India (Republic of)

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION ON ITU'S ROLE IN REALIZING SECURE INFORMATION SOCIETY

Context:

As you may appreciate, the Telecom/ICTs, which in common lexicon is used interchangeably many times as Internet, has become a global common for public benefit in forwarding the development agenda in all spheres of society as it effect all sphere of economic life besides helping in realizing the dream of Information Society.

The ITU is pursuing Global Cyber Security Agenda (GCA) in Building Confidence and Security in the use of ICTs (Res. 130 PP10), working on standards for IP networks etc. But still there are certain areas that require critical attention to move in the direction of building the necessary "Trust Framework" for the safe "Information Society", where privacy, safety are ensured.

The important areas that require urgent focus are: a) Planning and distribution of numbering and naming resources in a systematic, equitable, fair and just manner amongst the Member States b) develop a robust and secure packet switched public telecom network architecture c) develop new generation protocols for future public networks taking care of weaknesses in the current public networks and topologies etc. These core aspects require special attention and, hence, they are brought out in a separate resolution together to bring focus and urgency.

This is rather more important in view of the future estimations of billions of connectible end devices, their related security concerns that, perhaps, will affect us in every sphere of society, economy and daily life of tomorrow.

Member States and distinguished delegates are requested to consider and support the proposal in view of its relevance.

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DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [IND-1]

ITU's role in realizing Secure Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Busan, 2014),

considering

a)   that the ITU is playing an important role as facilitator of action line C5 for "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs" in realizing Information Society;

b)   that it is the sovereign right of each state to regulate its telecommunication and having regard to the growing importance of telecommunication for the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all States as envisaged in the preamble of the Constitution of ITU;

c)   that the ITU has the mandate to coordinate with other international organizations and other institutions concerned with Telecom/ICT management and the exchange of information;

d)   that the WSIS outcomes envisage to guarantee the national interest and rights of the countries in a region in managing their resources, while maintaining global coordination in this area (paragraph 38 of Tunis Agenda);

e)   that the WSIS outcome seek to build confidence and security in the use of ICT by strengthening the trust framework in para 39;

f)   that WSIS outcome underscoring the security of information and networks specifically through para 38, 40, 46 and 50(d);

g)   that equitable, fair, just allocation, assignments and management of resources related to packet networks will be required for Telecom/ICT development and it requires the facilitation and collaboration among international, inter-governmental organizations and individual member states to ensure planning, implementation, monitoring and cooperation in its policies;

h)   that all future networks are likely to be packet based delivering several telecom services presently based on IP technology, becoming the base of future telecom necessitates ITU to contribute significantly in integration of services, standards and necessary coordination as the nodal intergovernmental agency specialized in ICTs;

i)   that Telecom/ICT management includes significant public policy issues, *inter alia*, naming and addressing, critical Telecom/ICT resources, security and safety of the Telecom/ICTs, and developmental aspects and issues pertaining to their use;

j)   that the present day telecom network use a special packet based protocol namely Internet Protocol (IP) which does not change the inherent functions of telecom network namely exchange of communication and information through the network;

k)	that for proper functioning of a telecom network resources namely, among others, naming, numbering and addressing are necessary and public telecom network are managed by TSPs and interconnected with other networks including the end points, which in modern network are intelligent enough to run applications and services;

l)	that private sector should play active role in day-to-day operations, and with innovation and value creation at the edges and a multi-stakeholder approach should be adopted, as far as possible, at all levels to improve the coordination of the activities of international and intergovernmental organizations and other institutions concerned with telecom network, including which is based on IP technology;

recognizing

a)	with appreciation the ongoing work under SG17 of ITU-T on ICT Security Standards Roadmap and under other questions, and also noting with concern that there are several critical issues, which require to be addressed fully in view of mounting challenges;

b)	that the ICT networks are important critical information infrastructure for any nation and for that matter as a global public good, the present and future telecom network should be reliable, robust, secure and trustworthy and ensuring security of ICT networks is sovereign right of Member States;

c)	that for security and safety of Telecom/ICT services the member states need to develop appropriate legal, policy and regulatory measures, which need to be supported by technical capabilities of networks;

d)	that it is important that routing of communication traffic in times of disaster, emergency and special needs to be governed in accordance of policies of member states and there is a need from technical and implementation perspective;

e)	that the modern day packet networks, which at present have many security weaknesses, *inter alia*, camouflaging the identity of originator of the communication;

f)	that even for local address resolution at times, system has to use resources outside the country which makes such address resolution costly and to some extent insecure from national security perspective;

g)	that communication traffic originating and terminating in a country also many times flows outside the boundary of a country making such communication costly and to some extent insecure from national security point of view;

h)	that IP addresses are distributed randomly, that makes the tracing of communication difficult,

resolves

to address these issues systematically considering their criticality to deliver ICT based services through public telecom networks in view of ITU's role in "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs", fulfilling of which is a fundamental need in realizing Information Society,

instructs the Secretary General

1   to collaborate with all stakeholders including International and intergovernmental organizations, involved in IP addresses management to develop an IP address plan from which IP addresses of different countries are easily discernible and coordinate to ensure distribution of IP addresses accordingly;

2   to collaborate with all the concerned stakeholders including International and intergovernmental organizations to develop policies for allocation, assignment and management of IP resources including naming, numbering and addressing which is systematic, equitable, fair, just, democratic and transparent and need to be adhered to by entities designated with the responsibilities of allocating or assigning resources and dealing with day-to-day technical and operational matters;

3   to prepare reference plan for current and future telecom networks that addresses concerns of Member States including safety, robustness, resilience, routing in normal and exceptional cases and provide guidance on technical capabilities to developing countries;

4   to develop and recommend public telecom network architecture which ensures effectively that address resolution for the traffic meant for the country, traffic originating and terminating in the country/region takes place within the country;

5   to develop and recommend public telecom network architecture which ensures that effectively the traffic meant for the country, traffic originating and terminating in the country remains within the country;

6   to develop and recommend a routing plan of traffic for optimizing the network resources that could effectively ensure the traceability of communication;

7   to collaborate with all stakeholders involved in studying the weaknesses of present protocols used in telecom networks and develop and recommend secure, robust and tamper proof protocols to meet the requirements of future networks in view of the envisaged manifold increase in traffic and end devices in near future in the light of IoT and M2M needs;

8   to submit an annual report on above to the ITU council.

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