Conclusions and Final Remarks</b>

## Opening Keynotes

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### Vahan Martirosyan

Minister of Transport, Communication and Information Technologies of Armenia



The second Armenian Internet Governance Forum started with a speech of MTCIT Minister Mr. Vahan Martirosyan. Mr. Martirosyan welcomed the conference organizers, participants and guests and noted that the Armenian Internet Governance Forum is a good example of efficient collaboration of state, public and private organizations.

In his speech the Minister announced that the Government has declared the development of information technologies as one of the priorities of the country economic development and is ready to contribute all efforts for key reforms of this sector of the economy. According to his statement the ministry's attention will focus primarily on the Armenian content and its proliferation, and this should be provided by the work of as government agencies as well of private organizations and individuals. Vahan Martirosyan expressed confidence that Armenia is a leader in the field of Internet governance primarily due to the Armenian professionals and their wide interaction with international colleagues.

**“ Armenian Internet Governance Forum is a good example of efficient collaboration of state, public and private organizations.**

## Michael Yakushev

ICANN Vice President

ICANN Vice President Michael Yakushev made a welcoming address at the conference. He sent his congratulatory message to Armenian Internet community and highlighted the importance of launch of the Armenian IDN .huyj. Mr. Yakushev stressed that Armenia is one of the leading countries in Internet governance. The evidence is the multistakeholder Internet Governance Council, where participants from government, civil society and business sector are involved. Mr. Yakushev expressed hope that Armenian researchers, experts and businessmen will be more actively involved in strategy of Internet governance and will promote active discussions and advance of Internet governance.



Mr. Yakushev noted that this time the conference comes forward in a different format. It is more compact and saturated with interesting presentations and speakers.

**“We had a very successful cooperation last year and we expect it will have positive results this year as well.**”

## Frédéric Donck

Internet Society

European Regional Bureau Director



Mr. Frédéric Donck congratulated Armenian Internet community with the second national IGF. In his speech, he referred to the importance of Internet content saying that there

**“ It is possible that the next Facebook or Twitter may just appear in Armenia.**

are countries where people have free access to the Internet, but do not use it considering it not important. Therefore Mr. Donck proposed to make substantial investments in the content infrastructure of the Internet. In his speech he noted that it is possible that the next Facebook or Twitter may just appear in Armenia, approving the wide opportunity of Internet. Frédéric Donck also expressed the opinion that it is necessary to create an environment that will widely support innovations, and for that process there is a need to involve not only professionals, but also well-known active users of the Internet. This will also facilitate the penetration of the Internet into wide public circles.

## Maxim Burtikov

RIPE NCC External Relations Officer

Maxim Burtikov stated that his organization was pleased to support the Armenian IGF and appreciated the growth and involvement of the local Internet community in the Internet governance in recent years.



He praised the fact that the Armenian technical community has managed to build a significant basis, which resulted in the creation of an atmosphere of cooperation between the technical community and the government.

Mr. Burtikov stated that RIPE NCC is supporting such meetings in many countries of the world, the importance of which is once again clearly felt in the organization of the Armenian IGF. He said that they are ready to continue supporting meetings, conferences, training courses for the Armenian community and Armenian experts. Mr. Burtikov ended his speech stating that plans and expectations for future cooperation with Armenia are great.

## Grigori Saghyan

Vice-President of ISOC Armenia, Secretary of the Internet Governance Council

In his speech Mr. Saghyan emphasized the importance of continuity of IGF and thanked the Minister of Transport, Communication and Information Technologies as well as all those present for their participation. He stressed that the Internet Governance Council (IGC) was established on multi-stakeholder principles in order to quickly respond to Internet-related emerging issues by specialists of the field.

Mr. Saghyan also noted that the agenda of the Forum was created by online participation of IGC members and Internet community.



**“ Internet Governance Council (IGC) was established on multi-stakeholder principles in order to quickly respond to Internet-related emerging issues by specialists of the field.**

## IT Labor Market Challenges

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### Bagrat Yengibaryan

Enterprise Incubator Foundation Director



Mr. Yengibaryan started his speech by presenting the Enterprise Incubator Foundation (EIF), established in 2002 within the framework of the World Bank’s “Enterprise Incubator” project.

Acting as a cross-point for all entities in the sector—public and private

institutions, international organizations and government agencies, major multinationals and small startups, the EIF brings them together to act jointly towards the ultimate goal of ICT excellence.

