Proposals of the Russian Federation
to the Internet Governance Forum Agenda

1. INFORMATION SECURITY

The consideration of the international information security issue should, in our view, constitute one of the priority directions in the work of the Internet Governance Forum.

Within the framework of this issue, we propose to examine, *inter alia*, the following interrelated topics: spam, cybercrime and cybersecurity.

Spam is a major problem in Internet governance. It impedes the normal functioning of the Internet, disrupting one of its most important applications – e-mail. Its spread results in significant financial losses, increased time needed to transmit and receive information, decreased capacity and even blocking of Internet channels. The potential of spam can be used for criminal and terrorist purposes, e.g. for committing economic crimes and propagating terrorism.

Cybercrime is, in most instances, economically motivated. Every year it becomes the reason for multibillion-dollar losses. At the same time, some hacker groups have overt political interests and are often found to be related to organized crime and terrorism. Furthermore, hackers may be employed by states to attack other states, including their critical infrastructures.

Cyberterrorism is an extremely dangerous type of terrorism. Terrorists use the Internet as a communication means, to identify and recruit potential members of terrorist groups, to collect and transfer funds, to incite, prepare and organize terrorist acts. The Internet can also be used to directly commit terrorist acts. Telecommunication networks and information systems, which are broadly used today in all areas of life of the society, are an attractive target for terrorists.

Serious concerns are caused by the potential to use Internet means and resources by states to exert hostile military and political influence on other countries. Such potential is a grave threat to international security and stability.

Therefore, in the context of security related matters, we propose to examine the topic of international information security in a comprehensive manner, including the issues of cybersecurity, spam, the treats of cybercrime, cyberterrorism, and hostile use of the Internet potential by states.

2. BRIDGING THE "DIGITAL DIVIDE"

The problem of the "digital divide", or that of the non equal access to the information, is one of the key problems of development in the framework of creation and development of the global information society as well as of the information society in individual countries. It is necessary to continue to discuss this problem at the international level in order to elaborate and to improve the parameters and the indicators of the appropriate procedures at the global level, the revelation of their dynamics, the advanced practice, the drawing-up of the recommendations for the formation and realization of international and national policy aimed at bridging the "digital divide".

3. ENSURING THE STABILITY, SECURITY AND CONTINUITY OF THE INTERNET AND THE AFFORDABILITY, RELIAABILITY AND QUALITY OF SERVICE

Ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet (item 68 of the) is a prerequisite for any activity which is carried out in this global information network or uses it. It is particularly important to take into consideration this circumstance when we talk about State governance, economy, science, national information services etc. As the Internet is a global structure a failure to comply with the above-mentioned principles can disorganize, as result of a mistake or a deliberate action, both a separate sphere and a work of any company or activities in the whole of a State, region or even the international community.
The international community should give close attention to these principles at the Internet Governance Forum.

Affordability of equipment and services is the main component of bridging the "digital divide". Security and quality of service are the most important Internet consumer characteristics. These problems are global in essence owing to the global Internet character. The topicality of these problems is reflected in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, item 59.
The above-mentioned problems are inalienable of function of the global telecommunications network as the Internet is one of its components. This inalienability is increasing with the technologies and services integration.
The above mentioned problems could not be studied and resolved without ITU participation.