



INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM IN DRC - 5TH EDITION

APRIL 4, 2025

(UNCORRECTED AI TRANSCRIPTION)

OPENING SESSION

Master of Ceremonies:

Ladies and gentlemen, we will continue directly with the National Union for Volunteering. Ready?

Protocol Assistant:

Ready.

Master of Ceremonies:

Good morning. Good morning. To begin, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to introduce the President of the Republic, who will, first of all, on behalf of the entire digital governance team. I have all your applause, but there are 15 new ones. There is someone who described, I mean, the presence of the National Assembly of the Republic. Here, he represents the trainers. The presence of the API commission.

Honorable Vice-President of the PD&G sub-commission of the National Assembly. Gentlemen, the president of the authority college, of the authority of regulation of the Digital State API.

Opening Speech by the Minister of PT-N:

Excellencies gentlemen, distinguished members of the administration, ladies and gentlemen. It is an immense privilege to speak today at the 2025 edition of the National Forum on Internet Governance in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Mr. President of the Forum, I want to express to the indispensable deputy, witness to what they did to my colleague, to his team, to public education. If I present to you the questions and the reasons for getting there, it is because our ministry is fully mobilized to offer a framework adapted to the numerous studies we have had at the university.

We are convinced that the transformation of education would really be in the form of collaboration between human rights, public power, the private sector, civil society, and Internet partners. The government of the Democratic Republic promises to continue working on structural reforms aimed at making digital technologies tools for economic and social development.

This involves establishing a national digital strategy that contributes to flexibility, digital sovereignty, and innovation. For the addition of His Excellency the President of the Republic, I have the honor of making digital integration in the government that is organizing today and the social project that has been implemented on the national digital plan of the Union 2025.

The issue of governance, at the heart of these forums, has well entered the 5 hundreds of strategic years of the European plan. I would also like to remind you that these hundreds of years 2016, that the Ministry of Posts and Communications of the United States has the honor of determining us to the implementation of an action plan on the digital plan of the Union 2025.

It was indeed part of the official commitment witness to our will to ensure that we can today as Minister of Posts, Communications and Digital Communications, to realize our commitment to continue to engage, to strengthen the digital will of our country.

In this objective, concrete commandments are at the origin of your question, your presence and your essential experiences to help us build a digital ecosystem adapted to the realities of other countries. As a minister, the Democratic Republic of Congo must become interdimensional and resilient. I aim for the Democratic Republic of Congo, I aim for digital at the service of digital development of our country. Thank you.

President of the Commission:

Mr. President. I am collaborating with the small officer of Posts of Communications and Digital Communications of the National Assembly. What we are doing, to us, does not look absolutely bad. To do this, I will invite, it is precisely the honor of the small officer of Posts of Communications and Digital Communications of the National Assembly, that is to say to speak on your acclamations, on the acclamation of measures.

Hon. Ompeta Emmanuel, President of the Telecommunications Sub-commission (AN DRC):

Mr. President of the National Assembly, I present to you the honorable professor of the Digital Animation Commission, of AstraZeneca University, of the University of Montreal, information technologist, honorable professor of the University of Montreal, excellent officer of Digital Communications Posts, since the President of the Regulatory Authority in Digital Communications Posts and of AstraZeneca University.

It is with immense honor and privilege that I speak today, on the occasion of this forum about the good presence of the Internet in the Democratic Republic. Above all, I wish to express my deep gratitude before the excellence of the President of AstraZeneca University for his individual commitment by recognizing the extent and breadth of growth and attachment of the ambitious magistrate towards the modernization of our economy and the human inclusion of all our fellow citizens.

My service of honesty also must allow digital technologies and socio-economic ones to train. I also want to express my gratitude to the Honorable President of the National Assembly for his personal commitment and his sponsorship of this forum, his application in favor of governance and regulation and his support for legislative reforms. Until an evolving vision turned towards the future.

My sincere thanks also go to the Honorable President of the Infrastructure Development Commission and Technologies of Training and Community of the National Assembly which is the most positive so that our offices of the National Assembly have played an essential role on the organization of the Internet in function of today a personally characterized resort of economic development.

The stimulus of innovation promotes education and improves the context and strengthens public participation. However, its rapid expansion poses major challenges in terms of balance, protection of societies and accessibility and education. We must ensure that there is more activity, accessibility and education than social inclusion.

The Democratic Republic of Congo, several major challenges are present today. Accessibility and infrastructure. Despite growing collectivity, a large part of our population, particularly in urban areas, should find stable and affordable access to the Internet. It is essential to ensure efforts to develop infrastructure to put in place and continue using the practice of cyber security and data protection.

The digital orders, in company with a rich use of cryptocurrencies, it is imperative to strengthen our capabilities in terms of societies. There is indeed a framework that is taking place today to ensure the security of people. I am not independent, but I am particularly effective in ensuring the security of people and the responsibility of people.

It must involve private sector actors, the public society, academics and international partners in order to attract inclusive and yielding decisions. This is the regional framework in which the European Union takes into account the Internet growth plan to ensure the security of people and the responsibility of people.

Hon. Vital Kamerhe, President of the National Assembly (represented):

Mr. President, Mr. President, Mr. President, Mr. President, Mr. President, Mr. President, Mr. President of the National Assembly Michel Caméret. We are... We must ensure a regulatory framework that promotes innovation and the action of Medic. We have the responsibility to protect the role of the National Assembly.

Mr. Minister of Economy and Finance, Mr. President, Mr. Minister of the Law of Industries and Peroise. Mr. President, Madam Minister of France, Madam Minister of the Interior, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. President.

In place of a legal framework that encourages legitimation in institutions of immunity and the protection of freedom of information, the fight against cybercrime, disinformation and violations of justice, the accompaniment of talents or entrepreneurs through...

I would like to salute the commitment of the government of France, the government of Germany. The government of the Internet has decided to offer the repercussion space for exchange on the strategic issues of the European Union and the United Nations Assembly of Albania, but also to ensure that there are no alleviations in the humanism of social transformation.

Finally, I make an appeal to all patients present that this evening be an opportunity for concrete proposals for an Internet that mobilizes to go treat children, Just a fraction of the general shortage of the state of protection of the citizen of access to the recent European aid, it is a situation resistant to the Canadian council that deserves to be done well. This is what is missing from the law. So it is my wish that,

in this case, I discuss with all elected officials. This is a question that will be on the table for all Canadian elected officials.

Master of Ceremonies:

Thank you all. We're still looking for time to register our wishes. Our wishes should come in time that there aren't any. That's what the authority of the Assembly of families says. Thank you all for your attention. Especially to our speakers who are already present here.

FIRST SESSION: ACCESS, ACCESSIBILITY TO INTERNET GUARANTEE OF DIGITAL INCLUSION

Master of Ceremonies:

The new panel will integrate around the main theme, which is quite simple. On the internet, there is digital inclusion, elected officials and children in DRC. I recall earlier that we discussed internet governance. The theme mattered digital governance for an open internet of these energetic societies. We will set the foundation for accessibility to the Internet, but also to have a policy of digital inclusion in the DRC. And see how to enumerate the challenges and advances in our country.

And to do this, I would like to quickly invite our various panelists who are there. I invite, excuse me for your applause, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. François-Xavier Cadé, my general director of BESCO, on your applause. Listen, we have the opportunity to have the advisor on the major digital access programs in DRC as president. I invite, excuse me your applause, but it's Tony Boulogneau, ladies and gentlemen. I also invite Mrs. Rosette Zimboussa who is a digital ambassador and member of the digital access network in DRC. I also invite Mrs. Deborah who is a member of the internet site on internet governance for young people. And well, to finish, I will invite an expert in public policy on the internet, I invite the applause of the article on the internet, Mr. Alain. It is imperative to be facilitated by professors. To make things easier and move forward more quickly, I will invite the coordinators of the article who will be the moderators of the panels for the applause.

Moderator: Prosper Ntetika, Expert in digital law / President of Law and Technologies:

Ladies and gentlemen, the speeches having been pronounced, we will move into the framework of discussions, good conversations on which I really want to ask for your participation because, now, we will discuss expert communicators, but much more, we will discuss a...

Thank you very much to my different ones for the discussion, for the application, and we will find after sharing with me what you said. If you haven't been introduced, it's good for that. Mr. Alain, who is right next to me, is an expert in political policy, in emulation, who has worked with organizations in sectors such as, indeed, international organizations. He came in the field of political policy. We are happy to know him with you.

Right next door, there is Mr. François-Xavier Caméras, who is an expert in the field of political policy. He went from one sector to another, and he really works in the sectors of political policy. He came in the foundation of political policy. So, he's an expert who is also sent by the sector, and we are happy to have him with us.

Right next door is a great gentleman, who is an expert in the field of political policy. He works especially in the development of administrations, in international work, especially in itinerant sectors. And he has also been well at work within the first minister, precisely, madam, no, but principal advisor to the college of common communities of the University of Ontario.

There is Mrs. Francesca Sousa. She is a true digital journalist of the RBC, a digital ambassador in the RBC. He is also a member of the digital actors network of the RBC, so he is part of the administration. He is also an expert in digital execution. So, we have the honor of having Mrs. Sousa here on the panel. Welcome.

And lastly, there is Mrs. Diora de Tarot who is also an activist for women's rights, much more on access to the Internet, but also, she has worked for a long time on the issue of particular violence affecting women, so, I especially have Internet management. She is also a member of the secretariat of education on Internet governance in RBC, but also co-organizer of the youth program on Internet governance in RBC. Mrs. Diora, welcome.

So, the presentations being made, you know more or less the participants with us on this panel. I will start by giving the floor to each of the people who are turned to you. After each one can give you a bit of their introduction, because if she wanted to tell it, we will talk about access, accessibility to the Internet which is also a guarantee for digital inclusion. We cannot talk about digital inclusion if people do not have access to the Internet. I just want to check that we all agree with these agreements. There. We cannot talk about digital inclusion if people do not have access to the Internet.

And we know very well that the state justifies the center of the RBC for the autonomy of regulations of posts of the Telecommunications Bureau in RBC. So, there has been a very marked assistance from the leaders of the RBC here. You saw that there are about 30% of the Congolese population who have access to the

Internet in terms of telecommunications. It's only 30% of the population. The same statistics speak of about 60%, who have access to a mobile phone. And there, of course, these are statistics that are given by the RBC. I think that in the results, I promise that they count.

We need to be marked on the digital vision based on access issues. And all the experts we have on the table are people who have worked on what is interesting the most important subjects of the international. Those who are in the private sectors, activities of promotion and accounting on the Internet to give on the tour their readings on access to the Internet. What are the questions that we have about the Internet and the base of access.

There is a lack of activity on the Internet and a lack of activity in France. And there, I think if everyone swings, we may not be at the extremity, we will not be at the extremity. I think we need to note that the authority of the administration is relevant, especially because it is about the administration of the Internet. Because today, when we talk about administration, it's everything that is in the region, the big cities, the hometown, the buildings, but we don't see the other provinces, because we don't take this definition.

Rosette Tshinguta, Digital Ambassador and Member of the Network of Digital Actors in DRC:

This is why it is important that we see this challenge that there is in the administration of the Internet. Like Basic Artery, there are two large organizations that have worked in the administration of the Internet. One of the challenges I encountered is the incentive of our communities to buy the Internet. Because today, we don't have a service. In fact, when the Internet is accessible, it's to the higher authority, that we, the politics of France, cannot use.

I believe that the Internet should be accessible to all, parents and children, women and men who see the Internet. There has been a challenge, it's that there are people who work either at the telecommuter, or at the TV or on the Internet. I think it's to all our communities, women who have had the most misfortune, on our side, it's the incentive of all, that we can put in place, the infrastructures, our own agglomerations and agglomerations in the communities.

Moderator:

However, that was a very nice introduction. Thank you very much, madam. I had spoken to you, a few months ago, on the side of access, we see, the choice of technology, but not, we will evaluate a bit what is possible for us also in relation to the contribution of a technology in our country. You also talked about the technology of access to the Internet. We were talking about technology. The

organization, it was extremely more to the first, the action on access to the Internet in our country. The availability to the Internet.

François-Xavier Kabemba, General Director, FAST CONGO:

In fact, we have the opportunity, and it's in the sense where agriculture is an institution that counts easily. Either it's orientation, or recommendation, or command. It's the essence of the decision that has just been made. It's not really optimism, but it's the hope of getting where we want to go.

