APPROVED

By the decision of the

Council of the CIS Governments' Heads

on the Strategy for cooperation between

the CIS member-states

in the construction and development

of the information society

for the period up to 2025

and the Action Plan for its implementation,

 of October 28, 2016

**STRATEGY**

**of cooperation of the CIS member-states**

**in the construction and development of the information society**

**for the period until 2025**

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# 1. General Regulations

The cooperation strategy of the CIS member-states in building and developing the information society for the period up to 2025 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) is a set of agreed views of the member-states of the Commonwealth of Independent States (hereinafter referred to as the CIS, the Commonwealth), reflecting their common vision of the formation of the information society.

This Strategy has been prepared taking into account the Concept for the Further Development of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Decision of the Council of the CIS Governments’ Heads of October 5, 2007), the Strategy for Economic Development of the Commonwealth of Independent States for the Period Until 2020 (Decision of the Council of the CIS Governments’ Heads of November 14, 2008), and the Concept of Cooperation member-states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the field of information security (Decision of the Council of the CIS Governments’ Heads of October 10, 2008), Agreement on Cooperation of the member-states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the field of information security on 20 November 2013.

This Strategy takes into account the main provisions of the Declaration of Principles for Building the Information Society (Geneva, Switzerland, 2003), the Action Plan of the Tunis Commitment (Tunisia, Tunis Republic, 2005), and reflects the approaches and prospects for the development of information and communication technologies (ICT) adopted within the framework of the International Telecommunication Union and the World Summit on the Information Society (June 10–12, 2014, Geneva, Switzerland).

The Strategy establishes the purpose, objectives, principles and main directions of cooperation among the CIS member-states in the use of ICTs to advance along the path of building and developing the information society.

**2. The State of Development of Informational and Communicational Technologies in the CIS Member-States**

The use of ICT is one of the priorities and a prerequisite for improving the quality of life of citizens, the development of the economic, socio-political and cultural spheres of society, as well as improving the public administration system.

In the CIS member-states, information development programs have been developed and are being implemented both for society as a whole and for individual areas of activity.

Long-term strategic goals of the state information policy of the CIS member-states in the field of informatization are the widest possible introduction of modern innovative technologies, the formation and development of the information society.

Implementing national ICT programs and activities of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy of cooperation of the CIS member-states in the construction and development of the information society for the period up to 2015, the CIS member states have made significant progress in shaping the foundations of the information society.

Considerable work has been done to create a modern information and communication infrastructure, to ensure a high level of its availability and to provide high-quality services in electronic form on its basis. Demand for services in electronic form is growing steadily, and their capabilities are expanding rapidly.

In the CIS space, projects are underway to form national e-governments, through the use of ICTs, the effectiveness of public administration and local self-government is being improved, and electronic interaction between executive authorities and regions is being improved.

The introduction of ICT has already begun to affect the improvement of the quality of education, medical services, social protection of the population, and is promoting the development of culture and the media.

E-business and e-commerce are developing rapidly.

Substantial steps have been taken to form and operate on the Internet a cross-border trust space of the CIS member-states.

Continuous work is underway to counteract the use of information technology in order to threaten the national interests of the CIS member-states, including ensuring the security of the functioning of the information and communication infrastructure and information systems.

The Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the CIS Member-States (IPA CIS) and the Expert Council IPA CIS - Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (EC IPA CIS - RCC) are actively involved in the development and adoption of model laws in the field of ICT. There is a process of harmonization of regulatory legal acts of the CIS member states based on the use of model laws.

The success of the CIS member-states in the development of ICT is indicated by an increase in their ratings by international organizations.

At the same time, consolidated ICT development indices and comparisons with world leaders indicate the still insufficient level of development of the ICT industry in the CIS member-states, as well as the unrealized potential of existing infrastructures and technologies. The digital divide remains between the CIS member-states and between the regions within the states.

The effectiveness of ICT use in the CIS member-states is constrained by the uneven development of the information and communication infrastructure, the imbalance in the level of accessibility of information technologies, the lack of qualified personnel, and the inadequacy of the regulatory framework to the needs of ICT development.

In comparison with the leading countries, there is a low volume of distribution of broadband access services, especially wireless and mobile, and the underdeveloped sphere of paid services on the Internet.

Increasing the level of cooperation in the field of ICT will allow the CIS member-states to overcome existing problems and use the resource and scientific and technical potential to build the information society as efficiently as possible.

**3. The aim, objectives and principles of cooperation of the CIS member-states in the construction and development of the information society**

The goals of cooperation among the CIS member-states in building and developing the information society are to unite efforts and ensure effective interaction when using ICTs to improve the quality of life of citizens, develop the economic, socio-political, cultural and spiritual spheres of society, improve public administration, and ensure security.

The information society is a society in which information and communication technologies are intensively developed and applied in the economic, social, political and spiritual fields of public life.

The main driving forces of the development of the information society are technologies for obtaining and practical application of new knowledge.