Then Mr. Yengibaryan made the Armenian IT industry overview stating that in 2015 there were 450 companies (12% increase from 2014), more than 50 new companies were registered, \$560 mln total revenue was received in software & internet services (17.7% growth from 2014).

Mr. Yengibaryan stressed the necessity of high level educational infrastructure in IT field and noted that out of existing 60 Universities 15 have strong IT and High Tech Specialization. Some of them are State Engineering University of Armenia (SEUA), Yerevan State University (YSU), American University of Armenia (AUA), European Regional Academy (ERA), Russian-Armenian (Slavonic) University (RAU), Yerevan State University of Architecture and Construction (YSUAC), French Higher Institute of Engineering in Armenia (FHIEA).

In academic year 2014-2015 a total of 9352 students were enrolled in departments related to informational and high tech specializations, which constitutes 11.71% of total student population. Per his estimation the IT sector has about 15,000 employees and the highest salaries. However, in order to sustain the growth based on the high quality labor force, Armenia currently faces the issue of providing sufficient supply.

The number of graduates with IT specializations annually closely coincides with the annual demand in the overall market, but only 45% of the graduates consider or qualify to be employed in the sector, thus, creating a quantitative imbalance of workforce.



The misbalance is: about 900 graduates being employed, while about 2000 new specialists demanded.

Mr. Yengibaryan described the innovation ecosystem of Armenia: Gyumri Technology Center (GTC) with 100% occupancy rate with local and international companies, more than 2000 people trained in GTC, more than 50 companies received business development consultancy and laboratories in field of Engineering and Multimedia and Vanadzor Technology Center (VTC) with more than 50 companies received business development consultancy, more than 25 teams received Assistance in Establishment of startup technological teams and more than 600 beneficiaries involved in the training programs conducted at VTC.

He also listed some of the successful startups and some of the Armenia made products such as PicsArt, Shadowmatic, JOOMAG, Codefighters, TEAMABLE, SOLOLEARN.

## Post-regulation of existing OTT services

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### **Panelists:**

- *Frédéric Donck*, Internet Society European Regional Bureau Director
- *Yuriy Kargapolov*, UA NIC
- *Vahram Martirosyan*, Zangi
- *Anush Begloyan*, French University
- *Thomas Mazejian*, Vivacell

**Moderator:** *Grigori Saghyan*, ISOC Armenia

**Rapporteur:** *Aram Verdyan*, CrossNet



Before the advent of the Internet it was only the telecommunication network owner who was able to connect two points of the network by means of the technical facilities meanwhile charging a fee proportional to minutes of communication. An analogy can be drawn with the exclusive owner of a road network who owns also all means of transportation of goods using these roads.

With the advent of the Internet network the owner started to provide its network to other players. At first it was a dial-up service. Later Skype and Viber came into being and started to use the telecom network for the same services as the owner of the network. Like the analogy of the transport network the roads were in property of the owner but other players began to transport goods by their own cars using these roads without paying

anything to the owner of the road. And the better the road the larger volumes started to be carried by other players' cars for free.

**“ As the essence of telecom networks is changing the definition of the telecom networks is also to be changed.**

Thanks to the competition operators started to improve their networks with simultaneous decrease in the cost of service, which led to the increase in the number of

players who started to use operator's network. The services provided by OTT providers like Skype and Viber are more demanded as they provide better secrecy, privacy. For example Viber allows you to code and cipher your traffic from a-point to b-point better than any other service can provide today.

The operator makes investments but its revenue is decreasing.

Mr. Saghayn raised a question on who are the other players and the answer was:

Over The Top – the provision of services by operators' networks for the access to the Internet – Skype, Viber, WhatsApp, Telegram provides unique ID for any Internet user and allow these users to communicate with each other using the network of the operator.

OTT TV – servers that provide access to video content in real time requires enormous bandwidth within the operator's network.

It may happen so that the operator simply does not



have money not only to develop but also to exploit its network. As a result the following relevant issues come forth:

- If no action is taken when this will happen?
- What measures should be taken to develop the growth of telecom networks in Armenia?