And so, this evaluation that you made, it has a lot of impact. In fact, what we find is that at the level of health, in these environments, it's very difficult, especially because there is a lack of medicine, but also, there are contacts. For example, they are unknown by seeing the phone. If it's the phone. When we talk about 60% of the population, it's a concrete case. There are some who are unknown. And yet, for example, there is a phone, it's huge. He lacks a phone, less accessibility.

And so, consequently, I was interested in talking about that too. I am a former telephone operator. When I discovered that all this telephone was on battery, that is to say that the ears, the lips, everything is on battery. I went to talk a lot to doctors in Beri, but it's not a reference point. There are electric doctors, it's not at all the same. It's very difficult, completely. It's difficult to make observations that are with experts. Electric doctors, it's a counter, it's doctors. It's experts, it's a certain number, it's people who aren't there, it's generators, it's electric groups, it's people who aren't there.

Alain Kilapi, President of the Network of Digital Actors in DRC:

I agree with everything that has been said so far. It's not places. And besides, we're going to stay even a bit darker on the contrast of our state of affairs. If we want to make the state of affairs, we say that there are 100% of individuals. It's not serious, I agree with you. And if there are 40% of the population that is not colonized, there, we are in a state of crisis.

In fact, it's a difference. It's because the RGG doesn't evolve in the metropolis where we live. We are in a sub-region that evolves, and we are in a world that evolves. So, there are still other states of affairs, but all the more. It's much less than we would not be here today. We see that it's difficult, because there are at least 1% of individuals, so it's almost 40% of the state of affairs. In fact, that's quite weak. But here, we can say that there is no injustice compared to all the rest. All the rest is injustice. Whereas we see that it's much stronger than what we live. Really, it's a state. And it's the state of affairs.

So, I didn't want to be... Well, already, it's not that it's difficult, it's an idea, it's not that it's an experience, but we must absolutely understand in what context we are.

We're talking today about the aspect of the individual, that is to say that the world, in any case, there's a disease, that is to say the damage, that is to say that we have to put jobs, that it transforms in relation to what we live here, to what we live in the world, to what we have done.

You can understand that, when we look at the individual, we have not participated enough in the individual revolution, we have not pressed enough on the individual, we have not had the condition to which, for example, we cannot arrive at the day when we integrated computerization on the development of our society.

And we're not talking about what was said, we're talking about a balance that is not sought. It's the balance of the ministry, it's the balance of the National Assembly, it's the balance of the National Assembly, it's the balance of the National Assembly, it's the balance of the National Assembly, it's the balance of the National Assembly.

And, it's not a problem, it's not a problem. It's the construction of elements that will have people who will be mini-organist partners, who will have a large part of partners, partners. And, therefore, what people will do more and more is to go to investment and investment, if we want to say. So, a government to another natural to create an environment that is favorable to development, of what technology is.

This goes through everything we have as sociality, this goes through remuneration, and there are always potential words that fall in agreement. And within the framework of these events, there are questions that you have in the vision of what will happen. Do you have ideas for what would be information or would it be necessary to be able to create openings so that new services can be received.

But we also have the constraint because there are responsibilities. When you want to give fiscal information, we need to accept at that time that we cannot have access to a deducted income. And there must be an understanding somewhere of what we have given information. Because we have given ideas and we have made a speech to the power on the point of accepting.

And there, it should not be that the Team Office wants to follow certain actors like the telecoms who would take a deducted income. Does it really happen to be able to try to go increase the level of beneficence that has entered into considerations of the kind of going to destroy, for example, an employee card for the fact that it is advance income.

I don't see the importance that it allows you to... Are there possibilities to evaluate the deducted income? Or not? Is it better for you to agree? Maybe we need to review a little bit the part of taxation to understand why it's obvious that we have several images and why it's less obvious to have several images. It's a relaxation in

terms of taxation to do this with the world, to flee, to encourage to import an income. I just wanted to spend my time there.

Deborah Bilau, Member of the DRC Youth IGF:

You didn't talk about collectivity here, there's also the question of accessibility because, as I explained, we don't like the internet, the environment and the laws, we need to have equipment and it's really a question of equity, of use, of assistance equipment. It's a question that needs to be made more and more difficult. So, we have to wait to be able to buy.

We have, at the EPSG level, a construction more than once at the human level. It's important to deserve education. And if we stay at the end of our life, it goes from there. And if we can ensure that the networks are connected, we must also ensure that the students take a means of being able to economize.

If today we decide that all students will not have access to education, we would not know how to have the means of education. In this case, we will need to have an elevation of 30 million, 30 million terminals. If we don't think together about what we want to create, that afterwards, it's more complicated to create local employment, we risk committing suicide with 30 million terminals at the length of 35 years.

In our country, the bets already, they have made the effect of local employment. If we had thought ahead, we would have created an access that would have allowed us to economize. I'll give you an example. Here, that's why you changed the caring charges because they don't have the same protocol. That is to say that there's the body and the interpretation. That is to say that the paper, we will make local assemblies and we will put in place and shoot in the direction what is most important. That is to say that there is education, that is to say that there is employment, that is to say that there is also education. And it's also access to character that is to say that it's clear that it has value. It will be access to character and that will be all.

Moderator:

So, uh, thank you very much for your intervention. I agree and I hope it's very interesting. You talked about the need to bring to a collectivity of innovation because if we talk about the collectivities of England, it's true that there is a universal collectivity where everyone has an interest in the company. Should we give that as a dream of a few hundred years or is it not very far to get to that?

I would also like to talk about the possibility of having, I don't know what it's called, a contribution for innovation collectivities that is not an interest, but the possibility of having allowances for, for example, separate equipment that would also allow

the operations of innovation collectivities to function. I find it important to have a contribution for innovation collectivities. And I think that's what's important. I find it important to have separate equipment that also allows the operations of innovation collectivities to function. I think it's important that there is an innovation collectivity to be able to protect innovation collectivities. That is to say that there is no impact on the development of the University of Ontario.

Tony Munongo, PTNTIC Advisor, Prime Minister's Office DRC:

That's it, there are real 60 million to the breeder who are fed by the elections. And finally, I believe, it's close to 25% of this amount that should come out of here to offer different conditions to society. That's what needs to be done. And we learn. First, it's not enough, no. We hope that these oral values don't lead up to the end of the year, so that we learn it well. So, there's not too much optimism compared to what there is of optimism. Because there's not much optimism that is responsible for that. That is to say that there is no optimism.

So, what needs to be done is to see what happens in the end. It's an immediate referential approach. That is to say that it allows us to welcome good sense. And it allows us, in fact, just to bring this reference conference, one would say that we will have just for information, that is to say that in terms of reference, one would say that it's the worst of the electoral sector. So, to have good sense, that is to say that it's the most important. That is to say that it's the most important for what it gives us. That is to say that it's what we must do. It's what we have seen. It's what we have heard, what we understand from all.

And it's still timely that we take notes, that we take notes, that we take notes here. I'm reminding you, to start on the forbidden plan of the university, the investment bank and the companies that have been arranged at all times of agreement to start with a significant investment, it was done by people who were supposed to be employed because the government was supposed to have laws, agencies, ministries, countries to be able to invest today.

The plan of the electoral sector, that is to say that, first of all, it's the plan of the distribution of the right of all, it's a question that you deserve to have answered, because it's a question that we asked for several weeks, and in the end, there was a national plan for development that deserves for 2019. At the time, we thought that 2025 was... Please. I have the impression that it's quite distant, there. But in the context of time, in what made us think, most people who were in this evil thought that there was a plan for the development of journalism before. Even politicians. It's true. It's a bit strange. It's a bit strange, yes. It's a bit strange. It's strange, yes.

I think that this may not be the place where we will discuss this, but it's just to insist to our interests on who we come from, where are we, and where are we in 2015.

The first plan, the first plan at our place, it was the creation of an infrastructure. And when I say creation, it's in the telecommunications infrastructure, precisely. And on the telecommunications infrastructure plan, there have been advances in 2019 and today, mainly in the private sectors. I don't have too many opinions on what will be practiced in the private sectors. You will know that more or less. But we are still, in the future, in an incredible subject broadcast, if you see. And everything there must be practiced very quickly.

What will be interesting is that there are new subjects. All the initiatives of the telecommunications infrastructure plan, we can present them on Instagram, on social networks, on Facebook. As I was saying earlier, we have the infrastructure plan on which I have been representing for eight years. There is also a public health plan. Because, if I see that you have an impartiality, you have to exchange something through this impartiality. In the private sectors, there are certain subjects that are practiced in all private sectors. And if you talk about public health, public health, there are subjects that are interested in these new subjects. That's why today, the infrastructure plan on social networks is happening. What do we do? And if we look at the infrastructure plan, what do we do? And if we look at the infrastructure plan on social networks, what do we do?

Because, quite simply, we, at the control level, on the content plan, we have not responded to the call of residents either. We can go, for example, on the questions of housing uses as well, that is to say the care of a student. It's the same thing, they are still late. I observed, and there, we are in 2013 or 2014, in a superior situation. It's a bit like when you go to the central office, there are people who know the inside.

There are some places that are really occupied to have field, a bit of life. People need tracers at certain times of the year, at certain activities of one day or another. And it's because of that that there are different farmers who know when they will need to use a tracer for their field, where they need to find this tracer, to what point they need to find this tracer. And especially, how all the farmers who are in the same sector could manage to visualize the tracers in their field, to allow them to have access to these production products more quickly and cheaper. This is therefore a participation of the only human being at the level of human education.

Earlier than eight or nine years ago, he was already able to do this kind of thing to bring you viewpoints well behind compared to what people are able to produce. And of course, the last subject was that of governance and regularization, regularization. I will come back to the subject that concerns me, it's infrastructure. And it was at the time that there was what was called education.

The first thing that is quite interesting is to know that there is only one company that had the means to invest in production, construction and the development of production. Today, it's about radio. All companies that want to invest in production for the development of education can have access to it. That's a point that is positive and interesting. But only, human access to operators, citizens, production forces remains so high that operators cannot invest in production. These are the other privileged institutions of being able to have money. If they are not privileged to be able to have a breeder available in this field, there is no operation that will give them. And there, that's why it's not going to be very amusing.

And there, that's why there is the fact of using education. I know that everyone talks to you about education. I know that telecommunication, for example, is more at primary level than what we generally see. What telecommunication operation is a network that is included? Because is there a particular one that allows access to these telecommunication operators? Or are there other levels? Is there a network where people can access education? Is there a certain part of this particular telecommunication?

The adoption of a privileged network in which we live, it's that we want our operators to leave this network towards the international. So we bring them to the borders of the RBC to allow them to have access to the international. And for him, important that is the profession of operators who work in privileged educator, also important is the profession of secondary educator.

I'll give you an example. You are connected to the fiber too. Regardless of the operator. If there is a conflict between the operator and you, this operator will not be able to provide you with the connection you need. This tends to exploit other routes, between bands of actors who can participate, either by disease, or by another route too, which would allow access to the place where you have connection. In the new file, you have the international connection. That's where the company will be able to have the greatest pace in the world.

Unfortunately, the RBC, until this day, has only one international connection for the operator. This is no longer the case today. The RBC, currently, as a company, is managed by the RBC, the national company, but you will see that it also exists at our place, like the Angoulard, for example. The Angoulard has three tables on a collective landscape. They are collective from there, from there, and from there. What we did is that they are there. What they did is that they put viewpoints of history. We have done things, and we have not finished doing. We have today the chance to have two tables that are in the process of welcoming. There will be three tables, but there, it's on the tertiary plan. That's what the RBC will arrive before the crisis.

Once it arrives before, it will have to come from everywhere, from Moindaz to Kutaisa, to give us what they say on the central water, and bring also, through the geography of the RBC, we have only one direct access on the tables of these sailors, it's through Moindaz. Those who are in the Ivory Coast, they use the Internet enormously, or at the time, they use the Internet enormously, and if you want, the prices of the Internet in the Ivory Coast were at the highest elevated than the price of the Internet on the side of Kutaisa. Why? Because they had access to certain underwater tables, but by passing through the countries of the East of the RBC.