The main tasks facing the CIS member-states in building and developing the information society are: the transformation of all public institutions and spheres of human activity under the influence of ICT; development of the national economy through the use of ICT; improving the efficiency of public administration and local self-government; improving the system of state guarantees of constitutional rights of a person and a citizen in the information sphere, ensuring universal access to information and knowledge; preparing citizens, public institutions, business and government at all levels for life in the information society; ensuring the provision of services to citizens and organizations using modern information and telecommunication technologies; development of the technical and technological basis for the formation of the information society, the reduction of the digital divide; improving the quality of research, education, medical services, social protection of the population through the development and use of ICT; preservation of cultural heritage, the strengthening of moral and patriotic principles in public consciousness, the development of a system of cultural and humanitarian education; training of qualified personnel in the field of ICT; prevention of threats arising in the information society; harmonization of work carried out in the CIS member-states on the development of the information society with the activities of international organizations, primarily the UN, ITU, UNESCO, and others.

The basic principles of cooperation between the CIS member-states in the construction and development of the information society are: development and implementation of a coordinated information, scientific, technical, legal and economic policy in the field of ICT; achieving maximum efficiency in the joint solution of the problems of building and developing the information society; providing each member-tates of the CIS on its territory on the principles of reciprocity with the necessary conditions for the functioning of information and communication systems, which are the subject of joint development and operation in the framework of joint programs and projects; using the advantages and factors of the development of the information society to strengthen direct economic and integration ties of enterprises and organizations in the field of ICT in all areas of cooperation defined by the Strategy; ensuring the interaction of national information systems and information resources in the interests of creating a common CIS information space; ensuring mutual access to information for which there are no restrictions on the distribution and (or) provision, and the expansion of information exchange in the field of ICT; ensuring the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens in the information sphere and the protection of personal data; use of the mechanism of public-private partnership for the implementation of projects and programs in the field of ICT; participation in international projects for the development of the information society.

Cooperation of the CIS member states in the field of ICT is carried out on an equal and mutually beneficial basis, taking into account national interests.

CIS member states seek to increase the number of ICT projects and programs that are designed to serve to ensure their sovereignty and national interests.

**4. The main areas of cooperation between the CIS member-states in the construction and development of the information society**

The main areas of cooperation among the CIS member-states in the construction and development of the information society are: harmonization of legislation and the regulatory and technical base in the field of ICT; the formation of a common information space; cooperation in the development of the "digital economy" and "industrial Internet"; development and implementation of modern ICT applications; improving the mechanisms of interaction between the CIS member-states on the development of the ICT market; cooperation in the development of postal services; improving the means of mass communication; Internet collaboration; information security.

**4.1. Harmonization of the legislation and regulatory framework in the field of information and communication technologies**

The CIS member-states consider the most important task to further harmonize the legislation of the CIS member-states in the field of ICT on the basis of generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

To improve the legislation, it is necessary to conduct on an ongoing basis a current assessment of the state of legal regulation of the ICT sphere in the CIS member-states.

Important tasks are the further development of the legal framework for the creation of electronic government, the organization of cross-border legally significant electronic document management, the provision of electronic services, the protection of intellectual property, the protection of information, the development of electronic commerce, electronic and distance learning, telemedicine and other areas.

The CIS member-states cooperate in improving the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) and harmonizing their legislation, taking into account the provisions of the ITRs.

The main tasks of the development of information interaction are the creation of conditions for mutual information exchange of the CIS member-states and the formation of a system of guarantees for the rights of citizens and legal entities in this area.

In fulfilling these tasks, the important role of the media, including the Interstate Television and Radio Company “Mir”, should be noted.

It is necessary to solve the problems of creating legal mechanisms for the legalization of electronic documents in a cross-border space and ensuring trust between participants in this form of information interaction.

It should be possible to harmonize the methods of collection, processing, storage and protection of personal data.

It is necessary to organize interaction and exchange of experience in the development of regulatory, methodological and organizational support for the transition to the provision of electronic state and local government services (development and implementation of electronic services standards, regulatory legal acts, standardization of interagency information interaction and state information systems used to provide public services) , and also to optimize the procedure for fulfilling state powers for transferring them to electronic view.

The development of legislation in the field of intellectual property legal protection should be aimed at harmonizing the regulatory framework with current trends in the regulation of this sphere of public relations.

In the field of information protection, it is necessary to develop a system of legal and organizational measures to reduce the level of legal restrictions while maintaining the necessary level of reliability of activities in this area.

Solving the problem of legal protection of transactions in electronic commerce requires the creation of an effective mechanism for using electronic document management tools and analogues of handwritten signatures (electronic signature).

The development and application of common standards in the implementation of joint projects of CIS member-states to create information systems and resources should be a key area of ​​cooperation in the field of ICT.

The development and adoption of ICT standards should be carried out taking into account existing and emerging international and regional standards, including ISO, IEC, UNECE/CEFACT UN, and international best practices.

An important task is the effective use of the potential of the Interstate Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification in matters of deciding on interstate standards, developing and adopting rules and procedures for conducting joint work on standardization and certification in the field of ICT.

It is necessary to intensify participation in the preparation of interstate standards in the field of ICT of the Interstate Technical Committee for Standardization "Information Technologies" (ITC-22).

## 4.2. The formation of a common informational space

The formation of a common information space of the CIS member-states is ensured through the interaction of their own information spaces on a mutually beneficial basis, taking into account the development of cooperation in agreed areas of activity.

In conditions of a common information space, the following should be ensured: unhindered distribution of open information; access to shared information resources; information security of the CIS member-states.

