CCAOI Newsletter	October, 2015

Wishing you a happy and prosperous Diwali.

Indian submissions on the WSIS+10 Zero Draft

Besides the submission of the Government of India (GOI), on the Zero Draft of the WSIS outcome, there were five direct and one joint submission from India. The breakup of the balance submissions includes three from the civil society -Centre for Internet Society (CIS), CCAOI, and Internet Democracy Project India (IDP); one from Technical and Academia- Center for Communication Governance; one from Intergovernmental organization-UNDP India; while ITFC submitted their comments through Just Net Coalition.

It may be noted that overall, there were 52 submissions, 14 from government, 20 from civil society, 9 from the Technical and Academia, 6 Private sector and 3 intergovernmental organizations.

The Indian submission emphasized the importance of participation from developing nations in internet governance, creation of a mechanism for seeking input from these regions, equitable access of technology, promoting joint R& D in the field of ICT, acknowledging the importance of ICT in facilitating assistance to victims during the natural disasters and emergencies.

The submission further called for operationalizing the Digital Solidarity Fund, establishing suitable financial mechanisms, mapping internet public policy issues in various bodies working in the field of ICT and uniform distribution of critical internet resources.

The paper also sought effective implementation of the report of the CSTD Working Group on improvements to the IGF, for making the IGF processes more open, inclusive, transparent and accountable and called for CSTD to facilitate such dialogue and provide a roadmap for consultation with all stakeholders.

The role of governments in public policy and implementation of the Digital solitary Fund was highlighted. Further the submission called for recognition of international law, especially the United Nations Charter as essential in building confidence and security in the use of ICT and called upon states to abide by this law.

On the subject of WSIS review, GOI stated that there should be a review in 2020, the conclusions of which would feed into the review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with reviews every decade. GOI further reiterated that there should be adequate scope for reviewing and revising the "Consensus Statement", as and when required and called for developing an open and transparent procedure for revising the "Consensus Statement" with full participation of all Member States and stakeholders by 2017. The Indian submission can be viewed from the following link: http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/Internet/Documents/UNPAN95470.pdf

The CCAOI submission can be viewed from the following link: http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/Internet/Documents/UNPAN95422.pdf

All the submissions can be viewed from the following link: http://unpan3.un.org/wsis10/Preparatory-Process-Roadmap/Comments-on-the-Zero-draft

It may be noted that an **Informal Interactive Stakeholder Consultation** was held at the UN headquarters on 19th October, 2015, to provide stakeholders an opportunity to contribute their views on the zero draft in an interactive panel discussion with representatives other stakeholder communities. There were statements made by Microsoft Innovation and Policy Centre, Dominique Lazanski from GSM Association, Grace Githaiga, from KICTANet, Jerome Morrissey from GESCI, Osvaldo Larancuent from INTEC, Paul Meyer from ICT4Peace and Sheetal Kumar, Global Partners Digital. For further details visit: http://unpan3.un.org/wsis10/Events/2nd-Informal-Interactive-Stakeholder-Consultations

Subsequently, there was the **Second Preparatory meeting** of member states on the 20th -22nd October, 2015, with the objective of engaging members and observer states to reach a consensus on critical issues. The statements delivered and written submissions during this meeting would serve as basis for the second draft version of the WSIS review outcome document which would be further developed in the high level meeting document on 15th -16 December, 2015. For further details visit: http://unpan3.un.org/wsis10/Events/2nd-Preparatory-Meeting

Update on the IANA Transition and ICANN Accountability

The **IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group (ICG) has finalized the IANA Stewardship Transition Proposal**, with one exception, the names proposal, which is dependent on the ICANN Accountability, whose proposal, is being drafted by the Cross Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability (CCWG) is yet to be finalized.

The ICG plans to send the finalized proposal to NTIA, via the ICANN Board, after getting a confirmation from the Cross Community Working Group on IANA Stewardship Transition Proposal on Naming Related Functions (CWG), that its accountability requirements have been met.

The Names proposal, developed by CWG proposes creation of a new, separate legal entity, Post-Transition IANA (PTI), as a subsidiary of ICANN, which would become the IANA Functions Operator for names, and would have a contract with ICANN. It may be noted that the legal jurisdiction of ICANN would remain unchanged. The proposal further proposes creation of a Customer Standing Committee (CSC) for monitoring the operator's performance, according to the contractual requirements and service level expectations; establishment of a multistakeholder IANA Function Review process (IFR) to conduct reviews of the performance of the naming functions.

The numbers and protocol proposals are complete and ready for implementation and have no dependencies on the work of the CCWG. The number and protocol proposals have confirmed that ICANN can continue to serve as the IANA Functions, Operator and have no objection to ICANN subcontracting their parts of the IANA functions to PTI.

