SUBMISSION TO THE GLOBAL DIGITAL COMPACT (APRIL 2023)

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International Information Security School,
Institute of Contemporary International Studies,
the Diplomatic Acade 11..82temporary International Studie0 1 340.[ )a7(i)

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

The International Information Security School (IISS) is a youth scientific and analytical platform created on the basis of the Institute of Contemporary International Studies of the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation in cooperation with the Council of Young Scientists of the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation for an inclusive discussion and exchange of views, positions and assessments, development of strategies for a comprehensive solution to problems of international information security, formation of Track II - Youth Diplomacy on Information Security issues by Russian and foreign young scientists, international experts and practitioners, Russian and international academic and research institutes.

IISS won in the nomination "For Contribution to international cooperation in the field of IT" within the framework of the II All-Russian Youth Forum on Internet Governance, held under the auspices of the United Nations. The IISS Head is the Youth Ambassador of the United Nations Forum on Internet Governance.

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implementation of a discussion platform with the participation of leading theorists and practitioners on international information

In addition, as part of the development of the GDC, there are proposals to abandon the principle of Eurocentrism in rule-making. These proposals are made by representatives of the European community. "Waiting for the adoption of standards in the EU puts Switzerland at a disadvantage", - notes the Swiss Internet Governance Forum. "When it comes to data protection, European norms should not be assumed as "superior" or "gold standard", - outlines the Youth IGF Germany. This creates a window of opportunity to promote alternative approaches and norms that take into account the interests of the global information community.

THE GENERAL STANDPOINT

To maintain international peace and security, it is necessary to specify the main directions of interaction, which, based on the principle of sovereign equality of all States, contribute to maintaining the foundations of international law and ensuring international security, namely:

The use of the Internet for military purposes should not be tolerated. The Internet should be demilitarized. Any action aimed at using the Internet for military purposes should be recognised as illegal. This will build confidence at the global, regional, multilateral and bilateral levels and will serve as the foundation for international peace, security and stability.

Recognition of the information space within the State as its sovereign part and the area of responsibility of this State. The internal information space of the State should stay inviolable and interference with it should be equated with interference with the physical space of the State.

Inviolability of the right of all States and their inhabitants to access the global Internet.

The right of access should not be used as leverage or coercion; this is contrary to the fundamental provisions of the UN Charter.

Development of fundamental principles and norms of international law governing the activities of States and other actors

in the global information space, in particular, the development of norms for regulating information and psychological influence and the introduction of liability for the deliberate dissemination of knowingly false information, political and social manipulation, fake news and other methods of disinformation.

The Internet should serve the interests of world peace and any disputes should be resolved on the basis of a peaceful settlement method.

Calls for the violation of international norms and human rights, calls for war, violence and other illegal actions in all their diversity must be recognised as illegal and threatening peace, justice and the foundations of international law. The publication and dissemination of this type of information must be suppressed through the development and application of a set of norms and collective

due to its ideological dimension and State divisions, is "an important step to ensure a digital transition based on respect for human rights and principles of inclusive solidarity". As such, there is likely to be a consolidation of efforts to promote unilateralism within the GDC.