To form a common information space of the state, the CIS member-states are working to create a modern national information and communication infrastructure.

The cooperation of the CIS member-states in this area is to promote the development of a properly planned, supported, solid, cost-effective and efficient broadband information and communication infrastructure of the CIS member-states to ensure the provision of high-quality services, including affordable access to the Internet, information and technology for citizens.

It is necessary to overcome the “digital divide” between the CIS member-states in the development of information and communication infrastructure, including through the use of high-speed optical and wireless technologies, by providing multimedia services to the population and organizations, introducing and developing digital broadcasting technologies, as well as increasing the digitalization level of local telephone connection.

In the near future, the development of information and communication infrastructure and the formation of a common information space will be influenced by advances in spatial data.

Spatial data is data about spatial objects and their sets, including information about their location, shape and properties, presented in the coordinate-time system. Cooperation in the field of spatial data development will make it possible to more effectively organize cross-border cooperation, implement joint infrastructure projects, and solve other integration, primarily economic, tasks.

The main areas of cooperation in the formation of a common information space are: creating an enabling environment by pursuing a coherent policy in the field of informatization and information technology, developing content and building the ICT potential required for the proper use of technology for national development; the formation on the basis of coordinated approaches of a cross-border space of trust on the Internet for the integration of the CIS member-states in the economic, political and humanitarian fields; creation of interstate information and communication systems, organization of interaction of national information systems and networks; development of coordinated approaches to information interaction and information exchange between state authorities, local self-government, legal entities and individuals at the national and cross-border levels; organization of cross-border legally significant exchange of electronic documents; preparation of international agreements to ensure mutual recognition and use of electronic signatures in the CIS; the formation in the CIS member-states of a unified infrastructure of interdepartmental legally significant data exchange in electronic form; the creation of a system of centers of public access to national information resources, including a national legal information system; providing broadband Internet access, including using satellite communications technologies; development of the infrastructure of electronic services and increasing the volume, quality and accessibility of electronic services for the population and organizations; promotion of digital inclusion and the expansion of socio-economic rights and opportunities, especially youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples; creation and development of information resources, including in the field of science, technology, education, health, culture, migration and ecology.

**4.3. Collaboration in the development of the “digital economy” and the “industrial Internet”**

Cooperation of the CIS member-states in this area is to create conditions for the joint formation of new projects in the context of technological transformation of economic systems, a change in technological methods of production and technological structures. Joining forces and cooperation in this area will allow us to form a block of events that give a comprehensive effect. In the course of cooperation, requests will be formed for personnel, infrastructure and other areas of interaction, including standardization. Projects initiated at the previous stages of cooperation in the development of the information society will receive new content and development.

The digital economy is gaining momentum. It is based on the production of electronic goods and services by high-tech business structures and the distribution of these products by all possible channels of information transfer. Since the emerging markets of the "digital economy" create new opportunities for both countries and organizations and people, the combined efforts in this area will make it possible to use these opportunities in the best way for the population of the CIS member-states.

The Industrial Internet is a form of the Internet of Things and represents a new evolutionary stage in the development of markets, telecommunication networks, automated control systems, technological processes with new qualities: the use of business models based on the formation of partner ecosystems, which include service networks of other market participants. The leading ideology is the delivery of services, content to the consumer using various infrastructures.

The “Internet of things” is understood as the concept of a computing network of physical objects (“things”) equipped with built-in technologies for interacting with each other or with the external environment, considering the organization of such networks as a phenomenon that can rebuild economic and social processes, excluding from part of the actions and operations need human involvement.

To obtain positive effects from the cooperation of the efforts of the CIS member-states, it is necessary to create consortia and work out new business models, ideas and processes, launch joint projects of the “digital economy” and “industrial Internet”.

The main areas of cooperation in this area are: the formation of a "digital economy" and "industrial Internet" in the CIS; exchange of experience and launch of joint projects in the field of the “Internet of things”; implementation of the Agreement on cooperation of the CIS member-states in the creation, use and development of an interstate network of information marketing centers for promoting goods and services on national markets of May 21, 2010; development of the infrastructure of electronic services at the interstate level and ensuring their accessibility for the population of the CIS member-states; creating an environment for digital identification of goods.

**4.4. Development and implementation of modern applications of information and communication technologies**

Within the framework of this area, cooperation is provided in the field of modern ICT applications:

e-government; electronic commerce; electronic science; e-health; e-learning; electronic culture; electronic employment; electronic agriculture; electronic environmental protection; electronic region; electronic notary; application of information biometric technologies in passport-visa systems and other identification documents of a new generation.

**E-Government**

The use of ICT in the framework of the e-government model provides for the transition to a new form of relations between government bodies and organizations based on using the capabilities of the Internet and ICT in order to continuously optimize the process of providing services, increase the level of citizen participation in public administration and improve internal processes.