Accordingly, under the combined proposal, PTI would perform all of the IANA functions currently covered by the NTIA contract and ICANN would have a contract with PTI for the performance of the naming functions.

IETF would carry on with its existing Memorandum of Understanding with ICANN for the performance of the protocol parameter functions. The RIRs would establish a Service Level Agreement with ICANN for the performance of the numbering functions. ICANN would sub-contract the performance of the protocol parameters and numbering functions to PTI.

Each of the three operational communities would maintain independent authority over its own processes for performance review and for considering a change of IANA Functions Operator for the functions within their purview. All three communities have explicitly committed to coordinate with each other and ICANN to ensure the stability and smooth operation of the IANA functions in the event of such a change.

For more details view https://www.ianacg.org/icg-files/documents/IANA-transition-proposal-v9.pdf

The **CCWG Accountability** plans to submit their recommendations and summary of changes from the 2nd draft proposal by the 15th November, followed by a 35 day Public comment period.

The tentative timelines of the Accountability Team have been shared in the diagram below.
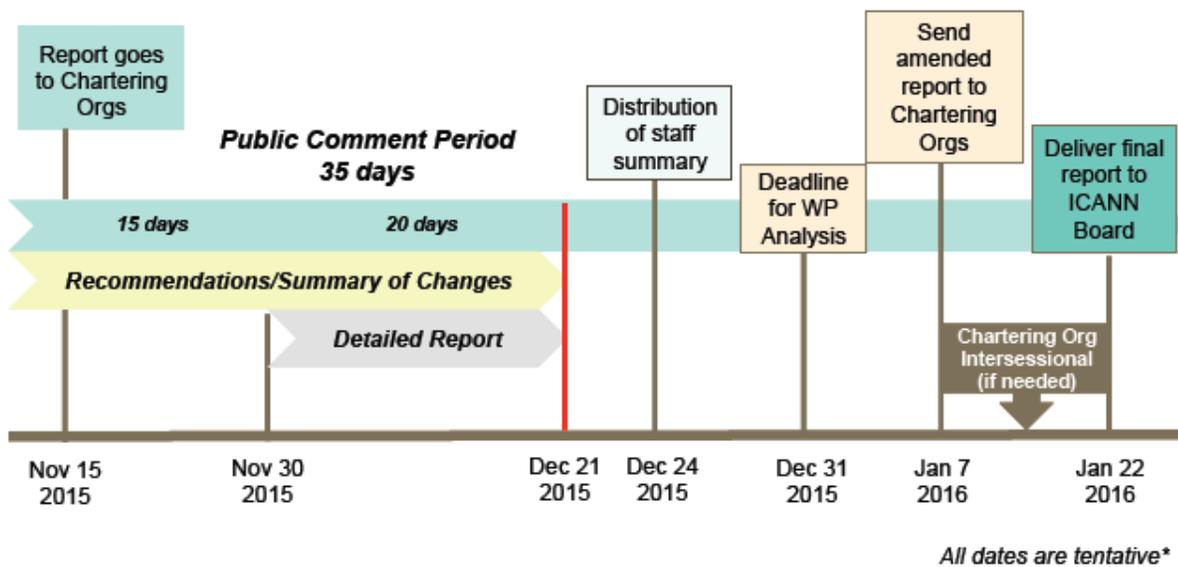
(Source: ICANN)

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Freedom House 2015 report on freedom on the Internet and where India stands

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Freedom House has released their 2015 report on Freedom on the Internet. The report concludes that Internet freedom in the world has declined for the fifth consecutive year as governments, censored information of public interest while expanding surveillance. Out of 65 countries assessed this year, 32 are on a decline. The most significant declines occurred in Libya, Ukraine, and France. China was the worst abuser of Internet Freedom.

As per this report, since blocking has become less effective, more governments are now shifting to censoring content through removal requests or more forceful, coercive tactics. And as savvy internet users increasingly turn to encryption and anonymity tools to protect their rights, government officials across the political spectrum are seeking to undermine these obstacles to surveillance, potentially making the internet less secure for everyone.

The report states that the frequently censored topics include, Criticism of Authorities; Corruption; Political Opposition; Satire; Social Commentary; Blasphemy; Mobilization for public causes; LGBT Issues; Ethnic and Religious minorities; and Conflict. Net neutrality and the Right to be forgotten has been identified as new challenges by this report.

The report observes some positive achievements such as Digital activism, which is seen as a vital driver of change around the world. Legislative changes and judicial decisions are also indicating that countries with

meaningful political debates and independent judiciaries have a distinct advantage in safeguarding internet freedom over their more authoritarian counterparts.

The chart below depicts Freedom on Internet v/s Internet Penetration v/s GDP. Iceland has the highest Freedom whereas China is at the other end of the scale.