One of the major questions is whether the coexistence of network owners and owners of OTT services is possible. Then Mr. Saghyan presented the

statistics of the current situation and forecast of mobile network users, which is steadily increasing. In 2016 we'll have 5 bln users out of 7-8 bln of world population. In 2019 we'll have 2.6 bln of smartphone users. The OTT services are possible only on smartphones.

Anush Begloian (French University) revealed her view on GSM and OTT operators. She told that both sides are well aware that the GSM will come out of the market. The integration between OTT and operators of networks takes time. The only point for business growth of GSM operators is the Internet. Otherwise they will not be able to make money and have revenues.

As the essence of telecom networks is changing the definition of the telecom networks is also to be changed. The development of the network should be redefined. We should understand what we mean saying the development of the network.

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**“ Operators don't exclude that in future OTTs should pay for renting the operator's network.**

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**“ GSM operators will continue to lose money if they continue to keep their GSM networks. Solution should only be possible after passing to LTE, when the entire network will be based on IP technology.**

Grigori Saghyan stated that "The Law on Electronic Communications" in Armenia was developed in 2003-2004.

It regulates interconnection overlooking the peering, which leads to the creation of unequal conditions: when the price of e.164 calls from abroad is set by the regulator while there is no such restriction for OTT services. Given the foregoing, it is necessary to revise the law.



The OTT service providers are operating without a license, as a result of which local companies not using geographic

numbering series find themselves in unequal competitive conditions. It is necessary to clarify the status of calls by Skype-out, Viber-out service from RA territory to RA territory in e.164 numbering licensed networks.

Vahram Martirosyan (Zangi) talked about interconnection which has limitations. In our country there is a partial limitation. For example, the price for connection to Armenia from outside starts from 18 cents. There will be huge losses for budget. He told that we are on the same level with other countries. We have lost millions of dollars because of that limitation.

"Zangi" company is cooperating with Russian and Kazakhstan GSM operators providing its platform.

Thomas Mazejian (VivaCell) pointed out that each company has its own approach. We are selling smartphones, we are selling data. In his opinion operators should try to collaborate with OTTs. But the time hasn't come yet.

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**“ The country, the local government, the regulator must decide what they are trying to achieve: competition, innovation, user protection. Depending on the objective the solution might be different.**

They should find ways to collaborate in some years. He told they don't exclude that in future OTTs should pay for renting the operator's network.

Since 2013 the "VivaCell" company bears 10 billion dram annual losses and the increase of losses is accelerated. For 2016 the forecast of losses is 14 billion dram.

Mr. Saghyan reminded that Beeline is cooperating with WhatsUp getting \$3 for each subscriber in Armenia. Probably it is the way of making money for operators. To this Beeline representative told that 35% of all subscribers on "Beeline" network uses smartphones and the number is steadily growing. They keep analyzing the situation but don't take an action.

Yuri Kargapolov (Ukraine) shared his view that the situation when operator is losing money is a standard situation. There is no way out of this situation. There is a need to change the paradigm to LTE. In GSM network the OTT advance is impossible. GSM operators will continue to lose money if they continue to keep their GSM networks. Problem resolution should only be possible after passing to LTE, when the work of the entire network will be based on IP technology.

Frédéric Donck concluded that in each country the situation is different and the solution is not the same. The country, the local government, the regulator must decide what they are trying to achieve: competition, innovation, user protection. Depending on the objective the solution might be different.

## .huy IDN ccTLD update

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### Lianna Galstyan

ISOC Armenia Board Member

Ms. Galstyan briefed the participants about the initiative and the launch of the Armenian IDN .huy.

She noted that by the ICANN Board of Directors resolution as of November 20, 2014 Internet Society of Armenia (ISOC AM)



Armenian Heritage

received the right to manage the IDN ccTLD .huy. Thereafter, the policy for the registration of domain names in that zone was developed and it was announced the phases of domain name registration in accordance with the world experience. In particular, in the Sunrise period the state institutions, trademark owners and trade name organizations had priority of registration. This phase lasted five months during which about 200 applications were received. Then the Landrush phase started providing the opportunity for all interested parties to submit their applications for any domain name. The above-mentioned phase lasted two months followed by the general availability phase started in April 2016.

**We should support  
“.huy” Armenian IDN  
initiative worldwide.**

In her speech, noting the number of records done in the .huy TLD, Ms. Galstyan touched upon the activities envisaged by the Internet Society of Armenia aiming to development of that TLD.