The main areas of cooperation in this area are: the formation and development of e-government infrastructure, including information systems of bodies and organizations and the infrastructure, providing information and technological interaction of information systems used to provide state and municipal services in electronic form, as well as for public administration functions; creating conditions for the provision of electronic services to legal entities and individuals through affordable and open access to ICT, encouraging the feedback process, as well as a monitoring and evaluation mechanism; development of electronic document management systems and technologies of interagency information interaction; the desire to ensure compatibility of standards for information storage, office automation and electronic document management at the national and interstate levels; ensuring, through the use of ICTs, transparency in the activities of public authorities and local authorities and the general availability of information resources; improving the effectiveness of ICT tools at the regional level; creation of conditions for effective interaction of public authorities with citizens and business entities at both the national and interstate levels; development and implementation of standards and regulations for the provision by the public authorities of the population, organizations and other public authorities of the required information; the formation of the infrastructure for ensuring information security of electronic forms of interaction between public authorities among themselves, with the population and organizations; implementation of such necessary infrastructure services as electronic notary, official publications, and other services similar to institutions of traditional “paper” forms of interaction.

In order to develop the infrastructure of electronic services in the CIS member-states, it is advisable to harmonize the regulatory framework based on the use of the model law of April 7, 2010 "On electronic public services" and other regulatory legal acts adopted by the IPA CIS.

At the same time, it seems appropriate to take into account the experience of the Eurasian Economic Union in the application of technologies of a trusted third party in such areas as the provision of public services in electronic form, as well as electronic notaries and electronic commerce.

## E-Trade

The main areas of cooperation in the field of electronic commerce are: creating an environment and infrastructure that stimulate the development of electronic commerce, including conditions for the development of companies working in the field of electronic commerce; expanding the circle of potential suppliers of goods and services for electronic commerce regardless of their location; development of secure and reliable e-commerce applications, including electronic means of payment, which would ensure the completion of transactions online; the establishment of national e-commerce centers using international standards; harmonization of the regulatory framework of the CIS member-states through the use of the model law of November 25, 2008 “On electronic commerce”; creation of a system of electronic clearance of foreign trade in goods, including insurance and customs declaration; implementation of the Agreement on cooperation of the CIS member-states in the creation, use and development of an interstate network of information and marketing centers for the promotion of goods and services on national markets of May 21, 2010.

To complete transactions in the field of electronic commerce, it is required to ensure the development of national certification centers for electronic digital signatures and adopt legal acts that determine the procedure for their interaction. The direction for creating a common center of trust for electronic digital signatures of all partners participating in electronic transactions is promising.

## E-Science

Electronic science is a modern approach to scientific research, based on the widespread use of ICTs, including computer modeling, which is used as one of the most successful methods to achieve new experimental scientific results.

Given that the level of socio-economic development of the CIS member-states is largely determined by the level of development of scientific potential, it is necessary to organize effective cooperation in the development of advanced research methods.

Within the framework of the electronic science application, the main areas of cooperation are: conducting joint applied research and development in order to create and develop a network research infrastructure; organization based on the use of ICT and a reliable high-speed Internet connection, the interaction of scientific institutions, organizations and inventors that are engaged in solving scientific, innovative and educational problems; providing access to computing resources, repositories of scientific and technical information, innovative projects and experimental scientific “electronic sites”; development of partnerships in the field of electronic publishing and the joint use of scientific, technical and innovative information created by mutual agreement of banks.

## E-Healthcare

In healthcare, ICTs are used to improve the use of industry resources, provide electronic public health services, provide high-quality patient care, individual patient care, and coordinate and increase the efficiency of healthcare systems.

The main areas of cooperation in the field of e-health are: the development of the regulatory framework of the CIS member-states that regulates the use of ICT in healthcare, including taking into account the model law of October 28, 2010 “On telemedicine services”; development and implementation of standards in the field of e-health in the CIS member-states based on international standards; creation of compatible national telemedicine consultative and diagnostic systems of the CIS member-states; development of technologies for personal health monitoring; the use of ICTs to improve access to health services, as well as providing citizens with greater health care opportunities; development of a system of providing public services to the public and business in electronic form in the field of healthcare; creation of a common information system for disease prevention, monitoring and control over the spread of dangerous and infectious diseases; creation of an ICT-based network for the provision of medical assistance in humanitarian disasters and emergencies; the creation of a telemedicine service system for the population in remote areas; distance learning in the system of vocational education and advanced training of personnel of healthcare institutions; development of unified electronic protocols for the exchange of patient information based on international standards used in the field of e-health.

It is necessary to continue the rapprochement of the processes of creating compatible telemedicine systems of the CIS member-states, followed by ensuring their interaction for the provision of accessible and high-quality medical care to the population in the territories of the participating states, regardless of social status and place of residence of citizens.

## E-Education

E-learning is an essential component of the general educational space of the CIS.

It is necessary that citizens have media and information literacy, without which it is impossible to participate fully in an information society open to all.

The aim of this direction is the creation in the CIS member-states of compatible national systems of electronic general and vocational training using multimedia content.

The main areas of cooperation in the field of e-learning are: changing the entire complex of legal support in the transition to new educational structures; organization of management of the process of introducing distance learning technologies; distance learning market research and marketing; assessment of the quality of educational processes using ICT; development of information and communication infrastructure in educational institutions; development of a system for training ICT specialists and teachers and qualified users; development of distance learning programs; development of distance testing knowledge systems and the possibility of examinations based on paperless network technologies; development of a distance learning system for people with disabilities; the interaction of educational institutions through audio and video conferences and other use of Internet technologies; ensuring the legality of diplomas received by students through distance e-learning; development of a new generation of electronic educational Internet resources, including cultural and educational services.