In the same way, it had to be noted that the presence of the RBC, the Internet prolificacy, is very difficult. We had to say to arrive at simply sending because there is no access, I like the name, that it is solidly concrete. And when you go towards the South, we are obliged to pass by Jambia, or in the Ivory Coast, to go to the Ivory Coast, it's reported. And we, the RBC, are obliged to project because when we have documentations, we cannot see from the void. I believe that from the void, at one point, there is a speaker who will intervene from a distance. That's where we will be obliged to leave again from the Ivory Coast.

Which side are you on? We, we are on the side... We often go to lerche, so we can pass the Ivory Coast, in all senses of the land of the void. We go, we will use an amount. We will use the amount of the earth. And we, we are here. We are here, because there, I think the actors will arrive to revolutionize our country very quickly in terms of Internet and in terms of data management. All the norms of action that we will take in the coming days and especially, we will not devalue the different strategic plans for the years to come.

Moderator:

Wow! That's the exercise we'll give to the economy. As I notice, it's not the first thing to have said, but I think it's the first and last thing to have said. It's the first thing to have said. And that's the exercise we're going to do. So, it's the order. It's what we need to be ever, already to make the reconciliation on the camera. We also need to take our projections, our management plans. It's not about planning, but we need to do the debit and an evaluation at the end to know what a management plan is.

We're going to talk about Quebec's vaccination plan for the 2025 election, which is in 2025, but within it, there are events that are unfolding until now. I believe the minister also said it last time in his responses, that education should resume to be able to evaluate.

I think we need to reflect on this a few years ahead. Mr. François, you remember, we really need to reassure ourselves about the vitality, about the creativity of the old Quebec plan. He also said that the development of precarious infrastructures is a very important support that improves you. The fact of supporting actors who are

the happiest to be able to in the connectivity sectors. He spoke of examples of connectivity in the agricultural sectors. Sometimes, we don't think about the applicative uses of the Internet to ensure that the Internet will only heal us on our phone, but connectivity applies in several other sectors, in agricultural sectors or on certain infrastructures in several countries.

He also mentioned that he uses technology to facilitate agriculture. It's notably by using English researchers that allow them to verify the uses of the old plan. Or that allow them to predict when the rain will arrive or whether it's the crown that will arrive. All that, it's applications that can be used and all that with the Internet. He ended by talking about a sector with great evolution, he replied, it's also the city sector, which has now been liberalized. That's an action that we didn't do before. Before, we only had one operator. Now, the sector is liberalized. So, any economic operator who is here has remained in the collectivity sector. This sector has remained with the ministries of collectivity to deploy the city so that it is also collectivized.

He also spoke about the collectivity sector to be able to diversify to what extent it's collective, to what extent it's international. So I'm going to show you up to there, as you know, in international life, whatever it is. That's also what is carried by the State, I believe, in large part, which is arriving and which will also enter through Ouanda. But even if we have that point there, I forgot the terms, the lateral point. If we have the lateral point only in Ouanda, it's the only collectivity that has the sea, we need to find a way to not only snatch, but only reassure ourselves that we manage to connect the other people who should connect, or else find other solutions towards this country.

Alain Kilapi, President of the Network of Digital Actors in DRC:

Thank you, so, for this overview of a certain demonstration. So, I would like, Mr. Oudidi, that just after Mr. Alain Lejus, we will take the first series of evoked. So, you can already be ready. Just after, Mr. Lejus, we will go to... the first series of questions, in order to also allow you, not only to continue the conversation, or to ask direct questions to your different friends.

Thank you very much, Mr. Oudidi, for the invitation. For me, I would like to be there, I don't want to say the words. So, I would like to thank you, and moreover, to thank you, I must also thank you to the assistance which is particularly, I don't want to mislead you, which is for a certain moment on stage of collection. I thank you. It's not always easy to speak in telemedicine. I think that if you had made a small tour, I would be really very happy. If I have to be optimistic, I would also give you a kiss. Thank you. Thank you again.

The subject is a very exciting subject. I liked all the interactions that have concretized. I wanted to perhaps empathize a little on another aspect. It's true that when we talk about aspect, we see the community. There is no community without impasse. It's the level of empathiture. It's the level of empathiture in DRC. What makes the community in DRC express itself? I think that's something we need to seriously ask ourselves. Why identify with people who are in DRC in France and Spain? It's other questions we're asking. It's important to participate.

When we take the penetration rate of the Internet, which amounts to saying that it's 30% of the population that has physical disabilities. It's not negotiably 30% of daily use. We can perhaps estimate the number of users at 20%. But well, according to 30%, to not be too specific, 100% of subscriptions to the Internet is better than 70% of the population that is not connected to the Internet service. And so, it doesn't want, in this category of application, doesn't want to negotiate proper advantages to collectivity. Having information actively, it helps to collect and to bring us closer and to protect us. But it can also help to have access to healthcare, but also to education, and to financial services, too. So, we need proper advantages to collectivity. We need the care of the government and of people in employment to ensure to negotiate proper advantages. All that.

So, in the publicity context, it can be one. In the publicity context, it's in terms of coverage. I take the third coverage. The coverage rate of the population in relation to the photographic territory is about 58%. It's excellent. Thank you. I take the fourth coverage. The coverage rate of the population in relation to the photographic territory is about... So, it's a rate that helps you imagine the color of the population. The different populations participate in the participation paths that are chosen, distributed and deployed in the zones, in the zones on which we place all 56% of populations covered by the cruiser network. So, that means that if we make a little more effort so that one of the scales in this network is still inferior, to the average, it will be nothing. There are more than about 50% of purchases in these zones.

And so, we take the current neighboring coverage rate is 95%, but also inferior to the average neighboring coverage rate in foreign Africa of 65%. Because the solar amount here is behind, there is a deficit an absolutely deep deficit, there is a health problem. However, there are not enough employees in the zones. We have been beaten, we have been foreseen for the liberalization of the network. The liberalization occurred in 2002. We fought for the distancing of the network to be stopped. Since 2002, with the law of 2008, the LGC has been attacked. For the whole history, in the Sahel Africa, there are three countries that take the network and the LGC, unfortunately, it's gone. So, despite the greatness, it's true that we say

that the distancing, it's a story in LGC, for example. And there, we're talking about opening in terms of population.

So, I tried to reflect on the funds. I find that collectivity is still insufficient. The infrastructures are insufficient, as we said, there are too many things, notably on the economy. The State, it shows more a barrier in relation to distancing. It also shows a barrier in relation to the economy. There is, for example, India, Omme and Germany. That's how we get the distancing. But the problem is that the problem is that the problem is the amnesty. It's a bit like society. But the amnesty, in relation to the government problem. Because each year, the operators are ready for the absolution of the distancing and the replan of the deployment. It's like the attention of these people, that is to say that the distancing doesn't happen at the amnesty.

The problem is that the deployment is not always and not mainly the amnesty. the problem is that the problem, the problem is not always and not mainly the amnesty. That is to say that the problem is that the problem is not always and not mainly the amnesty. That is to say that the amnesty and not mainly.

It's because if we are optimistic with life, which is funny, it leaves the part of humanity... In fact, we will fall from... populations. So, we are something distant. But well, when we have something distant, we can bring generators to a largeness of years, and at least, a part of our tradition, what are we going to do? It's a question...

So, what is proximity, it's a fact that, today, there is no... There is no right of... But there is also a problem of... Of proximity.

There are people who are on the extreme-right, and I would like to talk to you in relation to the association of rights on the way, on the authorization of rights. So, there is a cartel written in the background, that is to say that it is done at the hospital, that is to say that it is done at the hospital, that is to say that it is done at the hospital, in these streets, there is the answer. But in the background, it is not done by several services, notably hospital services.

So, there are problems of heterogroups. Just there, there is the question of capital, that is to say that if we inculcate a problem of heterogroup, that is to say that there is a problem of heterogroup, so there, so, it's the work of the social, to guarantee connectivity. It's a cerebral point. But really, also, there is a work that we did at the CSMA, an excellent work.

While there exists the problem of connectivity of energetic energy, it proposes a solution. We arrive at the moment where it is better heard, in terms of hundreds of millions, that energetic energy, it can express itself here with a technology of connectivity connection. It's an excellent work. While after, what we said, we thought about the authorities, but in particular with the actor of energetic energy.

And of course, there was in the environment that we didn't sin, the conclusions of the report. So there a little, I think it's important to get out of it. It's what's here, it's what needs to be gotten out of. But also to get out of it.

So here, we can count the current connectivity of 100% to 50% by the next quarter, because when we analyze it, the connectivity rate, in fact, it's 20% per year. And I hope that this demonstrates that the investment, in fact, for deployment, doesn't belong here.

Moderator:

Thank you very much, Mr. Alain. So, we have finished the first series. I want to first thank the presence of the honorable deputies of the National Convention. The direction, the flag-commission has been represented, but also the sub-commission. I thank all of you for having been there. I would like to intervene in this first part. We don't have much time. We will take questions. The parliamentarians will see their answers. After, I will be available to answer the question. It's good, I have the place. I thank you.

Unidentified Participant:

Thank you. I've become Latin. If you can make an effort, it's to hush as best as possible. Like that, we'll make an effort. But it's good, I think we need to put all that in place. And that, we take a series of questions. There is a series of questions in a first time. And that, we will do. There. Like... Oh, I put him outside. Yes, you already gave me the floor. No, no, wait, sir. Wait, I will notify you. OK, thank you. Alright. I don't have a single question. It's a bit to save time. Just the question to address to whom? Not a lot of explanations. Just a direct question. Thank you.

Moderator:

Thank you. The question, it's a bit interesting. It's coming a bit. It's Patrick's question. Can we find a better word for Mr. Patrick? That's why the sound is not good. There. More easily. Thank you. Value identity doesn't exist in the world of information. You have to go back to the middle. You have to go up to the middle. Everything depends on... on... on perception. There.

Participant Patrick:

The question is well mounted, you did it, did he exactly, I asked the advisor, he asked, that's how, the RPC has 80% of cases that were added to the helicopter, I know that you already spoke to me, what doesn't the RPC want to do, thank you for giving me additions in relation to the helicopter madam.

Other Participant:

My question is addressed to Mr. President, to UNED, can you ask UNED? My question is addressed to you, does it tell you something interesting? I don't know

how you think, it has something very interesting. Madam, I will not ask for the results, but what is there of the curvature there? It's not the address of the other residents, it's in which curvature? Montgare-Poulard. Montgare-Poulard, there are problems of communality in Montgare-Poulard, it's also the question that has interest.

Unidentified Participant:

Hello. I wonder how to create this interest, it's good, it encourages me. Good evening to all, I present myself, I have the opportunity to listen to all the proposals, I have the opportunity to listen to all the journalists speak, I will be interested in Mr. Ndiye Ndiye and also in the editor of information.

I had the opportunity to listen to Mr. Ndiye, and I realized that even if the consultation that we wanted to do would know well the same questions as you, but you should also know that as a writer, what you will need to know, you need to have a way to know yourself, but for that, I would not be obliged to know yourself. Because, it's all I said a year ago. That's where I want to go. We can connect to a place where you have the impression that no one wants to connect. Why? Because in English society, there may be people who don't have the interest to go on the Internet.

So, we are in the era of AI, and we don't have a structure that allows us to mobilize our young people, to make them interested in AI. Me, I am of the sect, but meeting the sect in the midst of certain circumstances of culture, or once, we don't have the interest. So, one, I believe it's just. Two, there is INTI, which is a comprehensible. INTI allows to have a certification in security, in cybersecurity. It's the government of INTI that proposes it. You should know that right now, in cybersecurity, there is a great need for help.

So, we are of the opinion, as at the elevator of these certifications, the worry, it's extremely clear. And if our children allowed in fact to have so many things, certifications continuously, we could have, ourselves, how to say, we would do what we were, it's us, in order to have a certification that we will model, and I wish it, which can have respect and international norms and all, so that we can make money enter. So, thank you very much, thank you very much. It's yours, to one of the points, Mr. Alain, to you, to him, the capacity, the awareness, the capacity of an energy. Thank you very much for having been there.

Moderator:

So, now, the question is that the last person who is there, we saw him, who is our person on the file, allow us to go really quickly to ask the question directly.

Unidentified Participant:

Hello, Madam Deputy. It's him who will intervene. So I leave you. I am the general director of the University of Ottawa, and I have the honor to present to you. So, you have a question which is of care state, that is to say that, if we want to see participation, finally, the workplaces are very, very specific. But by making specific care states, it's not a work in state. It's quite simply because, if we do care, then we do care states, it's not a work in state. Thank you very much.