The list of activities and action items includes close cooperation with the Ministry of Diaspora, a large-scale work with diverse stakeholders and



## Social Networks as a Business Tool

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*Social networks are no longer just a place to spend time...*

### Panelists:

- *Matvey Alekseev*, Rambler&Co
- *Marina Mkhitarian*, Kolba Lab, UNDP
- *Shushan Harutyunyan*, IPSC

**Moderator:** *Vahan Hovsepyan*, Armix Foundation

**Rapporteur:** *Ani Dallakyan*, student at RAU

- ***What are the perspectives of social networks in our reality?***



With this question the moderator Vahan Hovsepyan started the session.

Participants of the session expressed various points of views on this issue. Some of them pointed out that social networks have an android-becoming tendency today.

Marina Mkhitarian, one of the panelists of the session, mentioned that it is better to use a social network as a partner, rather than as a tool.

Mr. Matvey Alekseev argued in his speech that social network is an information platform that is subject to almost no rule. In order to manage it, it's important to coordinate fist of all with the state, as it is impossible to manage the social network at the same time promoting business development in the same area.

Some of the participants asked Mr. Alekseev whether it is mandatory to have local social network to promote

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**“ Social Network is an information platform that is subject to almost no rule.**

*Matvey Alekseev*

business development. Mr. Alekseev responded that it is possible if there is a desire, but it is not compulsory and it is also possible to create a platform in other social network and work on it.

The other panelist - Shushan Harutyunyan also responded to the same question. In her opinion, making use of other networks is more expensive than having any local, i.e. Armenian platform. She emphasized the necessity of creating and developing a culture of using the social networks and the Internet for individual users. Social networks are not just a tool for business; they also shape individuality in interpersonal relationships. That is the reason why it is crucial to develop such culture teaching people how to make use of social networks. Social networks also play a vital role in politics. Social networks help in accumulating big data about people that should be used for good purposes.

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**“ Social networks are not just a tool for business; they also shape our individuality in interpersonal relationships.**

*Shushan Harutyunyan*



Shushan also mentioned in her speech that the average network user is worried about his/her

privacy, people are worried to lose control over their privacy in the near future. In some countries the society even agrees to have more strict rules

of using the Internet thus to reduce the possibility of terroristic attacks through network.



Marina Mkhitarian noted the need to create a network over which the community will have a trust.

She also mentioned that as it happens with

all innovations, social networks have also come to break the old stereotypes and create new tools for business development

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**“ Social networks are better to be used as a partner, rather than as a tool.**

*Marina Mkhitarian*

## Personal Data Protection Live Implementation

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### Gevorg Hayrapetyan

Head of Administrative Proceedings' Department of the Personal Data Protection Agency

Gevorg Hayrapetyan started his presentation by statement that Personal Data Protection in Armenia previously was based on the 2002 Law on Personal /individual/ Data Protection. However, it didn't provide a mechanism of implementation. The new Law adopted (The RA Law on Personal Data Protection in 2015) is more related to the present situation and provides a mechanism for implementation. According to the Law the personal data is any data that permits to identify a person. It concerns data written on a paper or any other media or in the Internet. Any data permitting to identify a person is subject to the Law. The RA Constitution also contains the clause concerning data protection: Everyone shall have the right to protection of data concerning him/her. Such data shall be processed fairly for purposes clearly prescribed by Law, with consent of the person concerned or without such consent if another legitimate basis prescribed by Law is present.

Mr. Hayrapetyan said that the following main concepts are used in the Law



on Personal Data Protection (Article 3): personal data, data on personal life, biometric personal data, special category personal

data, and publicly available personal data.

## ՀՀ Սահմանադրություն *The RA Constitution*

### Հոդված 34 (Article 34)

**Յուրաքանչյուր ոք ունի իրեն վերաբերող տվյալների պաշտպանության իրավունք:**

*(Everyone shall have the right to protection of data concerning him/her.)*

**Անձնական տվյալների մշակումը պետք է կատարվի բարեխղճորեն, օրենքով սահմանված նպատակով, անձի համաձայնությամբ կամ առանց այդ համաձայնության՝ օրենքով սահմանված այլ իրավաչափ հիմքի առկայությամբ:**

*(Such data shall be processed fairly for purposes clearly prescribed by law, with consent of the person concerned or without such consent if another legitimate basis prescribed by law is present.)*

A survey conducted by the Personal Data Protection Agency among the population gave the following results: 46% didn't hear about the Personal Data Protection Law

and has no opinion on the matter and 16% didn't care about their privacy.