## E-Culture

Cooperation in this area is to ensure the preservation of objects of cultural, historical and scientific heritage using ICTs while increasing the penetration of objects of science, culture and art into the daily lives of citizens by digitizing data, developing processing tools and providing remote access to digital information.

To implement these tasks, it is necessary to organize interaction in the following areas: development of educational digital multimedia and interactive content; development of information search tools for various types of content; digitization of cultural, historical and scientific heritage objects; connection of public libraries, objects of science, culture to the Internet; creation of national Internet portals about culture, history and science.

**E-Employment**

The formation of a common labor market and the regulation of labor migration of the CIS member-states are the most important factors for the economic recovery of states and, on a mutually beneficial basis, will contribute to the harmonization of integration processes in the CIS member-states.

The implementation of state policy in the field of employment and social protection is currently impossible without the full use of information technology.

The main areas of cooperation in the field of e-employment are: convergence of legislation in the field of employment and labor migration; preparation of proposals for the development of mechanisms for the implementation of employment programs and the creation of new jobs; creation of a monitoring and operational exchange system for information on the state of national labor markets and the availability of vacant jobs; exchange of experience on the creation of information systems and the formation of information resources on the labor market; development of e-employment portals providing opportunities/information for connecting employers with potential candidates; the provision of electronic services of state social insurance, employment and social protection of the population; organization of information exchange on employment and labor mobility of youth, women, persons with disabilities, including regulatory issues, forms and methods of working with these categories of citizens; promotion of teleworking programs for remote work, as well as the development of norms and standards of teleworking to give legitimacy to the conditions of remote work.

## E-Agriculture

E-agriculture is a developing field, the emphasis of which is on increasing agricultural and rural development by improving information and communication processes.

The use of innovative resource-saving ICT can significantly increase the efficiency of agriculture and reduce the cost of production.

The introduction of ICTs in rural development should focus on food security.

The main areas of cooperation in the field of electronic agriculture are: the development of specialized, industry-specific information resources of agriculture; providing advice to agricultural producers and rural populations using ICTs; creation of portals for the optimization of purchases and sales of agricultural products; creation of information systems for monitoring the condition and use of agricultural land; implementation of electronic farmer registration systems; providing rural residents with access to basic health, education and e-government services.

## Electronic Environmental Protection

Electronic environmental protection based on the widespread use of ICTs is aimed at improving environmental safety and preserving natural systems.

The use of ICTs plays an important role in order to reduce energy consumption and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect the environment and ensure public safety in the face of the growing threat posed by the impacts of climate change.

The main areas of cooperation in the field of electronic environmental protection are: the creation of modern, ICT-based systems for forecasting, disaster detection and early warning of disasters; promoting the use of ICTs for electronic dissemination of weather forecasts; implementation of monitoring and warning services related to the meteorological / climatic situation, including access to satellite data, high-speed Internet and meteorological and climatic applications based on smart ICTs; minimizing e-waste through the introduction of appropriate measures, such as environmentally friendly ICT equipment life cycle management processes, by all parties involved, including manufacturers; the creation and maintenance of networks of automatic observing systems for the collection and dissemination of important meteorological and climatic parameters so that they are accessible to the world community in order to ensure environmental monitoring; environmental information support.

## E-Region

The electronic region is understood as the form of organization of the activities of regional government bodies based on the use of ICTs in order to create the necessary conditions for the realization of the rights and freedoms of citizens, to ensure socio-economic development and the effectiveness of the regional government and local self-government.

One of the main tasks in the formation of the electronic region is to ensure comprehensive informatization of the region based on the coordinated creation of information systems of state authorities of the region, local governments, institutions and enterprises under their jurisdiction, as well as a system for ensuring their interaction with each other and with state information systems.

The policy of forming an electronic region is carried out in the following main areas: creation of an electronic government in the region; integration of the information and technological infrastructure of the region with the general information and technological infrastructure of e-government at the state level; the implementation of a set of measures aimed at ensuring the management of regional informatization, including improving its regulatory framework, developing standards, creating standard solutions.

The main areas of cooperation in the formation of the electronic region are: approaches and measures to reduce the "digital divide" of the regions; creation and development of e-government in the region; creation of systems for the formation, distribution and rational use of information resources; improving the regulatory framework of regional informatization; development of standards for regional informatization; organizational, personnel and methodological support of regional informatization; creation of standard solutions for regional informatization; analysis of the state of informatization in the region based on the availability of resources and the degree of satisfaction of the information needs of enterprises, organizations and the population; ensuring information security of regional and municipal information systems and information and communication infrastructure in the region.

## E-Notary

The essence of the generated space of electronic notaries is the commission and witnessing of legal acts in electronic form. A mandatory element for notarial acts in electronic form is the electronic signature of a notary. A connecting element between electronic notaries of different states can be a notarial service.

The main areas of cooperation for the functioning of electronic notaries are: the formation of a legislative framework; creation of conditions for the dissemination and application by the notary of modern ICT; the formation of a modern information and communication infrastructure for notaries, providing on its basis high-quality notarial protection of citizens' rights and a high level of its accessibility for citizens and legal entities; development of information security measures in connection with the use of ICT in notarial activities; organization of interaction between a notary public and public authorities aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of the provision of public services in electronic form.