Participant Joël:

The question is to François. The question is simple. I reflected on a chapter of a chapter. We talked about sociality, about allowance. But I believe there is an idea which is, where we have access to interest, the airport, there is a chapter of a chapter. When we have the sponsorship to vote the law, it's a series of elections. And we will see that there are two, there will only be two, but it doesn't exist in France. It's a series of elections. Among the elections that have access to these elections, there are no more as many. I think it's over. Thank you very much.

Moderator:

I think someone from the commission will also have to intervene in relation to that. But I need to announce. I have the impression that on Zoom, there is Mr. André Boulobas, who hears us and who can ask the question. I think he is aside. There is notably Mrs. Cécile Campiret, who allowed us to follow. Boulobas, you can speak.

André Boulobas (via Zoom):

Yes, thank you very much. I think you follow me. I have questions. We, we need you. We speak directly, that is to say that there are people who are in your stories. Yes, I already have the impression. All the cameras are connected. Connect the HDMI. It's very important for people to be able to get closer.

Moderator:

So, someone, even if you didn't succeed the major part of the questions, in the case, there is someone who can respond in a certain way. There are also patients. It's a small problem. There are a certain number of questions. What I heard and what I manage to tell.

First, the first question interests. There are two things that we say here. Me, I'm not afraid to get rid of it. Because we say that a problem is an opportunity. It's an opportunity for creative solutions. In fact, the problem of the RBC is an opportunity. I also want to go match with the world. When I resell it, we will only think that these solutions will come from the outside. And that we will go export them to sell them to other people. These are opportunities for you to be able to pass to the man. And be able to create employment. We don't need to need to have an employee all alone. The more we identify the problems, the more you must think about calling

yourself out, thinking about questions, because that's what you confuse yourself with.

François-Xavier Kabemba, General Director, FAST CONGO:

So, I would like to start by talking about the 145 territories. To enter into the context of themes, we have worked for years and years before the manifestations of the PDL. And the first thing we realized as a regime sector is that when the PDL had wanted to announce on January 10, 2001, the first thing that was forgotten was the display. We talked about degenerating the exterior of the group, we talked about determining the exterior of the group, and who practically had the right to determine.

Oh yes, you know, I believe it's then that I hear from each side things towards which I have every chance to talk to you about. I think that somewhere, we come from actions. It's not necessarily that we realize that the more instruction in a regime sector can be useful. The biggest problem we have is the deployment of networks in the telephone sector. We have the importance of the telephone network in social networks. It's not the same thing for operators. Operators, that is to say that they count on antennas, and all that at the same time. At places, it's all that.

And sometimes, operators have difficulties finding resources to feed their DTS, while on the other side, the antenna, it's electronic capacities, which is explained in images, but which have never been used. That is to say that it's not light bulbs, it's just a generous partner of the device. At the government level, perhaps it's also on the orientation of the administration, to be able to look at all the projects that we do, like the work of conduct and the work of administration, to look in a transparent way. Especially the ADO, and all the ADHD problem. That's where it becomes complicated. That is to say that at one point, it's a telephone, and the HP camera, it's the webcam. There, it receives... That's where you see... It's a sound.

The people who are on the device, who are on the device, who are on the device, who are on the device, who are on the device, who are on the device, who are on the device, who are on the device, who are on the device, it's to disconnect. Why doesn't it do anything to the other? It's developed on the plan. There is none. It's on the plan of events. It's complementary. It's of course. But uh, there where uh, it won't hold me to the line of the election. But when the court tells you that it's what you see okay, it's that it's the part that is uh, that is in the line of elections, it's not reliable. And uh, I'm going to tell you that, it will be the last of my month.

Outside the residence of the great machine of intelligence, we can produce a sum. That's why I decided to go come to the university, to my university, within a radius of space. At 1,500 meters from where I live, there is no sociality. I know that it's going to be difficult to have sociality. I live in front of space. And where I live, there

is no sociality. There is no space. There is no integrality. That's why I decided to come. And I am without doubt recognized here in Europe. I am very recognize. And I am very recognize as a project of insult towards society. And I am very recognize as citizens in fact.

For the moment, we're not mistaken. That is to say that we need to ensure that all the members of the assembly of the University of Alsace have a good relationship with the region. Where there are unblockings, we aim to change the region. Where there are relationships on the ground, we tried to go there. But the development of the group, where there will be no production, it's totally different from your experience. If you start to have a society here, you will be able to go to the University of Alsace. But where there will be no production, you will be able to go to the University of Alsace. We shouldn't be afraid of the University of Alsace. We saw it for health, for education, for education, for education, for education. But if you start to have relationships, you will be able to go to the University of Alsace.

But where there will be no production, but you will not be able to be afraid of the University of Alsace. The solutions are there. Because at that time, it will have a positive impact on the sectors that have been mentioned on the work. And we think that we need to share what we brought to the best political period. When we are in education, we need to ensure that school subjects will not destroy and that there are issues. So there, we will start on history, there. We have a lot to share. To talk to me about it, I have the story of my grandfather. That's it. That's it. That's good.

Tony Munongo, PTNTIC Advisor, Prime Minister's Office DRC:

Besides, I would like to participate to say that this message that he says, I brought it to my grandfather, it's that he said somewhere that in fact, society knows what technology is, what international technology is. That is to say that we no longer need to go through international internet, especially international internet, to be able to raise brains. Indifferently, that's how everyone manages to give services to life. So, that's it. And it's also very important, for all these questions.

So, I'm not with regard to the internet, but I know that it's with regard to international technology. At my age, I made my decision to choose, and I hoped that I would have done it at the conclusion of this announcement. It's the definition of international technology. But I would say that instead of wishing it, it's not my objective today. I would say that by arriving here today, to catch our need, we must put in place future advantages for the public.

That is to say future advantages that allow to have beneficiary systems to eventuality. And to do it, we need the propagation of public technology. Everything that happens outside of technology, it's not from public technology, it's from public technology. And we cannot assist today, despite the changes, to be able to form a

version of world technology. Until now, we also have in the information flows of the actors of technology, actors also at the level of materials. We have calculations on which, to have, for example, an idea, to be able to be capable of integrating these techniques of dedicated accession, we can do calculations on the domains of accession.

I don't know if you understand what I just said but I think the government. I told myself this evening that you were going to take care of a question that interests me, otherwise I am completely confused. Thank you for the invitation.

Rosette Tshinguta, Digital Ambassador:

Thank you, thank you, thank you, thank you. I thank you for having welcomed me and really for having helped. We understood that there had been the situation. Certainly, things happened differently. I think it's more or less decent. For those who sent me questions, it will really be what happened all three. Earlier, there were concrete evaluations that would allow us to know what we can do in terms of concrete actions.

So, Michel-François, it was the list in terms of number of questions. I had already done a lot of legends. I swear to you that today's legends... The first that we see on the screen, it's the object of hemorrhage. In any case, it's an object of hemorrhage. An object of hemorrhage, it's the object of an object. I give you the coordinates. I give you the reception. You can give me information and it will be summarized to hemorrhage. Me, I want to get there. I want us to know if there is indeed each thing that we do on the Internet. It is important to know if there is indeed each number of what we take. It is important to know if there is indeed each computer of what we take on the Internet in the agenda. The computer, it's always a point of view. I want you to understand what I mean.

I mean that we must manage to know if there is indeed each computer. We can say that the computer becomes the same computer that appears to the same person and even if it will be at the same time a bit less. So, we need to continue what we do. Continue what we do on the Internet. Continue to do everything we can and whatever we can so that we are among us at the level of the State after the State is finished in 2022. That's why we see that there are internet users, for example, today, there are people who are on the way to find a way to arrive.

When I saw the user Jean-Michel in Paris, because I had lost my daughter a long time ago and because the white thread, the one who has access to this thread cannot reproduce the sound that is associated with that thing. Me, I appropriated that people can easily.

Moderator:

There are several elements that can be done in France. I was somewhere four weeks ago and there, people complain in the neighborhood that the new use of what did the exterior finds it hard to have access to the internet. So, we now need to visit exterior places to have access to mobile internet.

SECOND SESSION: LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND DIGITAL IN DRC

Moderator: Munia Kaza, Jurist and expert in data protection

I will now invite the panelists of this second panel. Our theme focuses on communications and inertial medications, and the harmonization that we measure the application. To talk about it, I will invite the moderator of this panel, who is an expert in wood and wine, at the same time president of Anne Rennes Technology. I had the opportunity to study at the University of Beauharnais, which is close to my university, where I did measurement studies at the university.

We will have the honor of welcoming today Professor Claudio Lucuma, university professor, specialist in digital ways and means of the Faculty of Rights of the university. We will welcome the honorable, we welcome the honor of welcoming the secretary of the University of Beauharnais, as a professor of the university. We also have the honor of welcoming Mr. Elly Kayembe Mulaya, who is a lawyer and specialist on the issues of education for human freedom. And we have online, that of Mr. Brozeck Kandolo, specialist in digital ways.

Professor Claudio Lucuma:

An open market for the hospital service at reception. It is with this law that the installed operators did not find the future jobs on which they would need to deliver the service to the greatest number. The former operators deployed their transmission networks. And many of them gave water balls. It's precisely the confusion that bothers us.

The OCPJ which claimed the laws for the source of sort of employment in infrastructure behind, by the minister, and the operators who had made manual networks, whereas in the law, it's to have networks in stellate interconnection where the State was going to give the infrastructures to which it had to connect.

And moreover, there was, in 2020, as my colleague for example has just said, in 2020, November 25, the law 20-0-8-7 relative to telecommunications and new technologies in relation to communication, it's the question of God. November 25, it also happens that it was only published on September 25, and we were in the

solicitations that there were on this promulgation of law because the government, the previous mandate had left this law in the drawers of the new drawer yet to be depromulgated.

And so, it's President Felix who promulgated these laws which, in 2020, had been adopted by the government in 2022 by this historical approach, we must have it, and it could only be published in 2009, one morning. And then, there was, during the law of 25-0-8-7 of March 13, 2023, for all, for all houses, the question that is raised from Écosseur, I fortified myself, it's that, when, an observation, there are two legislations that are practically similar, and national, on the same matter, what is the point of distinction between telecoms, new information technologies and digital?

I try myself, still today, to be able to discover this point. And when you look at these two legislations, one always in front of me and the other in front of the others, you understand well that there are two definitions of cybercriminality. Perhaps later, I will estimate my brother, before asking the question, you have two definitions on personal data, in one law as in the other. You also have two national authorities of personal data protection. In the law of interrogation, it's article 6. Article 6, and in the digital code, you have the authority of protection of annulled data, in form of authority adjustative to eventuality.

Now that you look at the different regimes, in the law 2017, you have the regimes of exercise and application which are under license, it's due to the directors that I called, but you notice that, for example, the exchange points or the assassination cases are under regime rather of authorization and declaration in the constitutional. So, it is clear that if there is not a contradiction between the two laws in which we act, and at least that there is a severance on the regimes, they are not uniform regimes.

Which leads us to say is that, really, we have a digital side in the heart of the communes where a side is a work of harmonization. It's the polemic. There, it's a work of codification. When we talk about side, we necessarily talk about a work of harmonization. As much for the side of work, as much for the side of privileges that we have not been aware of. A side is a harmonization of the different laws that are studied by an educational policy that allows to have a side on it.

And then, like us, the sheriff elected officials, before us, the sheriff elected officials, we were doing a work of harmonization. What does that mean? It's a work of harmonization. It's a work of harmonization. It's a work of harmonization which is a work of equality. It's a work of equality also when the attention will be well placed.

We legislated on the generalized activity during attendance. We legislated on personal data during attendance. We legislated on electric commerce during attendance. Why the lights? Even if we had my concerns, we should signal like that, so that it comes back, so that we have a good... I don't know, there may be a possibility of having lights, but if we have all clear lights, we won't have a problem.

Have we taken governance by legislating on the digital side or on the basis of telecoms? And we started from the construction of telecoms. And in this process, we reached the level of accounting, of access to the Internet as we reached it for access to water, access to electricity, access to the child and access to education.

This superior dimension of digital knowing more than one person, we reached, in none of the cases, the freedom of adoption. And so, the INPPC, today, in its dimension, even the regulator of this freedom should be more an authority to justice, by blow of independence, than an authority under the power of the government. Because by doing the protection of data, by the framework, it should even remind the State that you are violating the fundamental freedoms of people, of people who have the right to security.