As per this report **Internet in India is partially free and has been scored 40** (where 0 = Best, 100 = Worst)
- In terms of obstacles to access, India has been scored 12 (0 = Best, 25 = Worst)
- On limits on content, India has been scored:10 (0 = Best, 35 = Worst)
- On violation of User rights, India was scored:18 (0 = Best, 40 = Worst)
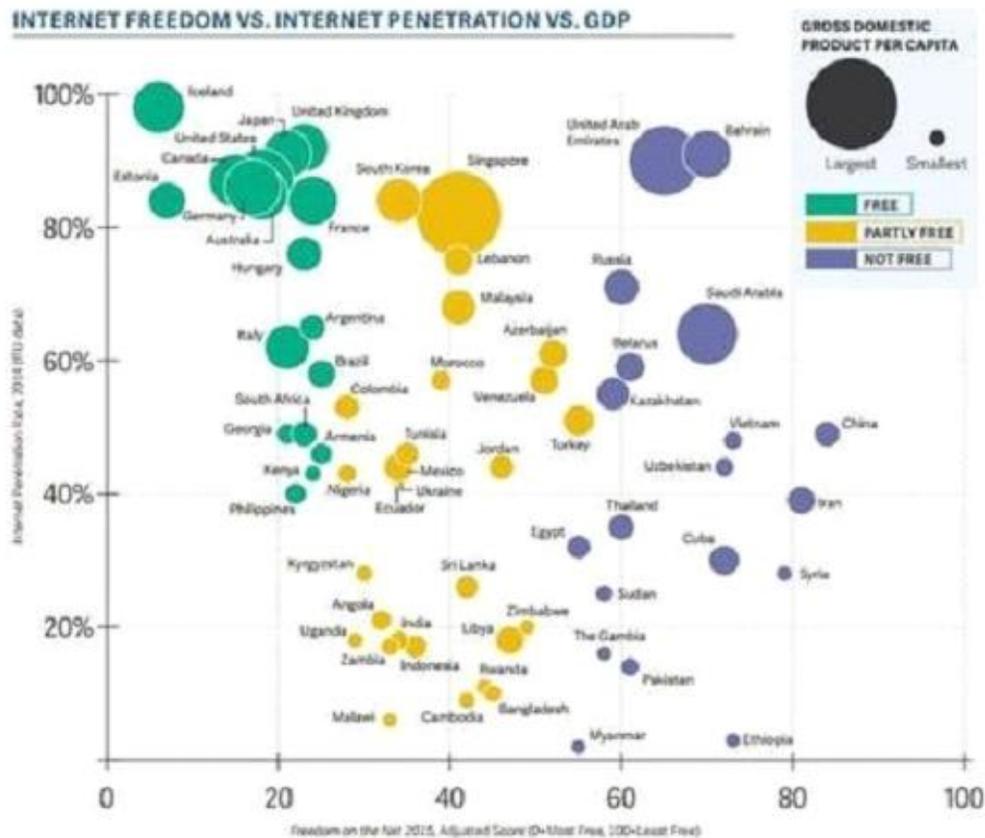
The report also mentions that there are instances of Social Media/ICT Apps being blocked, Political/Social Content being blocked, Bloggers/ICT Users Arrested in some cases and Press having partial freedom in India.

The report can be viewed from following link:
https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FOTN%202015%20Full%20Report.pdf

Smart City and Security Challenges

The Indian government plans to develop 100 smart cities by 2020 with an objective of promoting cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to the citizens, which include a clean and sustainable environment by application of smart solutions.

While there are many definitions of a smart city, for ease of understanding it may be defined as a city which uses digital technologies or information and ICT to enhance the quality of lives, so as to reduce costs and resource consumption and to engage more effectively and actively with its citizens.

The building blocks of the smart city infrastructure include IP network, Sensors, Associated control systems/ applications, Correlation platform and a mobile/web/application platform for citizen interaction.

While the advantages of Smart City are innumerable, due to the complexity involved in the implementation of smart cities, it is important to understand the security challenges so that the same can be addressed. At the macro level, the security related, technical, process, public policy and citizen centric issues that need to be taken into consideration has been elucidated below.

The **technical issues** include the vulnerability of the system due to its heterogeneity, the security and privacy challenges arising since there are no formal methods used to design the security and privacy aspects in the equipments and applications in the smart cities. Moreover, concerns of privacy of data collected of individuals and the management of big data, challenges of physical loss due to cyber attacks, Cloud related issues, such as Denial of services (Dos) or distributed Dos attacks are some of the concerns.

The **process related issues,** that needs to be addressed include Lack of standards, governance oversight and cyber security operation centre.