## Application of information and biometric technologies in the systems of passport-visa and other identification documents of a new generation

A prerequisite for the introduction in the CIS member-states of passport-visa and other identification documents of a new generation is the adoption of national legislative and other regulatory legal acts that determine: the possibility of using biometric data in identity documents; measures to protect the rights and freedoms of man and citizen during the recording of biometric data and subsequent automated processing of information about citizens, as well as the principles of control of the storage system of biometric data on citizens; powers, responsibility and interaction of executive authorities involved in the creation and operation of information systems, as well as the manufacture, processing and control of passport-visa and other identification documents of a new generation; the procedure for accessing information contained in the system; composition and content of information about citizens entered in passport-visa and other identification documents of a new generation, the procedure for its documentation, processing, storage, use and protection.

In order to ensure the interaction of national information systems of passport-visa and other identification documents of a new generation at the interstate level, it is necessary to harmonize the regulatory framework of the CIS member-states, taking into account the provisions of the model law of October 28, 2010 “On passport and visa documents and other identification documents of the new generations."

To solve problems in this area, appropriate technical and design solutions, methodologies, standards must be developed, and appropriate technical means created.

The participation of specialists from the CIS member-states in the development of international standards and technical regulations in the field of passport-visa systems and other identification documents of a new generation and other information systems using biometric technologies, including in the work of committees and commissions on information and biometric technologies as part of the International Civil Aviation Organization, International Organization for Standardization, International Organization for Migration, International Noah Maritime Organization, the International Labor Organization and other international organizations.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against the threat of terrorism and illegal migration, as well as improve passport and visa and border control, the following areas of cooperation are expected: creation and ensuring the interaction of state systems for the production, processing and control of passport and visa and other identification documents of a new generation using information and biometric technologies; formation and implementation of projects and programs containing measures for the introduction in the CIS member-states of passport-visa and other identification documents of a new generation; creation and application of information technologies for personal identification using biometric data; ensuring information security in the processing and transfer of personal data in accordance with the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data of January 29, 1981, as well as to prevent unauthorized access to databases and documents containing biometric parameters; the formation of mechanisms for cross-border information exchange in the interaction of national systems of passport-visa and other identification documents of a new generation, taking into account information security requirements; assistance in maximizing the use of passport-visa and other identification documents existing in state systems of a new generation of best practices and best solutions, including in the field of security technologies; conducting training and advocacy with citizens of the CIS member-states on the problems of introducing passport-visa and other identification documents of a new generation and the use of information technologies for identifying a person using biometric data.

**4.5. Improving the mechanisms of interaction of the CIS member-states on market development in the field of information and communication technologies**

For the development of the ICT market in the CIS member-states, it is necessary to ensure liberalization of conditions and further development of mutual trade in goods and services in the ICT field, to switch to active export support based on international principles of fair competition and stimulate the development of national producers.

Further improvement and simplification of customs procedures are required when importing high-tech products, taking measures to support small and medium-sized enterprises in the field of ICT and services, resolving issues on preferential taxation of software and hardware manufacturers, ensuring transparency and openness of competition in the public procurement sector.

It is also necessary to systematically implement measures to promote international e-commerce.

The development of the market in the field of ICT will be facilitated by the strengthening of technical and economic ties between countries based on specialization and cooperation in the production of various types of products and an efficiently debugged system of trade in technology and know-how.

The requirement of the time is to further strengthen cooperation in creating an interstate network of information and marketing centers to promote goods and services to national markets.

One of the mechanisms of interaction is cooperation in the field of technical regulation, which will allow for increasing the interoperability of ICT products and services produced in the CIS member-states and will simplify data exchange and sharing. In this context, there is a certain specificity in the issues of ICT development related to the solution of the problem of mutual recognition of certificates of conformity of the country of manufacture of ICT software and hardware.

The development of the ICT market can be facilitated by the creation of a mechanism of cooperation between public organizations of the CIS member-states in the field of production and use of ICT (IT associations, unions of information technology enterprises, and others).

To promote products and services in the CIS, it is necessary to provide information support for cooperation in the field of ICT market development (assistance in finding partners, presentation of products and services, preparation and wide dissemination of information and analytical materials, organization of working meetings, international forums, etc.) .

The creation of a common market for ICT products and services is aimed at creating a single market space for the CIS member-states in the field of ICT, based on the principles of equal rights of the CIS member-states, fair competition and mutual benefit. It is necessary to create an economic, legal, technical basis for the further integration of ICT markets of the CIS member-states.

Successful formation of a common ICT market requires harmonization of national legislation, legal and economic conditions for the functioning of business entities, and the formation of a system of state support for priority areas of interstate cooperation in order to develop a common ICT market.

## 4.6. Collaboration in the development of postal service

Postal service in the CIS member-states plays a crucial role for the economic and social progress of society. By linking the production and consumption of goods and services, serving both producers and consumers, the postal service is actively affecting the economy, management, business development and improving people's well-being.

The role of the postal sector in the information society is growing, which requires systematic work to improve the quality of service.