And people, we did, in our different legislations, that we made digital of telecoms or new technologies. An instrument of little is by passing in the consequences of the expectation of girls. Technologies, that is to say who was happy to hear my brother, that I hope you can speak easily, we are in the process of taking refuge in influence. But we are not redoing anywhere, we are not bringing back the purpose of use.

If, in a pretext that addresses us, drugs serve to go deliver by force, if we realize that the revolutionary no longer gives public appointments, even if we know what happened today, everything that happened is passed to the end. Anyway, it's the economy that is at the end of the population that the State will pay.

Today, I think that digital legislation could be an instrument of refuge. Even computers, all the guys came with digitals. It's simple. If I start with my car, there is an important box of privileges for all computers. We will also have the platform if I allow it. But have we used our digitals to respond to our problems of general insurance and support to the economy?

And that, elsewhere, and I will move on to my last point, elsewhere, we said that there is no digital. No, there is no digital. No, there is no digital. We said it, but we didn't say the tool of digital. Because the tool, it, it's the work. But what is the purpose that we, politicians, give to love which doesn't make that it shouldn't be a process of automobiling, but a process of art.

The last point, it's sectorization. We felt it. A good long time. I remember. I finished my digital studies. From the Sorbonne, naturally. And I didn't lie about the human

being. The power to sectorize digital. We walked in the villages in the cities. Still. Of the most surrounding world. To realize that anyway, digital, it doesn't exist. And that sectorizing digital, it's complicated.

You have for example the question of administrative hybrid. Without photos. It is given, in the administration of politics, it is given to the ministry of culture and to the ministry of digital. They find themselves for example positioned on the competences of the fictional. It's the whole ministry. But he, he expresses himself first. Whereas elsewhere, when you look at the secretariat to the digital economy, it comes as a support of vectorization. And not as a support of sectorization. Perhaps it's the effort towards which you will hear me. But I would like to raise these questions. And I stop there.

Elly Kayembe Mulaya, Lawyer specialist in cybercrime issues:

I will go to the end. I will go to the end of the video. I will quickly resume my speech. To the honor of you. I wonder why you may not have seen the 7 films that were used in a technology structure. That's what you need to know. Yes, what I mean is that... I will go to the end. I will talk to you about what happened.

What happened is that, in the life of the centenary, there were laws that were put in place. All these laws that were put in place, constitutional legislations, which means that the law is already there. And I did all the tests, I did all the time, and today, I did a test based on the laws that were put in place, and I did everything that needs to be done. There were many things that were put in place. Notably, concerning the authority of judicial legislatures. The protection of rights. Which means that everyone needs to know that there have been things that have been put in place.

What happened is what came out. What is not happening yet is what is happening. And that, the laws, we make them in a way... It's not very simple. And that, it's not done in an impromptu way. We realize that there were laws that gave licenses based on technologies. There was the CAG, the FAG, the CAG, the CAG. Forgetting that technologies are public markets, of course, there will be crisis, the rise. So, operators need to have new licenses with each new technological construction.

We can no longer look for licenses. We need to send a message, a message from the State to have a result of each day. It's not bad, the people who are there. You have to go to work, you have to go to the library. I will do this, I will do that. So, that's the word of the law, it's the result that came at that time. There has been a change all the same. It has been shared by parliamentarians, based on technologies, but it's sure that it doesn't happen. It's sure that governments, all the same, it's my advice, it's advice. But also, architecture, it's a law, construction, it's a law. It's an easily treated project, it's a construction.

And the parliamentarians, and researchers in general, are involved in lots of things, in the war against God, in the war against God, but it's a project, it's a society, it's a project, but there is no other, essentially, that they would like to have. There is no other, I don't know, but it's a project, it's a society, it's a society that is at the fall. It's a society that sees itself lower than water, and that doesn't want to do anything. It's at the level of the technique, which arrives, to launch this project through space. It's a society, it's a society that has objectives, that has objectives, that has rates, by governments, in front of merchants, in front of markets, and that's what we talk about in our war plan.

We can put the elements, all the elements, there is a procedure that we have in place, the other, doesn't talk about abandonment, there are elements, and, that's what we call a non-stabilization, which allows governments, electricity, to free itself, before the deadline. And we can't, we can't free ourselves, besides, but maybe, but maybe, but maybe, but maybe, because, there are still many things, that we have about the electoral law, the law of liberation, many access arguments, in this meeting.

Our advance, it's a vision, which doesn't have, it's a vision, which has deliriums, we are obliged to ask, what has the other done, now, what's happening, what's happening, what needs to be done to fight, what can we, what needs to be done, without fleeing, because there is no other, the future, there is the future, the future, there is, we, it's one of the things, the things we don't talk about, but, to know, it's a sort of global development, the internet, it is not at the border, of society, there is everything, there is everything, there is everything, there is everything, there is everything, there is everything, there is everything, there is everything.

Brozeck Kandolo, President of Droit-numerique.cd (via Zoom):

Rereglementation, it's artistic rereglements. You see that it reregulates. And there too, you see that... We have an image of the rereglementation that doesn't correspond to the artist. But now, it happens that... Perfection only represents the rights of remuneration, and it's really the rights of the artist. And so, there is another remuneration, it's someone who draws their culture to the work. And it's this rereglementation that will come to pose to other artists and to other citizens.

But why? Because today, it's going to be unjustified, unjustified there. To modify, to improve, to adapt to the reality we wanted. But the presence of the Internet, it's really the life we live, it's the life of all artists. Because the Internet, for me, it's what we will see, people rise, and the other, there, I like too much to burn everything. I'm not just to burn, to use people who have been really burned, but us, it embraces me of that. It's another hierarchy.

It's another adolescence that is not other in its place. It's not otherwise than elevation people austrich, who unleash the account of reality, who photograph themselves, who try to catch the elected, who are not even citizens. Who were able to discover the theory. So, we can often say, at this point, that all the actors who help in this world.

And especially, and it's very very important, you see that the rights of the State and of its offices of justice and communication, the States and its offices must also play roles. So, it is time to implement a law, a regulation, a legislation adapted to the interests of all countries, which will question, and not done, the rights and presences of the State. That is to say that after Paris, it's because of the administration of justice and communication. It's perhaps because from October 3, 1990, there will be no more. To this day, there are only two years left, since Ontario has changed and there is a new legislation adapted to the interests of all countries.

It's too low, in fact. You are saying that the air, it fights. The course, the deposits. It's also important, in the cases of agglomeration, it's important to add two other instruments that I had said, which have not been mentioned. They are in terms of digital. Today, there are too many things to follow. There are no digital, there are digital that are outside of deposits. There are always for example countries that will encompass things. There are always for example digital that are outside.

I would understand that it's what you said on the option of organization, on the family. The most that we have digital and existing instruments, it's that they will go towards the practical posture. We must first have studies to do with digital. If we can stop what you said further, comment first on what you said further, I think that the situation in which we find ourselves today, it has changed. That's my proof.

Hon. Ayobangira Safari, National Deputy / expert in Telecoms:

And to come back to what you said, we can see that it was something in relation to the legal framework, there is a computer solution that is not new. Already in July 1987, there was also an entrenante that regulated computer activities to the elderly. There is also a recent decree of the month of July 1987, which regulated and applied application, practices. It's not to say that it's of this kind of instrument. So we have developed historical art on the regulation plan. And then, we had the digital causes in 2003. We also have the CELCO law of 2020, which is fundamental to the life of computing.

So for example, these texts appear in contexts that are used both in university courses, and in the CELCO law. I ask an important question on the provided of these competences to computing. In life, I thought about the harmonization of texts. When it arrived, we started with a stage, a stage that we call medium-term

action. Medium-term action, it's what we call network application. It's what we call network application.

Medium-term action, we talked about what has already happened, which allowed to gain weight, to stop understanding oneself, and to express them to be able to react to measures of specialists, and more particularly. So, you have the digital causes. In article 5, the cause of the cases of the indicational. One of the cases of the indicational must lead to governance. Governance, it's a digital question. To arrive at digital governance, the cause of the indicational. Because we won't have the cases of the indicational, it's the digital question. It's to attenuate the effect of the indicational in the digital causes.

And the cases of the indicational posed at the level of the digital question, we have the file of digital regulations. We also have the file of digital regulations, the file of digital terminalizations, the file of exhibition certification. We also have there the national file of cybersecurity. We have the national councils of the European Union. When you create the first two identities, these identities must be created by an ordinance. No, no, rather by the decree. The decree of the rights of the universe. It's the simplest thing it can do. The two identities have not been created to the whole. The two identities can only be created by a decree.

The national file of cybersecurity, it's the national policy of cybersecurity. Everything that goes with, for the time, we need to pay attention at the government level. We trampled on the two effects that will allow us to have identities that can be created by a government. And so, there is not at the bottom of identities, we need to pay attention to the two effects. The second, it's for the right to obtain identities. That is to say that, there is no right to the augmentation of identities. There is no right to exploitation. There is no right to exploitation, that is to say that there is not yet a law that speaks of the feminist organism.

Why can we pay a structure with feminist organisms? It's not done yet. That is to say that there is not yet a law that speaks of the feminist organism. No, it means that we are no longer a projector strand there. You give direct images. I am not a projector strand there. I am not a projector strand there. When the police of France has a law that is precisely avoided, I think that everyone needs to have courage. I think about these two for you to be able to say that we have advanced, it's true, but we have badly advanced. And I will do the following of your security. Because the law, when it contests the difficulties.

And that's the types uh, and that's the types uh. It's an analysis of the idea that allows to realize today that there is a work that needs to be done to improve the epicure of our social networks. If we don't do it, we don't have work. So it is important to work on the popularization of the text. Today, I am a lawyer, that is to

say that when I speak in exchange of lawyer, I set a limit. I realize the pain that they give to understand, to bring these things. So, beyond how I speak, I set a limit, I realize the pain.

I can't imagine that he must break the cards from there. So, in fact, our approach at the moment, it's to bring information. It's a rather complicated process. To the approach, it's to defend the norms. It can also start from a point of view that we thought at the end of the debate, at the end of the debate. So, we would first understand that it is important, as we said, the popularization in the long term. In the long term, we need to move on to the realization of texts to avoid the confusions that have been made.

Moderator:

Thank you. Thank you very much, Patrick. That's it, it's done. We looked at those present, so it's better to start doing. I would like to invite the director of speaker who intervenes online. I hope that the question will be asked. Ok. Do you hear me? You have the floor.

Brozeck Kandolo, President of Droit-numerique.cd (via Zoom):

Can you hear me in the room? Can you hear me? Speak, speak. Can you hear me in the room? Hello? Can you hear me? Can you hear me? Hello? Can you hear me? And there, is it good? There, is it good? There, can you hear me? Yes, we can hear you speak. Ok, alright. Thank you very much. You understand that digital is not as perfect as that. For proof, sometimes, we can have some technical difficulties. Thank you very much to the moderator.

Allow me first of all, before starting this small communication, to thank the organizers for their kind invitation, as well as for the quality of their welcome, even at a distance. To talk about the regulation of digital or telecommunication, I find that it is always important to make a theoretical reflection on regulation. I think that Professor Koudjo, just like the three other speakers, have made a tour of the question all the same.

Today, digital law, even before, digital law has been perceived as a territory on the margins of law, as we like to say, a place of non-law. And this perspective finds its origin in the founding imaginary already of digital, that we have often conceived as a space of autonomy, of absolute freedoms and even of anonymity. And this is confirmed still by the characters themselves of digital, which is often considered as being of ubiquitous natures, that is to say these ubiquities that characterize digital, because we cannot touch digital.

However, this vision is partly erroneous today, because digital, just like other technical domains, in time and like today, have been regulated. You will remember

the example of electricity, where already from the 17th, from the 18th century, we have had to regulate digital, so well even that digital is also characterized by ubiquity.

And for a long time, and even today, the regulation of digital has borrowed a way that we will consider of "soft law", that is to say the supple law, which draws besides, we are inspired by international law, where we said, to regulate digital, we will rest on non-constraining instruments, such as charters, directive lines, and after, you also have the hard law or the "hard law", which is much more characterized by legal normativity which has been theorized by Hans Kelsen where we have legal tests and the speakers who passed before me have made a historical tour of the regulation of digital in DRC until arriving today at the adoption of the digital code in 2023 and even before that to the law on telecoms and the critiques of 2020 which constitutes a major normative stage in the process of regulation of digital in Democratic Republic of Congo.