The popular data includes first and second name, date of birth, place of residence, e-mail and phone number and people are readily provide that information. But sometimes they give out such data about their life as health, sexual life, etc, that really becomes dangerous. Even if they later decide to hide that information it is impossible as it is spread in the Internet and social networks.

Mr. Hayrapetyan stressed that people should be very cautious about their personal data. Even more care should be taken to biometric personal data as it can be stolen for criminal purposes. One of the questions concerning the personal data is whether to allow its processing or not. "Processing of personal data" shall mean any operation or set of operations, irrespective of the form and mode of implementation (including automated, with or without use of any technical means) thereof, which is related to the collection either stipulation or input or systematization or organization or storage or use or alteration or restoration or transfer or rectification or blocking or destruction of personal data or to carrying out other operations. The personal data is processed for elections. For example, the Armenian election site contains personal data of all voters and knowing person's first

and second name one can get the birth date and address of the person. So there is a collision that should be somehow solved. In all cases those who are processing the personal data carry responsibility for its proper usage.

**46% of population doesn't hear about the Personal Data Protection Law and has no opinion on the matter and 16% doesn't care about their privacy.**

Another source of personal data is social networks, online shops and online media. Any information in social networks is spread within seconds and a person doesn't even have time for the second thought. Another aspect of personal data is that a

person should have right for virtual death, i.e. for a clean history after servicing the penalty. It is called "Right to be Forgotten" that was adopted by a decision of the Court of Justice of the European Union No. C-131/12 made on May 13, 2014. According to this decision a person has right to demand a search engine owner not to publish obsolete information concerning him/her as it can influence person's further life.

## Post-Transition IANA

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### Michael Yakushev

ICANN Vice President

Mr. Yakushev stated that on September 30 the contract between the US Department of Commerce and ICANN on the administration of the Internet address space (IANA functions execution) had expired.

It signified the termination of the last contractual connection between the US government and administration of the system of global Internet identifiers. It was the end of a long process of the US government's refusal of any control functions with respect to the global Internet infrastructure, which began back in the 1980s with the commercialization of the Internet and the decision on the establishment of the ICANN in 1998. Execution of the control functions over the administration of the root zone of the Internet was transmitted to the multi stakeholder global community with the creation of a new organization (Public Technical Identifiers).

**Execution of the control functions over the administration of the root zone of the Internet was transmitted to the multistakeholder global community with the creation of a new organization Public Technical Identifiers (PTI).**

Mr. Yakushev presented the chronology of events started with the commercialization of the Internet in 1970-80-ies and the end of agreement between NTIA and ICANN on September 30, 2016.

He listed the functions of IANA as:

- coordination of the technical parameters of the destination Internet Protocol,
- administration of certain liabilities related to the management of the Internet DNS root zone,
- distribution of IP-addresses of the Internet.

ICANN has been established to perform the IANA functions, and dealing with this for over 15 years free of charge on the agreement with the US Department of Commerce. The transmission demanded by NTIA according to the decision of the US government stated that the proposal to transfer the coordinating role should enjoy broad community support, and should follow the four principles listed below:

- Support and improvement of the model with the participation of multi-stakeholder community
- Preserving security, stability



and resiliency of the Internet DNS

- Meeting the needs and expectations of customers and partners throughout the world in relation to IANA services
- Keeping the Internet open

In addition, NTIA has indicated it will not accept a proposal to replace the role of NTIA on the leading role by any government or intergovernmental organization.

The agreement between the US government and ICANN did not provide any US regulatory authority, or the protection of freedom of speech on the Internet. IANA functions apply only to the technical aspects of the Internet, but not the content of information circulating in it.

ICANN is not, never was, and by the Charter can't simply become the body that regulates the content of information on the Internet. The preservation of freedom of the Internet will help to guarantee transparency, stability and interoperability of the Web.

According to leading civil society groups, the coordinating role of the transfer would improve the situation with regard to freedom of speech on the Internet. This ensures the continuity of the global Internet and is protected by the free exchange of information, which is an essential component of the protection of fundamental human rights.