The interaction of the CIS member-states in the development of postal services is carried out in the following main areas: coordination of activities in addressing the harmonization of the development of postal services within a single postal space; the introduction of modern technologies, measurement systems and other mechanisms to improve the quality of services in the respective territories of the designated postal operators of the CIS member-states in the provision of services for sending written correspondence, parcels, sending EMS express mails; development of interstate programs and the formation of concepts of scientific and technical policy; coordination of activities in the framework of participation in world distance trading and in the development of export of goods through the mail network; facilitating the development of postal electronic commerce and ensuring competition in the postal services market; exchange of experience in the provision of electronic state and municipal services in post offices, improving the quality of traditional postal services and reducing delivery times; expanding the range of postal services and ensuring the availability and quality of postal services for all categories of users; preparation of joint measures to ensure the “survivability” and stability of the functioning of interstate postal communications and mail transportation, including in emergency situations; organization of joint development of standard regulatory documents of an operational-technical nature: mail transportation rules, operating instructions and ensuring mail security, etc .; development of joint proposals to improve the principles and system of mutual settlements for mail exchange; coordination of activities on issues of issuing state marks of postal payment, postage marked products, issues of philately; preparation of proposals reflecting the common interests of the CIS member-states in matters of postal communication for consideration at international congresses, forums, conferences of the Universal Postal Union and its working bodies.

## 4.7. Совершенствование средств массовых коммуникаций

The sphere of mass communications is one of the important areas of cooperation between the CIS member-states.

Strengthening cooperation in the field of mass communications should take into account modern realities: the emergence of new media, technological challenges, the development of digital technologies.

The main areas of cooperation in the development of mass media are: coordination of positions regarding the concept of information sovereignty; ensuring a high degree of integration into the global information society; analysis of the successful practice of building and maintaining an information policy; the introduction of effective media technologies, including in the field of the Internet, and the development of proposals for their distribution in the Commonwealth; taking joint measures to prevent the dissemination by the media of information that violates the laws of states and the rights of citizens; expanding the presence of CIS member-states in international information exchange.

## 4.8. Internet Collaboration

Currently, there is a fundamental change in the role and place of the Internet in ensuring the stability and security of information infrastructures of the CIS member-states.

The Internet has actually become not only the technological basis of these information infrastructures, but also a factor in their development, the fulfillment by these infrastructures of the functions of information support of the economic, social, political and spiritual spheres of society, public administration, ensuring the country's defense and state security.

Due to these circumstances, the stable functioning of the Internet and ensuring information security when using it are necessary conditions for the successful formation of the infrastructure of the information society in the CIS member-states.

The solution to this problem is to determine the directions of transformation of the existing network management system into a new system that increases confidence in the Internet and the services provided with it.

Currently, more and more cases of using ICT are recorded in order to disrupt the operation of information systems and information and communication networks of critical infrastructure of society and the state, as well as violation of the right of citizens to privacy, personal and family secrets, industrial espionage, intellectual property rights property.

Addressing the threats to the safe use of the Internet belongs to the functions of government.

In connection with the relevance of this issue and its international character, cooperation in the field of the Internet, joint work of the CIS member-states to create a system for ensuring the security of Internet use are becoming a necessary condition for the formation of a common system for ensuring international information security.

The main areas of cooperation in the field of the Internet are: promoting the position of the CIS member states in international forums on the internationalization of Internet governance; risk analysis of the use of Internet resources in the interests of the CIS member-states; development and implementation of joint measures in the field of countering the spread on the Internet of the ideology of terrorism, extremism, national intolerance, and the promotion of violence; protecting children online to take advantage of ICTs in a safe and secure environment; coordination of positions on concretization and consolidation of the role of the state, private sector and civil society in solving the problem of ensuring the security of the use of the Internet; participating in the development of proposals to create principles of a code of conduct for the Internet; holding joint international forums and conferences.

## 4.9 Information Security

Information security refers to the state of security of an individual, society and the state, and their interests from threats, destructive and other negative influences in the information space.

Strengthening the foundations of trust, including information and network security, authentication, confidentiality and consumer protection should remain prerequisites for the development of the information society and the creation of trust among ICT users. It is necessary to promote, develop and implement a global culture of cybersecurity together with all interested parties and international expert bodies. These efforts should be supported by enhanced international cooperation. As part of a global cybersecurity culture, it is important to increase security and protect data and privacy, while expanding access and scale of trading operations. In addition, it is necessary: ​​to take into account the level of socio-economic development of each country and take into account the development-oriented aspects of the information society; Provide special attention to the protection of children and their empowerment online; support the use of international safety standards, in particular open standards; strengthen support for the establishment of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), including CIRTs, responsible for intergovernmental cooperation in managing incident operations and coordinating their actions at the regional and international levels in real time.

This is especially important for actions and incident response in relation to critical national, including information, infrastructures, taking into account national legislation.

The problem of ensuring the information security of the CIS member-states is complex. To solve this problem, a combination of legislative, organizational, technological, administrative and other measures for the protection and protection of information resources and information and communication infrastructure is necessary.

The basis for ensuring the information security of the CIS member-states is the creation of conditions for ensuring the information security of individual CIS member-states and the development of effective cooperation in this area, including with non-CIS states.

Identification of threats, ensuring a reliable confrontation, eliminating the adverse effects of protection breaches, regularly assessing the security of the components of the information and communication infrastructure, timely modernizing security systems are implemented using information security systems of the information society.