For all that, like any thesis 4, its real scope depends closely on the measures of application. The person who passed well before me mentioned the question of measures of application which must ensure the operationalization of the digital code and of the law on telecoms and the TIC of 2020. And in this regard, it is essential to recall a classical distinction in theory of law between normative validity and legal effectiveness.

A legal test can be adopted according to the form, but this test there can remain inactive for lack of concrete measures allowing its implementation. And the digital code today refers explicitly several times to tests of application to take by regulatory way. And these measures concern notably the designation and the functioning of competent authorities such as the authority of protection of personal data, the national council of digital, the authority of regulation of digital, the national authority of electronic certifications, and I pass.

And then, you also have the conditions of approval, of homologation of Internet service providers. And even, sometimes, you have institutions or administrative authorities that already existed, such as the National Institute, I believe, of archiving of Congo, which, to take charge of the questions of digital archiving, we need an interministerial decree. And in total, we find no less, I believe, of 20 provisions in the digital code which refer to ministerial decrees to adopt so that the provisions of the digital code really become operational.

Now, as long as these tests are not taken, the application of the code remains suspended to a normativity in becoming, according to the expression of certain theorists of law, the law is here promulgated, but not activated, producing a form of latent legal insecurity, as we can observe them today.

But in 2023, notably on August 14 and 17, 2024, there was a decree of the minister of Pétain where we attribute certain prerogatives, notably recognized to three authorities, the authority of regulation of digital, the national authority of electronic certification and the authority of protection of data to the RPTC.

At first glance, this initiative can seem laudable, because it gives the signals of a political solemnness to apply at least partially the new framework of digital by entrusting, from now on, certain conditions to an administrative authority already operational. But, there is a major hand, this decision raises serious interrogations.

I believe that the speaker before me has a bit touched on this question there, and unfortunately, it poses problems even to the fundamental principles of the rule of law. This decree there could even be qualified as irregular in several respects, as I will demonstrate it in three points very quickly.

You have firstly a violation of the principles of legalities and of the hierarchy of norms. Let's take the example of the authority of protection of personal data, which is planned in the digital Code in articles 262 to 260. This decree which aims to extend the competences of the era peutic grants it prerogatives which are not planned in the law creating the era peutic. And you will realize that when we come to add prerogatives to the era peutic, it's by a decree that we come to add prerogatives to an authority that has been created by a law.

So, this poses forcibly a problem of conformity to the principle of the hierarchy of norms, such as elaborated notably by Hans Kelsen in his pure theory of law. After, you also have an infringement to the principle of separation of competences and powers. And you have in this decree there the transfer of missions planned for the authority of protection of personal data to the era peuticed.

The digital code plans that the APD, the authority of protection, must be created by a decree taken by the prime minister. Against all expectations, it's finally a ministerial decree that comes in a way to create this authority there by transferring obviously its competences to the era peutic by a decree. So there also, you have a problem at the level already of the principle of separation of competences and powers because it's a decree that had to create this authority there. Today, we find ourselves with a decree that transfers the competences of this authority.

Prof Kodjo has also raised another problem which is that of infringement to the principle of independence. An authority of protection of personal data everywhere in the world is characterized by its independence. And in France, for example, you have the APNIC, it's an independent administrative authority. And in DRC also, in the digital code, the authority of protection of personal data is considered as that.

And in DRC also, in the digital code, the authority of protection of personal data is considered as that. So there was this mimetism there, so much the better.

But the problem, it's that the digital code plans that this authority be independent, both under the organic plan which is functional. Now, the era peutic is an administrative authority which is placed today under the direct tutelage of the ministry of Peutaines. So we wonder how is it that the era peutic, which is placed under the tutelage of the ministry, can be independent, notably in the taking of decisions, or even still in all that is putting in place of norms, I take recommendations, directives, limits of directrices.

So you will realize that we need to resolve this problem very quickly. And as there are already parliamentarians in this room, I think that they are well placed also to help all that.

Moderator:

Yes? Yes, yes. Do you hear? Sorry, I don't have a return, so consequently I don't hear anything of all that happens in the room. Unfortunately, we also take a question of faculty. So I will do like in all the panels, I will ask each person to place themselves for five questions, by slowing down the questions per person. But before that, I will ask to support first all the panelists who have made the tour. Thank you.

So I will not make an original comment, we have had five panics. So there are the two, I will take five questions.

Participant Colory:

Hello. Thank you for the floor. I first greet you for all my presence. Me, it's Mr. Colory. I also greet you for all the interventions of panelists who have been really pertinent. It's really very difficult to admit it, it's already very serious.

In the frameworks of the equality of mineurism, there is a moment where there were more conflicts than solutions. So, me, my question is addressed to Mr. Joliot. My question addresses itself to Mr. Robles. The parliamentarian, do you, as interpretation, there, believe that at the moment, there is a conflict of juries? Do you think that we need to note ourselves, to take ourselves into account in the rights?

So, my question, it's to know, what about the calling of girls to these institutions? Because, in the place where you support a platform, different people can currently create institutions. People can give, define a team. A team that can or cannot go in the same juridical way, because the final code, for example, doesn't allow to selectivize content.

We need, for example, to create a team of artificial intelligence that takes care of the final code, and also the management of vehicles, of vehicles conceived by

artificial intelligences. Because the juries to reinforce juridical governance, to attract the interest of juries, they not going to prevent a congole or other people, use a vehicle conceived by artificial intelligences. So, is it in fact the case? It's the incidence conducted by this artificial intelligence. At the moment, what is the question of artificial intelligence? Is this question already studied in France? At parliamentary level, it's a tour of analysis.

Unidentified Participant:

Thank you very much, Mr. Meunier. Ladies and Gentlemen, I will translate for you. My question is addressed to Mr. Eric Ayébé, who spoke about improvisation and methods of improvisation. So, to this day, I want to know, Mr. Ayébé, what is the responsibility of the telephone user and of the connection to the Internet to resolve the problems?

Does a citizen who lives in Provence buy a gigabyte at a dollar? Does a citizen who lives in Kinshasa buy a gigabyte at a dollar? The series of Provence doesn't stop even pressing on its fact, given that it's a bad quality of the Internet. So, what is the responsibility of the telephone user?

And also, my question is addressed to Mrs. Lafarge-Patate. I congratulate you and I ask you that, next time, it's about reinforcing the life of Provinces to talk about the true reality of Internet Provinces. Thank you very much.

Christine Tatula:

Yes, I am Christiane Tatula. I would also like to direct my question to Professor Grosjean. Please, professor, can you tell us explicitly what legal gaps you would like to transmit in the legislation that has given access to the Internet to facilitate the young person facing the over-explosion of social media without interrupting the rights of society, the freedom of purchase and access to the Internet, notably with the case of autism?

Participant Joël:

Thank you for the floor. You have two small questions. The first question, professor, is it that, today, we can say that we have just tried or that we have state of assassination? Are we posing the assassination? Are we doing on it or are we breaking the shoulders? That, it was for the professor.

I have another question for master David. It's to know, is there... Is there one or the other legislation of the State that consecrated the freedom of access to telecommunication in this case of autism? Today, someone can buy an autism card without RFS card, for example, here. Is there someone by number or at the hospital? Is there someone who calls you? Are you sure? Is there a better access of contribution in your case of autism? Is there work, speaking of freedom of access,

to be able to manage and restructure the inspection of telecommunication? Thank you.

Unidentified Participant:

Thank you very much, Mr. Joël. Thank you, Mr. Joël. I thank you. So, here, as an employee, yes, my question is addressed to the last reserved entirely by the frameworks of the autism community. I wanted to know Sir, in history, in the history of the State, this historical region, already, there is not a framework that harmonizes, or that legalizes the amnesty of issue cameras, but already, we, we are henceforth under...

Master Brozek:

Master Brozek, are you there? Master Brozek. Project already. It's a question that interests me, it's a question that interests me, it's a question. We talked earlier about the eco-validation of the law, we talked earlier about doing what must be accomplished in order to allow the law to be, to really apply itself. So, I would say that the law must, that the application of the law must be effective.

And by that, I will succeed in doing a small thing. We have already talked about it in this palace, I think that the previous palace has certainly exceptions. There is a body of university services that normally is supposed to accompany the activities of operators. The body of university services exists in the base of the economy, in the base of the economy. And today, there will also be an establishment that has been created to be able to accompany these people.

But unfortunately, this service exists, I would say the establishment exists today. There is, I would say, there is the service which doesn't also exist since it is of the obligation of operators to flee for the sense of a university service. Only, there is a problem of application, in fact, of this format.

So, today, we find provinces that unfortunately are not of the region, that are not accessible. Operators cannot take care of themselves or of those who take care of companies. These are henceforth accompanied. We have, we have, the operators of the economy have a serious problem of activity in matter of accompaniment. And that also poses a problem at the time where we must be able to take back to the organization.

So, here, we call again the operators of the economy, to be able to pose all the different tasks which are at their regard in order to allow operators to extend themselves and to be able to leave at the time of evaluation. So, if you want to give some recommendations, me, I will put to Dominique who speaks here of the implementation of activation measures.

So, my preoccupation is that of knowing how much time it takes that I can take to really put in place all the activation measures which are supposed to be, which are supposed to accompany the activation of the law. We have today 4 years since the formalization of the telecommunications law. Unfortunately, there are less than 5 vacations that have been taken. I risk to deal to the 3 vacations. I am to stop the problem. The law is supposed to evolve in time. And if we don't have these 4 years, that one will allow to put in place activation measures to accompany the effectiveness of the law, because in France, there is a serious problem. By the recommendations that I had so much retreated, started by the European, it doesn't deserve yet harmonization, because it is important to be able...

Professor Claudio Lucuma:

Thank you very much, Madam Léa. There. In directive, madam, it's the one who asks the question and who will take the questions. The definition of immunity. I bring you back as a jurist to article 128 of the Constitution. You have now the question which is asked to know if immunity, what can we define in the domain of the law, or that legitimated obligation will it, or rather, send it to the regulatory domain?

The process at the level of the Commission has been interrupted. The Commission, simply, is under a law of alimentation that the arbitrator can legislate on digital. And by legislating on digital, there has been an intervention that has intervened and that defines digital as what? Article 4. Article 2. Article 3. It defines digital as the set of processes and means using tools and services that allow to create, to treat, to jump and to discuss the data. It's not the legal definition of digital.

But when you look at the text that defines digital as a set of processes and means that turn around data, you realize that this code, which is called the digital code, has not legislated on the code to necessarily legislate data, but it has legislated on the activities and services of digital. Hence, it is important to know, since this matter is defined, the means and tools, indeed, in the domain of digital.

So, now, when you look rather at the activities and services elevated from digital, you have the major activities like the current activity of digital, for example, in the domain of electronic commerce. When you have electronic commerce, which is in fact a use with a commercial that has been integrated at that time to enter in the matter of commerce, it's planned to be able to legislate.

Data and the public service of data, does it enter in the domain of the law? You will realize also that the digital code, it's a bit more sure than the legislator and the Constitution. It created the authority of protection of personal data as being an administrative authority to depart. In the administrative spirit, we don't have that. As Maxime Biscayelé was saying, in the site had to be able to be created under form

of public organism, whereas we don't have any law that organizes public organisms.

So, it is important to know, we have legislated. That's why, it can appear as a charcal, but when we invented the automobile, we didn't make the code of the automobile, we made the code of administration. Because in all the legislations that you have on digital, you realize that it's not the computer code. We didn't legislate, and we didn't make that a whole sector of the government or the two places, doesn't pose problem. And we rather made either orientation laws, a law for the confidence in public economy, a law for the access to the framework of economy. So, we made an orientation.

So, it wasn't the worry, and I have often had the occasion to raise these aspects, the regulation of the government and other personalities. Moreover, we have all legislated on digital. After, you asked an important question. You saw, we didn't write "digital regulation", we talked about "digital government".

It was a vest that a dictator sought to abrogate the law of preservation and to abrogate the law of interbreak. In digital, we talk about specific norms, we talk about causality laws, which cannot always be reached by a state regulation. Here, if you want to regulate the DRS, the DRS belongs to the State, which is a non-profit association of the United States. That means that all IP addresses belong to no State. It belongs to the institute of IP.