In terms of **policy**, it is important to lay down policy on sharing of data and assets across departments, managing spectrum efficiently and maintain the quality of services. Issues pertaining to health and any possible violation of agreed global warming norms need to be addressed. Policy standards to address the requirement for names and numbers and schemes for M2M devices to support identification and traceability of connected objects or groups of connected objects by various parameters needs to be drafted. Also, regulations need to be drafted on QoS for connected devices having different bandwidth requirements. Further standards for dynamic lawful interceptions for M@M devices and security of data retention systems for the use by law enforcement need to be laid down.

In terms of **human resources**, there is an urgent need for accelerating   capacity building and digital literacy programs in the smart cities and create qualified and competent skill force who are competent across multiple disciplines of Technology, including cyber security.

While it is evident that these challenges are a manifestation of the complex networks and huge volumes of data, it can only be addressed, managed with the help of all stakeholders involved in technology, process, people and policy aspects.

 In our next edition, we will further explore the other components that need to be considered for creating a smart city and how these technical challenges can be addressed.

<div style="background-color:#c00000;color:white;text-align:center;font-weight:bold;padding:6px;">DeitY and NIXI organizes a Round Table Discussion on WSIS+10 Zero Draft</div>

Department of Electronics & IT (DeitY) and National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) held a roundtable discussion on WSIS+10 Zero Draft Paper, on the 15th of October 2015. The event was moderated by Director, Mr. Rahul Gosain.

The aim of the roundtable was to seek inputs from stakeholders on the Zero Draft document, such as, whether the structure and the elements covered are adequately covered in the document, what other issues need to be addressed and if there are any India centric issues which should be proposed.

The meeting was attended by Law Enforcement Agencies, Civil Society, Industry Associations, Academia, Private sector experts as well as Government functionaries. CCAOI too participated in the round table.
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ORF organizes CYFY 2015

Observer Research Foundation held the third India Conference on Cyber Security and Internet Governance from the 14th -16th October, 2015. This year the discussions at CyFy highlighted contemporary debates on cyber arms control, critical information infrastructure protection, big data, internet governance especially the IANA transition and disruptive technologies.

The event hosted 110 speakers from over 35 countries representing government, civil society groups, business, lawyers and academia.

Upcoming Events and Opportunities

- Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) is organizing a **Round Table discussion on New gTLD Program Implementation Review Draft Report and New gTLD Auction Proceeds** Discussion Paper on 6th November 2015, 11:00 am to 1:00pm in room no. 4062, 4th floor, Electronics Niketan, 6 CGO Complex, Lodhi road, New Delhi

- Registration for the **High-level meeting of the General Assembly on WSIS+10 review**, to be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 15-16 December 2015 is currently open. The deadline for registration is 13 November 2015 5:00PM EST (New York time). To register, visit the following link: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1hQDiPJsfpr0e0CvLzXJvzWNBftrTN2T-_-SViMU50LQ/viewform

- The **IGF 2015** would be held from the 10th -13th November, 2015 at Joao Pessoa Brazil. For more details visit: http://www.igf2015.br/

- **Global Governance Futures - Robert Bosch Foundation Multilateral Dialogues (GGF 2027)** invites young professionals from China, Germany, **India**, Japan, and the US to apply for a **Fellowship programme (GGF 2027).** The program presents a unique opportunity to gain transferable skills in scenario-planning, to engage in cross-sector networking and to gain access to policy-makers and experts from the five participating countries. This year 25 GGF Fellows who would be selected and would form three working groups that will each focus on the issues of: data governance, global health and transnational terrorism. Last date to apply is 15thNovember, 2015. Call for applications available here http://gppi.us11.listmanage.com/track/click?u=3145980e63a1bbecb444104b4&id=03e6d6f2af&e=ee8e2ba2ce
The application form as well as the requirements can also be found on the GGF program website http://gppi.us11.listmanage1.com/track/click?u=3145980e63a1bbecb444104b4&id=78e062ce75&e=ee8e2ba2ce

- The Internet Society is inviting applications for its next round of **Fellowship for the IETF 95, April 3-8, 2016, Buenos Aires, Argentina. This fellowship** program, allows engineers and researchers from emerging and developing economies to attend an Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) meeting. The fellowships will be awarded through a competitive application process and last date for submission is 2nd November, 2015. For further details visit: http://www.internetsociety.org/fellows-ietf

- The Asia Pacific Regional Internet Conference on Operational Technologies (APRICOT) which would be held from 15th February - 26th March 2016, Auckland, New Zealand is now seeking contributions for Presentations and Tutorials. The last date for submission is 26th January, 2016. For further details visit: http://papers.apricot.net/user/login.php?event=34

- The 24th Convergence India 2016 will be held from the 20th -22nd January 2016, at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. To register, visit http://www.convergenceindia.org/