When deciding on issues of ensuring information security, the CIS member-states are guided by the provisions of the Concept of Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the field of information security (approved by the Decision of the Council of the CIS Governments’ Heads on October 10, 2008) and the Agreement on Cooperation between the Member-States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the field of information security provision of November 20, 2013.

The interaction of the CIS member-states in the field of information security is carried out in the following main areas: development and justification of proposals on the structure and tasks of the collective information security system of the CIS member-states; encouraging further confidence-building and the foundations of security through complementary and mutually reinforcing security initiatives in the use of ICTs; protection of national and interstate information systems from unauthorized access, leakage of protected information through technical channels and external electromagnetic effects; protection of databases and information resources; protection of personal data and the rights of subjects of information; ensuring the security of information and communication technologies, networks and systems; creation of secure systems of interdepartmental electronic document management; development of mechanisms for monitoring and combating cybercrime; ensuring the interaction of national centers for responding to computer incidents; identification and prompt response to cases of information security breaches, exchange of information and technical means to combat violations; the formation of monitoring systems for the resources of national segments of the Internet in order to identify threats in a timely manner, as well as to find the best ways to neutralize them; creation of the infrastructure necessary for the introduction of electronic digital signature; preparation and implementation of joint events and projects to create a culture of ensuring information security.

The effective security of information systems should be determined not only by the actions of government and the implementation of law enforcement measures or technological measures, but also by the formation of a global culture of information security.

**5. Mechanisms for implementing cooperation**

## 5.1. Organizational Arrangements

The Strategy and the Action Plan for its implementation (hereinafter referred to as the Action Plan) are approved by the Council CIS Governments’ Heads.

The cooperation of the CIS member-states in the construction and development of the information society is based on the provisions of this Strategy and the actions of the Action Plan.

Methodological support and coordination of work on the thematic areas of the Strategy and the actions of the Action Plan are assigned to the CIS industry cooperation bodies.

The basic organization of the CIS member-states in the field of ICT is the Zerde National Infocommunication Holding (Republic of Kazakhstan) and the basic organization of the CIS member-states in the field of information security is the federal state unitary enterprise All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Computer Engineering and Informatization Problems (Russian Federation), in accordance with the functions assigned to them, contribute to the implementation of the provisions of the Strategy and activities of the Action Plan.

The provisions of the Strategy and the actions of the Action Plan are implemented on the basis of the following provisions: the main work is carried out as part of national programs for the formation and development of the information society in the CIS member-states; the cooperation of interested CIS member-states is carried out through mutual consultations, coordination of ongoing work, cooperation in scientific research and in the implementation of specific projects, development and production of ICT software and hardware, as well as through the implementation by states of work in accordance with their obligations; The state authorities of the CIS member-states that manage and coordinate work in the field of communications and ICT, annually no later than March 30 of the following year, analyze the implementation of the CIS member-states' programs in the field of ICT and post the analysis results on their websites in the working language of the Commonwealth; CIS industry cooperation bodies no later than April 30 of the following year, within their competence, send information on the progress in the implementation of the Strategy and actions of the Action Plan to the RCC.

The implementation of the provisions of the Strategy and actions of the Action Plan is regularly reviewed at meetings of the RCC and the Coordination Council of the CIS Member-States on Informatization at the RCC with the participation of representatives of CIS industry cooperation bodies.

According to the results of consideration in the established manner, reports are submitted for consideration by the CIS Economic Council.

In order to assess the implementation of the provisions of the Strategy and actions of the Action Plan, the data of monitoring and statistical observation of indicators of the development of the information society in the CIS member-states are used.

The CIS member-states are working to improve the system of statistical indicators for the development of the information society and methods for their formation.

An objective need for achieving the goals of the Strategy is to take into account the world experience in building the information society, establishing contacts and mutually beneficial cooperation with other regional organizations and integration associations.

## 5.2. Juridical Mechanisms

The implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan provides for concretization of areas of cooperation in the field of ICT and continuity in the use of existing industry-wide interstate ties, which will create conditions for increasing effectiveness in solving the problem of creating the CIS informational space based on ICT.

The measures planned and implemented within the framework of solving each problem take into account their interconnection and are based on the adoption in the established manner of bilateral and multilateral international legal acts, interstate programs and projects, as well as recommendations for business entities in the field of ICT.

The provisions of the Strategy and actions of the Action Plan are the basis for the development of international treaties of the CIS member states in the field of ICT, as well as programs and activities within the framework of the RCC and the Coordination Council at the RCC.

## 5.3. Financial Mechanisms

The joint activities of the Strategy and the Action Plan are financed by interested CIS member states by agreement within the framework of financial resources provided annually in national budgets to authorized ministries and departments for the performance of their functions, as well as from extrabudgetary sources.

Financing of interstate target programs of the CIS member states in the field of ICT is carried out in accordance with the Procedure for the development, implementation and financing of interstate target programs of the CIS, approved by the Decision of the Council of Heads of Government of the CIS of April 16, 2004.

Funding is provided for on the basis of the interest of the CIS member states in specific activities and activities specified in the relevant sections of the documents.

When carrying out the work, it is necessary to attract funds from investors and international financial institutions.

To finance events, it is advisable to use the investments of enterprises and private entrepreneurs of the CIS member states interested in specific activities.