Governments are an equal participant in the process of global Internet governance. Governments Representatives of more than 160 countries participate in ICANN's Governmental Advisory Committee, which is to approve its recommendations on the policies

required to come to a consensus. The model that works with the participation of many stakeholders is organized in such a way as to prevent the seizure of control of ICANN by any particular organization, country, commercial, company or interest group or removal of others from the decision-making process.

Mr. Yakushev talked also about questions unanswered.

There is a need for: work on the implementation of proposals to improve accountability and transparency in ICANN; joint (and intensive) work on the launch control (coordination) mechanisms, incorporated in the format of the newly created organization PTI (Public Technical Identifiers); continued discussions on the contract and any other jurisdiction in the framework of the further globalization of PTI/IANA/ICANN functions clarified on the prospects of cooperation with Verisign Corporation.

In conclusion, Mr. Yakushev represented the next steps:

- for ICANN –“business as usual”, SSR (including DNSSEC), SLA with RIRs, MoU with IETF, new gTLD program, Universal Acceptance, IDN.
- for the community - more opportunities and the desirability of greater involvement in the deployment of new mechanisms within the PTI in the interests of stability, security and resiliency of the global Internet.

**ICANN is not, never was, and by the Charter can't simply become the body that regulates the content of information on the Internet.**

## Cybersecurity: Current key priority

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### Panelists:

- *Hayk Kotanjyan*, Institute for National Strategic Studies
- *Alexandra Kulikova*, ICANN
- *Richard Lamb*, ICANN
- *Oleg Demidov*, PIR Centre
- *Karen Gasparyan*, UCom

**Moderator:** *Alex Semenyaka*, RIPE NCC

**Rapporteur:** *Vesmira Harutyunyan*, ITC



During the session it was widely discussed that it is necessary to clarify the basic concepts to set up the Cybersecurity system. The formulation of that concept in different languages may cause perceptual limitations. In particular, we use two different terms in English: Cybersecurity and Cybersafety, while in Russian both have the same translation. This perception creates even more problems when translating Russian and English documents into Armenian, e.g. there are equivalent versions of cybersecurity and cybersafety concepts in Armenian language, while translating from Russian we should clearly understand and separate these two concepts.

It was proposed to discuss Cybersecurity, Information security, as well as information protection concepts, which of them was more compatible with

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**“ A glossary of Cybersecurity terms is being developed by the Institute for National Strategic Studies after Drastamat Kanayan MOD, RA.**

reality. The global acceptable option of Cybersecurity was adopted by “ISO/IEC 27032:2012 Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for

cybersecurity” standard formulation.

The principle issues of Cybersecurity were also discussed during the session.

- Information security as the work with content
- Cybersecurity, information confidentiality, integrity and reliability.

It was taken into account, that a glossary of Cybersecurity terms was being developed by the Institute for National Strategic Studies after Drastamat Kanayan MOD, RA.

Participants agreed that cybersecurity was multi-layered and the layers existed parallelly.

- International Cybersecurity
- National Cybersecurity – Protection of state interests
- Business Cybersecurity – Protection of business interests
- Individual Cybersecurity - Protection of individuals’ interests

The most useful definition for Cybersecurity is the ITU-T. X.1205 definition, which includes all layers.



Participants agreed that Cybersecurity measures are defined by the business, while Cybersecurity regulations are established by the state.

It was mentioned also that European approach of critical infrastructure was based on how much would impact the termination of infrastructure work on the number of users.

As summary of the session, the participants agreed to use such concepts and definitions, which would enable professionals to work together: the used mechanisms should be comprehensive to everyone.

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**“ Cybersecurity measures are defined by the business, while Cybersecurity regulations are established by the state.**

## Capacity development for IG – Learning and engagement opportunities

### **Sorina Teleanu**

Digital Policy Senior Researcher, DiploFoundation

Sorina Teleanu started her presentation by the definition of the Internet governance and then explained what it is in practice. She represented that DiploFoundation sees the IG as a permanently being constructed building with 7 layers called baskets: infrastructure and standardization, legal issues, cybersecurity, development, economic, sociocultural and human rights.