For example, you want to take a legislation, on the norms of data. But it will apply to all, because it's not the code 243 of the International Union of Telecom, which is in fact an intergovernmental organization. So, the very nature of the recourses of digital doesn't bother a certain number of things. You have Australia, which wanted to regulate Facebook. We are on the definition of digital. That's what's important. And Facebook said "We, we have our own rule of communication". There is the arc of water, and there is the field of water. And you have a technology that walks around with its own rules of digital.

When you have, for example, a student who asked the question "If the International Union of Telecom can show us create systems of rallying, or show us how we can do, we must not use this term. The president of RAN is there. He said well what it suffices to do. It's the law of independence. That means no, if we continue artificial intelligence, there are three laws that exist.

Artificial intelligence must always protect human life. Artificial intelligence must always obey human. It's the order that we give it when we come back to the first law, so to kill human. And third law, artificial intelligence must preserve its existence

except if the preservation of its existence contravenes to the second and to the first law. That, it's the computer account.

That is to say that we are here, sometimes, in the process of trying to regulate by the norms of States things that are in no way regulatable by the State, but it's always the employers, it's always the computer scientists who make the regulations. If not, without need to abrogate the law of independence, there is no need to abrogate to regulate the law of employment. There is no need to abrogate to break the orders by which people continue to use their orders by artificial presence.

So, we must know, we, the peril, it's not the definition, because the definition is always the point of indication for the definition. If not, it's regulatable. So, there is nothing uncaring. The protection of young people is the most retroactive solution that I could find. We saw it in advance. The President said "There are networks of used account for vacations." And computers, they close automatically. That is to say that we have already configured the device so that if it's for a use in one, it's the one that closes.

We are in the process of giving plenty in computers, in universities, notably by passing hour, in the, how do we call that, schools. But you will realize that on the internet, it's there are sites for us where children can go in the places on which we have signed signs. It's that the internet or cyberspace is a solution to the space that each state appropriates.

Excuse me. In our legislation, we took the European model. But, in fact, the Chinese model, it allows you to access everything. But there is censorship, there is moderation. All that is contrary to the lips to which people pass, it's to have an unmoderated internet. All that is Chinese, in fact, it's the animal, the films that show that we are in the process of hitting a policeman. For that to be broadcast at our place in title, you must go re-film the film of the children and remove the TV of the policeman the individual guy that we are in the process of hitting.

Please, if there are people who want to pass, who want to signal that here, it's reserved to these diseases, it doesn't happen. We are in the process of not entering for the ideas, for our friends. In fact, he will make revelations where children hit one of their school friends. They pay attention to what he said, it's good. They violated her and when he was making the expression before the judge, he says we learned that we made love like that on phones. They learned it like that.

But at our place, here in Congo, there is not that there is a question of parental control on phones. So, it should not be used in the street or in the public, it should be used with the police and the police and the policemen for my paper to protect

myself. But we finished the fact and we need parental agreement. But, you intervene me to say that you have the chance to put that on phones.

I don't believe that it reduces. I am not obliged to tell you any of my stupidities, for all the interest of the public. It's the interest of the election, yes. Everyone has the right to choose. Everyone has the right to choose, to protect the life of the person. Whereas when you look at the elections, what makes that men are strong, it's a France where all, a country where everyone knows that children have a right to vote, and that the technical configuration allows to the one who comes to control it by forbidden, we allowed it.

It's for economic interests, because that's what pushes work. All that people look at, it's contents of blood and sex. Perhaps if we put the control by forbidden, we will see the results, but we are not going to do it. And then, our cultural contents, all that we do, our music, our film, our art, we also do that the intellectual property of the creation of inventions.

If today, people, precisely, what do we want, what can others do, it's because the American state led the election. I remember. It's one of the simple legislative. Make a tree, and put it online. If we protected it, you try to protect, you don't have the right. But we, we will protect to all people who fear the election.

That's what I was trying to say. There are now two of them. There are three of them. There are three of them. There are three of them. There are three of them. There are two of them. But there is this problematic of data capture, because there will be an operator who is called Lebron, who is called Lebron, who is called Lebron, who offers, I will cite several names, I am not in date of action, I said, who offers these very good services, that we call that Internet, but he will tell you that there are two data captures, one at the aeronautics and the other at the radio.

Do you invest in our laws the obligation, for all the operations that are used, to localize their data captures? The data captures, as you spoke about it, it's the obligation. In the other cases, like iCloud, iCloud, it's the idea, it's the example. But did we oblige all the companies of data capture that have their operational date capture to be able to integrate at our place?

Secondly, you will have a problem, as we mentioned, the Ministry of Health at our place, has about six impact centers, and these six impact centers offer data captures, but all the health laws, of the Ministry of Health, none of the laws is available. The laws prevent that the subscription, all the laws are gone. But what happens for passports? Is the lifting center, which is towards the financial liftings of passport, here accessible? I ask you the question.

So, beyond, first recommendation, reinforce an association of consumers of digital that would be made of parents, of people who... Digital must not be a question of ethics. It's a question of ethics. It's not a question of ethics. It can be computing. Digital must not be a question of ethics. Digital must not be a question of ethics. Digital will say at the end, that we need an association of consumers, a useful association, party, and reinforce the information.

We must also be able to redo the passport on the population and on the pedestrian. And the third recommendation, is to continue to make the new. Digital, we must save. A diversity agency. They do it. But all the people, of countries, my last recommendation, don't violate it. We need to equalize certain matters. For the masters, simply, there is the diversity plan, which is much more supple, to be able to adapt. It's much more rapid. I thank you.

Hon. Ayobangira Safari, National Deputy:

I thank you. We will have good ideas. For the consumers of artifacts, there is the exercise, the beneficiary. That is to say that, in the artifact of benefiting, for that, we are at the center-even. I told you about it, there is also the exercise of the exercise. The law of the beneficiary, it's not of the artifact, they are the institutions of consumption. We also have institutions that are rates adapted to the artifact. And first of all, the final way of an adequation, it's administrative nature.

We have a ministry of this institution, a ministry of inequalities, an ancient ministry of regulation, that's it. But there is also what we say, it's a problem of accident. The accident is obvious, it's inevitable to all. We need to know that it's about an institution that takes care of the artifact. An institution that takes care of the artifact. It's not the right. It's not the right of an institution that takes care of the artifact. What is important, an artifact, an artifact that takes care of an institution that takes care of an artifact that is not from a point of view of an institution that is of the artifact. Or else, that is to say that there is a difference at the level of perception, of the level of experience.

What is a difference at the level of experience? Experience, that is to say that there are states of life, and a life that is not in measure of existing, it will exist, if it's not good, it will exist. If it's not good, it will exist. If it's not good, it will exist. But it will exist, if it's not good, it will exist, if it's not good, it will exist, if it's not good, it will exist.

So, we say that there is a difference at the level of experience, that all that we said, that we find, it will be partly. It's true that we have laws that are there, we have laws that are there, that are not like harmonizable, but it's not worth it. It's not worth it, it's not to harmonize them, but it's in fact powers, means, processes, things that are there.

On the other hand, at the level of experience, there are a lot of concerns, that is to say that it's not all simple. It's the question of culture, it's the question of human culture, that is to say that when there are more approved parties, to denounce, to denounce these reasons, this culture appears. In such a way, but when we can hear what is the engineer, it's to think in fact, I see that it's the example, of the signature that we use, the signature of the generals, the signature of the before-beginning and of the after-beginning, it's different. That, it's a signature that we use differently.

Human culture emerged from here. It stayed from here. That is to say that before, there was no expression, there was no resource to complete things. And what happened from here, it's an event. An event that comes, it's what happens to the chain. And if you go see, culture, you will feel it. That's integrality. All that, it's learning. It's the learning of the event. The event is within learning.

So there, learning, there is only one thing, it's the learning of the example that we talk about there particularly. And what happens, it's that people, they have rules of emission. And that's what they did, and unfortunately, the law has been opposed in our region. The law of citization and there are people who are not members of the parties at the time, but by implying all the actors of the event, all the actors who are covered by the government.

The lawyer on the right, on the left, we will go further. It's the question of the law that is posed. It's someone who addresses themselves to those who are subscribed. In the law, in the old laws, there was a point that was clear, the operations didn't participate the subscribers, there was a penalty. All the others and others participated in certain points. People who have a censored penalty only had a billion dollars. Given the number of subscribers, it wasn't a penalty. But in the law, which is clear, it's a point which is clear, it's a point.

The point to which we were present, the point to which we were present, it's that there are questions that are that are. That is to say that we don't have the responsibility such as we are at the death of someone. The only problem, as you said, it's that we don't manage to use the instrument that we have. The article there gives us in fact the TELCO law. Moreover, it's the TELCO operator that provided... It's clear. But unfortunately, we don't know that the quality services don't remain in place for us.

I give you a case. It's the one who could use these provisions. It's the case of TELCO. There has been a recourse. I analyze you. I propose to you to put your jobs up there. I sell the criminals who trade. That is to say that they have been injected for you. That is to say that it's for them. They have been injected at school. They will have been condemned. Unpaid. There has been indignation through the contract.

I take the second question. The second question, it's to know... Question of the document. I always come back to the law. Article 42 of childhood. No TELCO operator has used previously its subscribers before to develop. But that's not the case today. TELCO subscribers don't know everything. It's the question of the document. I studied in the framework of the work.

If we just put ourselves to publish the facts that we were first honorable to TELCO, and if we were in the law, I believe that all cooperation is today... There has been a problem. There has been a problem. There has been a problem. There has been a problem of time. There has been a problem of time. Because we were validated the CEL and that we left TELCO. It has already been a while. It has already been a while. There has been a problem of time. I don't know if there is a test. The expression will send the decision. I don't know. I am very busy with that. I don't know. There is a head of perfection. There is a plan of reward of the telon. So, we are now... I am very busy with that. There.

Elly Kayembe Mulaya, Specialist Lawyer:

I don't know. So the first command of money, it's the best command of money in the world in a way. Before leaving, we shouldn't stop, we need to count to the command of money so that a prime minister learns us. We shouldn't lose money. We shouldn't, even if it's not the fundamental, we shouldn't lose money.

In culture, we shouldn't lose money, we need to verify culture. We are juridical, we have a policy of justice, we have a project of justice. We need to count on money, we need to count on money. A question, it's the same as the question of investigations. I talk to you about inspection, it's the same as the investigation that has been done. Me, I talk to you about resolution. The resolution, to the state, we talk about the imposition of mass investigations. We talk about resolution, we talk about resolution.

We have a former deputy, a former deputizing, because when we are a deputy, we must talk to the counter-right. The right, it's better than the right of the other, it's better than the right of the other. We need that we know, we need to be prudent. We need to take consciousness, we need to take consciousness, and we need to work for your employees. We need to be rapid, we need to choose the accredits. The program of galaxies was an algebraic solicitation between harmonization and method of application. And so, it has he-demethed.

Moderator:

Just after this question, I think that we will, first, take the objective to ask you the question that will allow someone to reflect on it, but we must take the objective of reflecting on it, and what will bring the question linked to the technology of the

moment, in artificial intelligence, facing the coverage of societies, and the challenge that takes the particular objective of artificial innovation.

It's just after that, we will move on to the series of exclusions, there is the reduction of prevents, and then only the exclusion of different paleists. To do this, I will ask the protocol to see hard our other speakers, as well as the president and the honorables, their will to leave first before the exit of the principle. To more address, good appetite, and I will see you here at 3:15 pm.

Unidentified Participant:

Yes, Mr. Gloire, there it's the pause, we resume around 4:30 pm?

Moderator:

Yes, it's the pause, we resume in exactly 30 minutes.

Unidentified Participant:

Will we have certificates of participation?

Moderator:

Yes, the certificates will be given right after the pause. After the pause, there is the ceremony of certificate giving, but also the words of closures, and we will separate there for this session. We stay in contact, you can take a pause on your side, and we will see each other again at 3:15 pm. Thank you very much.

THIRD SESSION: THE TECHNOLOGIES OF THE MOMENT AND CYBERSECURITY

Moderator: Serge Lumuna Ngole, Expert in Telecommunications, Advisor and member of the PTN Sub-Commission at the National Assembly

Our third panel focuses on the technologies of the moment, including artificial intelligence, facing cybersecurity. What are the challenges in DRC? I would like to introduce you to the panelists who will accompany us for this session.