She then described the learning resources on the net starting with the online

courses of DiploFoundation, such as Introduction to IG, Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity for SEE, E-diplomacy, Internet technology and Policy: Challenges and Solutions as well as Master/Postgraduate Diploma in Contemporary Diplomacy with Internet governance specialization. Then Ms. Teleanu introduced the ISOC online courses available at INFORUM: Learn Online platform including Shaping the Internet – History and Futures, Spam and Online Threats, Introduction to Network Operations. The other courses available online are provided by ICANN that includes Visual Guide to Internet Governance, Visual Guide to the History of Internet, Intro to ICANN, Beginner’s Guide to Domain Name/DNS, Digital Trade and Global Internet Governance, and many more.

She represented also fellowship programs: European Summer School on IG (EuroSSIG), ICANN Fellowship Program, Internet Society fellowship programs like IGF Ambassador Program, Fellowship to the IETF.

Be part of the puzzle! 😊



Thank you!  
sorinat@diplomacy.edu

Ms. Teleanu encouraged the participants to be a part of global level events that include Internet Governance Forum, where public policy issues related to the Internet are discussed. At ICANN meetings with Policy making (mainly DNS-related)

anyone can find his/her place in one of the supporting organizations or advisory committees. IETF meetings are devoted to the development of Internet standards. WSIS Forum is an event where discussions on ICT and sustainable development are taking place.

As for the regional level events, she talked about EuroDIG (European Dialogue on Internet Governance) and SEEDIG (Dialogue on Internet Governance in SEE and neighboring area).

To keep up with development Sorina Teleanu introduced the DigitalWatch (An initiative of Geneva Internet Platform, operated by DiploFoundation) that includes 3 pillars: DigitalWatch, Geneva Digital Watch newsletter and Briefings on Internet governance and digital policy. Another department is Internet governance and digital policy observatory, which maintains a comprehensive live summary of the latest developments in digital policy, provides an overview of issues, actors and ongoing process, maintains a live calendar of upcoming and past events, provides access to the latest research and data on Internet policy.

Digital Watch Newsletter presents round-up of developments, articles on various digital policy areas, Interviews with prominent IG experts.

Briefings on Internet governance provide monthly briefings on a 'zoomed-out' update of major global digital policies and Internet governance developments. Internet governance developments in SEE provide monthly summaries of IG and digital policy developments in SEE and the neighboring area, overview of developments, past and coming events.

## Against fake information sources

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### Panelists:

- *Emmanuel Mkrtchyan*, ArmlInfo
- *Davit Alaverdyan*, Mediamax
- *Arman Saghatelian*, Public Radio
- *Gayane Harutyunyan*, Noyan Tapan News Agency

**Moderator:** *Samvel Martirosyan*, New media expert

**Rapporteur:** *Hermine Baghdasaryan*, Student at YSU



During the session discussion the main problems arising in circulation on the Internet with unverified or false information were touched upon. The content-wise, legal and technical issues of this scope had also been discussed. They raised such questions as:

- Is it possible to stop the disinformation by Law?
  - Are there significant changes in the media sector up to now?
- Is it possible for Armenia to take the same measures against misinformation, following to the example of the Great Powers?
  - How to raise media literacy in Armenia?

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**“The Internet is full of misinformation with a large share of forgery.”**

The experts expressed the following views concerning the given issues:

- Today the secure information system is the dream of all states. The Internet is full of misinformation with a large share of forgery. In this regard, certain steps should be taken. One of the measures should be to consider each (Mass) Media in the same legal frameworks. Today some

of the media are registered as a legal entity, but there are also a significant part of sites, that claim themselves media and deal with two main problems:



- a) They take off news from other sites and place it on their sites.
- b) They make use of different situations and earn

money by placing false information.

- The Media Literacy is on the low level in Armenia. It needs to be taught at an early age as a separate class at schools or discussing that issue during the Informatics' classes.
- Significant changes in the field have been made in Armenia up to now. The first one is the change of consciousness against the spread of information, and the second one belongs to radio audience. The problem is the following: the professional media is in retreat. The news' source should be chosen correctly when released into the Internet.
- The former Information object today has become the subject of information. In other words, s/he is not only the consumer, but also the disseminator. We are dealing with multi-polar approaches intolerant to each other constantly trying to exert influence on the mass consciousness of all



humanity, by advocating this or that model of human development.

- For Armenia this issue is still unresolved, as in contrast to the Great Powers, Armenia does not have sufficient resources for the fight against massive disinformation, and, perhaps, the most realistic

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**“ Media Literacy should be taught from an early age.**

measure will be the investment of Informational Hygiene and creative thinking into the future generation.

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**“ Traditional and new Media should be in the same legal frameworks.**

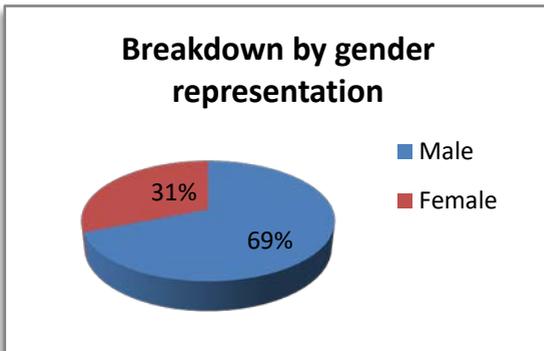
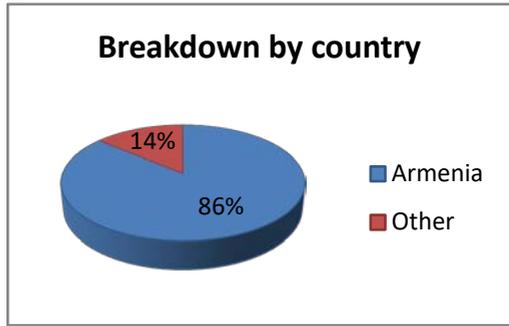
## Participation

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ArmIGF 2016 was attended by around 150 participants, coming from 10 foreign countries (14%) and mainly from Armenia (86%).

The percentage of local and foreign participants was the same as in the first ArmIGF.

The geography of foreign participants covered the following countries in alphabetical order: Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Georgia, Iran, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, USA.



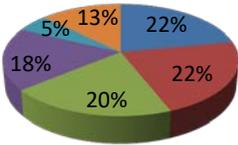
In regards to gender representation, 69% of all participants were male and 31% female.

The comparison with the previous year attendance recorded increased percentage of male participants (62% to 69%) and

correspondingly decreased percentage of female participants (38% to 31%).

All stakeholder groups were represented at the meeting:

### Breakdown by stakeholder group



- Private sector
- Technical community
- Government
- Civil society
- Academia
- Other

- Private sector: 22%
- Technical community: 22%
- Government: 20%
- Civil society: 18%
- Academia: 5%
- Other: 13%

In comparison with the last year stakeholder groups' participation it was recorded an increase for government (8% previous year and 20% this year), technical community (17% vs 22%) and a decrease for private sector (30% vs 22%), academia (8% vs 5%), other (19% vs 13%). Civil society was represented by the same percentage – 18%.

## Media Coverage

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The second Armenian IGF had widely been pre and post-reported in media mostly in Armenian. However, some of them published also in English and Russian. Below is the list of media coverage on ArmIGF 2016.

- <https://digitalwatch.giplatform.org/events/armenian-internet-governance-forum-2016>
- <http://nt.am/am/news/227587/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61Fwlhco08g>
- <http://vesti.am/archives/64341?lang=am>
  
- [http://www.mtc.am/pages.php?lang=1&id=6369&page\\_name=news](http://www.mtc.am/pages.php?lang=1&id=6369&page_name=news)
- <http://ittrend.am/2016/10/05/armigf-2016/>
- <http://www.panarmenian.net/arm/photoset/all/9835>
- <http://nt.am/am/news/227836/>
- <http://nt.am/am/news/227834/>
- <http://nt.am/am/news/227867/>
- <http://www.city01.am/news/1390847>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n7lQtoeOFxQ>
- [http://whatislive.de/events/armigf-2016\\_5641](http://whatislive.de/events/armigf-2016_5641)
- <https://press.am/news/13415>
- <http://www.itel.am/am/news/8445>
- <http://www.times.am/?p=185784&l=am>
- <https://armenpress.am/eng/news/862853/national-defense-research-university-devotes-considerable-attention-to-cybersecurity.html>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ERYzuqqzrSM>

## Acknowledgment

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ArmIGF 2016 team acknowledges all sponsoring programs, international and local organizations and partners for funding the second annual Armenian Internet Governance Forum, thus bringing all stakeholder groups together and providing open and transparent platform for discussions on Internet related issues within the country and beyond as well our media partner Digital.Report for reporting and spreading the word on ArmIGF 2016.

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