Alain Kilapi, President of the Network of Digital Actors in DRC:

I would like to share my reflection on digital governance facing technological challenges. In this world, there are two categories of actors: those who act and those who react.

Today, we are talking about the Internet, infrastructure problems, advances in regulation, but what particularly interests me is artificial intelligence. Here are some important considerations:

Firstly, we must have a clear vision. In our collective imagination, we tend to transmit to information a sort of immediate implication, without deep reflection. If a single perspective dominates and the other stakeholders don't engage in it, we risk having imbalances.

Secondly, we must evaluate the global technological evolutions and compare them to our current institutions. We need a coherent national strategy with clear and measurable objectives. Too often, our strategies don't mobilize enough resources to reach their objectives.

A vision without action is a dream, but actions without vision are a nightmare. Unfortunately, I fear that we are currently in this nightmare.

Henri-Christin Longendja, Executive Secretary, Collectif 24:

Concerning artificial intelligence and cybersecurity, I would like to highlight a few important points:

AI generates enormous quantities of data. For example, a simple request equals a complete charge of a phone. The environmental implications are considerable: 300 million users consume as much energy as the city of Cannes during 62 years.

There is an illusion of free, whereas there are real environmental costs. We must be aware of our digital carbon footprint. The energy transition and the need for rare minerals (lithium, cobalt) also pose questions of sustainability.

As a Congolese, I am preoccupied by the environmental and human aspect of this revolution. We must understand the risks linked to the centralization of data and develop solutions adapted to our context.

AI also presents risks in terms of disinformation and identity usurpation. I can, for example, imitate your voice on the phone to make fraudulent transactions. These risks must be framed by an appropriate regulation.

Eric Mutonj, Expert in Telecoms and ICT - International Consultant:

I would like to address the importance of digitalization as a tool of transparency and governance. We who defend the rights of access and transparency, consider digitalization as one of the most important mechanisms for the environment, without which we cannot fight against corruption.

Our current system poses a problem because it is fragmented. For example, a department does something, education does something else, and then everything dismantles, people go everywhere. This means that we cannot accumulate data, management is not centralized, education is not connected. It's really not a viable solution.

I strongly encourage the honorable deputies to accelerate the vote of the law on access to information and the modernization of administration. This legislation would allow all institutions to be interconnected and to share their data, making the work of the State more transparent and efficient.

Prof. Dede Aliango Marachto, Teacher at UPC / Director of the Interdisciplinary Research Center:

The subject of artificial intelligence is fundamental in human investment. To develop our human capital, it is essential to create favorable environments whose success is measurable. Digital equity and inclusion concern not only the richest, but also disadvantaged populations.

We must create spaces for workers, for the job market, notably for employees, since it's a really important value. That's why adaptations in the work world are necessary, and we need an ecosystem that is interested in all these aspects. If we manage to create this inclusive ecosystem, it will generate wealth and positively transform our society.

Questions from the public:

First speaker:

My question is addressed to Mr. Kilapi. At the moment, what is the position of DRC facing artificial intelligence? How to manage vehicles conceived by artificial intelligence? Is this question already studied at the parliamentary level?

Second speaker:

For Mr. Longendja, concerning the energy consumption of AI, how to reconcile our need for technological development with environmental preoccupations, knowing that DRC is rich in mineral resources necessary to this transition?

Third speaker:

Professor Aliango, can you specify to us what legal gaps you identify in our legislation concerning access to the Internet for young people, without compromising their rights nor their freedom, particularly concerning the protection of minors?

Response from Alain Kilapi:

Concerning the position of DRC facing artificial intelligence, we must recognize that we are still at the stage of awareness. The parliamentarians are working on a bill that should be presented on October 22 to the National Assembly.

A preoccupying point is the indirect legalization of disinformation by the absence of regulation of AI in its current form. We already observe the impacts with, for example, 80% of student works that are plagiarized thanks to AI tools.

The main objective of digitization must be to increase the revenues of the State by transparency. When you close fiscal leaks and put in place good governance, you clearly see how much, when, how and where money circulates. The dematerialization of payment means and administrative decentralization go in this sense.

Response from Henri-Christin Longendja:

To reconcile technological development and environmental preoccupations, digitalization is precisely one of the most important mechanisms. It allows to fight against corruption and to optimize the use of resources.

DRC effectively possesses important mineral resources necessary to the energy transition, but we must ensure that their exploitation benefits first the Congolese. We need a legislation that strictly frames the exploitation of these resources and guarantees local repercussions.

We also recommend the elaboration of a national strategy of energy saving and investment in renewable energies to feed our data centers in a sustainable way.

Response from Prof. Dede Aliango Marachto:

Concerning the legal gaps in our legislation for the protection of young people, several aspects must be addressed:

Firstly, we don't have specific legislation on the parental control of electronic devices. In other countries, manufacturers are obliged to integrate parental control functionalities activatable by default.

Secondly, there is no obligation for Internet access providers to filter certain contents harmful to minors. We could be inspired by the European model while avoiding excesses of censorship observed in certain countries.

Thirdly, digital education must be integrated in school programs. Young people must learn to use the Internet in a responsible and critical way.

I invite the parliamentarians to work on these questions, by involving all actors including parents, educators and young people themselves to find a balance between protection and freedom of access.

Moderator: Serge Lumuna Ngole:

Thank you to all our speakers for these enriching exchanges. It clearly emerges that DRC must adopt a holistic approach facing emerging technologies, by taking into account both economic opportunities, environmental challenges and the protection of citizens, particularly the most vulnerable.

I particularly retain three essential points: 1. The necessity to accelerate the adoption of an adapted legislative framework 2. The importance of training and

awareness 3. The need for a national strategic vision concerning digital development

We will transmit these recommendations to the competent authorities to contribute to the elaboration of public policies in this crucial domain for the future of our country.

CLOSURE

Arsène Tungali, Executive Secretary of FGI DRC:

And so, ladies and gentlemen, we arrive until the end of our event, the forum on Internet governance. It is about the fifth edition, and I will recall it here, because five editions, there are three months now, the forum on Internet governance organizes a training session before the end of the last forum. It's a training session more serious in the framework of the school on Internet governance. The different learners meet, train, and reform the project at the end of the last forum.

And so, that's why we will generate cellular certificates that have learned during a few days, and today, that will make the report to the different others who will be on site. And to do this, about my guests, I would like first of all to invite the President of the Commission for land management, and she also of the set of nationals.

Ladies, ladies, thank you for advancing, please, for the acclamations and the insistence. I also invite the Prime Minister President of the Commission for land management, she also of the set of nationals. I gave that, it's the advancement also, please, for the acclamations and the insistence. You have the intention, if it's the case, to wake up on the certificates, that is to say to give them to our learners of the school first before, and to invite, the President of the sub-commission for land management, to the Senate, to the Senate of Alessie, to the Senate of Advance, and advance, for the acclamations and the insistence.

[The certificate giving follows with numerous participants called by their name]

Ladies and Gentlemen, it's by this note that we will put finally to route, to close the fifth edition of the forum on Internet governance. It's a very enriching day. It's the present that there is of honesty. It's a very slow day, not fashioned around its three palaces, what we call the 8 years thematic. Access to what is the Internet, digital recruitments, the epluies and the advances in their truth.

We worked very hard with our different equipages and I hope to come out of this forum that we had at the end of the same eventual situation that we shared for the

other. And to close these elements, I invited you, this evening for once, our artist coordinator, who gets up first from the questions before, I thank you.

I thank you. The dream, him, who starts, is not to acclaim all that has happened, but that we can do the same for him as well. This day did a very good job of moderation, it's the marker of the work that she did. I will be very brief, by starting by thanking the National Assembly. We will talk sometimes of the present of the National Assembly, who has been really recently represented by the members of the National Assembly.

I would also like to say thank you to all our partners, the National Assembly, who really supported us, and to someone who is a partner, you can see, and others who are represented there. Without these contributions, it wouldn't have been possible. We received the support of the National Assembly and the National Assembly, with the support of the National Assembly. We also have international support, from the work service, and from another organization that is called AIPF.

We made a video to show, but apparently it won't be possible. Mrs. America sent a video of recognition as well. I think it will be possible, and so we can also recognize ourselves. God supports. Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you especially for having stayed until the end. Our valorous speakers, and all these moderators, thank you very much for your availability.

I was eager to try to give you big presents. We knew very well that it was a serious tour. But already, seeing that the scene still has a good number of present, it's something that touches me a lot. I didn't have to abandon, so thank you sincerely for that. Thank you to all the competences, the knowledge that you have transmitted. I hope that each one has repenned to the happiness of God.

All that we can promise you to do, notably to the great communion, and to the sub-commission, it's that we will confite all the comments and the references to the recommendations of the group, which have been communicated by each panel, and I'm left with the air to make a document that will be reunited in an official way by the group.

It's the fifth edition of the program on the difference of the Internet. We hope by the grace of God to have a next edition next year. But I reiterate our invitation to open the installation of the program in New Brunswick for the month of June. All the entities or institutions that wish to know how to participate, don't hesitate to contact us, we will be happy.

It's from here the morning the twentieth edition of the NPI. At the global level, it's a very strong event. We really hope that it is sufficiently elevated and that it happens finally from the month of June to return to training. There is also the

announcement of the association that will come until the General Assembly of the Community where the heads of State, towards the end of the year, will have to decide to use each other a recruitment of members there for the forum of the Internet conference that regroups each five years.

So, after 20 years, the Assembly that will take care of the information that is sponsored by the national minister of Education will have to decide if the forum of the Internet conference can continue to use well the personalities. The months of April, it's what it suffices to encourage us for a very simple reason because we have discovered the last 20 years, me I have been involved in these processes.

Since 2018, we have found that it was the framework that reunites different participants to the same illegalities. There are a lot of other processes that are sometimes from the thread to the hero, processes that are too much of tree, but the same agings will also have the same illegalities and who, very surely, are the same illegalities and so the assets of the last 20 years are considered to better respect values and that allows to define the present and the future of the Internet.

So that's what we wish to be in view of the renewal of the Internet. Thank you very much to Tony Loreal for his third edition on Internet governance and all the experts, some are still in the room and who brought from their sensations to form those that we want to enter in the next generation of digital actors. So, thank you very much to you.

I wouldn't want to finish without thanking all the team that has been behind in a logistical way the organization of this edition. I don't know if you can see some who are in the room, if we can just put them together to recall them. Thank you very much for the work that has been done in the organization of this edition. I had words in French and in English. Thank you very much.

Christian Katende, President of the College of ARPTC:

To conclude, I would like to invite the president of the authority for the equalization of posts, the union commissioner, Mr. Christophe Asselineau, for the collaboration and integration. Thank you. The next edition.

Master of ceremonies:

The closure of Jean-Claude, the governor of the United Nations Federation, it's the last time that we are of course at the Beneficiary, so it is 5 pm, past 23 minutes, it's possible to close what I didn't expect to this book of the National Assembly.

Another beautiful way to close will be to register all the participating deputies. First, the speakers, the support of the advances, we commonly call it the approach of the UN. To reassure us, because they are in the room and to make all the same a global image of our fifth edition.

I said first the speakers, I said to my colleagues of the National Assembly, please. The speakers, the autobahns, the Beneficiary, be you, you will install yourself there. I said to my colleagues of the National Assembly, please. We will do that together and without him not seeing all our friends learners. You will also install yourself just a bit in front. And the general public, advance also. It will be an official photo that will really film you.

It's something cute. It's the national edition that always walks in the internet. I hope that the protocol services will see it, that they are well respected, so that the authorities are all the same behind. Advance friends, please, the learners, the students, our guests, who go until 5 pm. We need everyone.

Is all the face of our regions, our guests, our speakers, our social partners, who will present the occasion of the election of the presidency of the National Assembly. My friends who are still there, who is it that you can present to us? Pass in front of the picket. In the picket of the entrance, it's here that they will align themselves. It's really in open air. Yes, wait. While waiting, here, you replace yourselves, look. Can the people who are behind resist us? We will proceed to one to zero. One, zero. So, ladies and gentlemen, as you have just noticed, the fifth edition of the Forum on Internet Governance has just ended. Many speakers have been able to take the floor. Thank you for your participation. Thank you very much. Good evening, Mr. Gloire. I see that people are in the process of leaving the room.