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| **Council Working Group on International Internet Related Public Policy issues (CWG-Internet)Geneva, 6-7 February 2017** |  |
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The Russian Federation

PROPOSALS FOR CWG-INTERNET WORKING ACTIVITY

The Russian Federation would like to make two propositions related to the CWG-Internet activity:

1. With the aim of improving the efficiency of CWG-Internet work in the conditions of limited time for meetings and needs number of Member States in the productive, deep discussion of matters related to international public policy we propose to organize an informal correspondence group for intersessional work by email.

2. With the aim to increase efficiency of preparation to the Plenipotentiary Conference 2018 we propose to invite Member States to the analysis of the Resolutions relating to the Internet, such analysis will followed by a discussion based on received comments and proposed changes from Member States at the next meeting of CWG-Internet.

**1. Informal correspondence group on issues of personal authentication**

**1.1 Introduction**

Objectives of CWG-Internet are to identify, study and develop matters related to international public policy in the field of Internet. [Resolution 1305](https://www.itu.int/md/S09-CL-C-0105) of the ITU Council determines the public policy issues to be considered by CWG-Internet including the topic " The security, safety, continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet ", which most directly concerns the issue of personal authentication. Taking the importance of this topic for the development of Internet services, we propose to pay special attention to the issue of ensuring the privacy and security of Internet use and the role of governments in ensuring the safety aspects of Internet usage.

At the 8th meeting of CWG-Internet, the Russian Federation proposed an initiative to organize discussions on a personal electronic authentication key aspects. This proposition was supported by several Member States. Common issues for discussion and analysis related to personal e-authentication were proposed:

* 1. practical experience and critical issues of establishing national authentication systems for personal electronic authentication, needs and requirements for transborder authentication;
	2. vulnerabilities and countermeasures in personal electronic authentication systems, legal framework and practical experience of abuse;
	3. methods and tools for improving authentication mechanisms and improving their legal framework.

A number of stakeholders, including representatives of the Russian Federation prepared the materials for the open consultations and meetings of Working Group on these issues. However, effective discussion, the preparation of resulting documents of the above mentioned issues and preparation of Recommendations to the ITU Council impossible without coordination and inter-sessional work. In this regard, the Russian Federation proposes to organize a proactive informal group, working on correspondence. This group will includes representatives of relevat autorites of Member states interested in the discussion and further development selected topic.

The Russian Federation hereby would like to inform other Member States about this initiative and to offer to join this group in working order.

**1.2 Possible scope of work and outputs**

Russian Federation doesn’t pretend in any way to limit topics and scope of work for informal correspondence group and propose following list of possible activities.

1. Analyze examples of identity services and its national regulation in range from the provision of authentication solutions that allow secure access to online personal and financial data to the identification of the user for higher security services, such as e-government, e-health, digital payments and online banking.

**output:** list of national regulation acts; report with short overview of possible approaches as used by countries.

1. Exam the legal and regulatory framework around the processes of identification and authentication and more specifically around the inherent data that is processed over electronic networks and through digital identity related electronic transactions, especially for case of transboarder transmission, including:
	1. regulation for electronic identification, signature and trusted services for electronic transactions;
	2. data protection and privacy regulations;
	3. technical standards regulation for usage in authentication systems;
	4. other sector regulations that may apply depending on use cases.

**output:** high level analysis of separate directives, regulations and applicable technical standards that cover elements above; report with insights into the nature of regulatory and policy issues around authentication, which other policymakers may need to consider when assessing their own frameworks and regulatory requirements; gap analysis and recommendations for possible future steps in development of personal authentication.

1. Facilitation the interoperability of secure electronic transactions/ authentication systems across borders and across industry sectors to minimize compliance costs for industry and address any other barriers arising from existing or new regulation.

**output:** high level analysis of existing practice on international level; recommendations for CWG-Internet for development personal authentification in Internet on intrenational level.

**1.3 Proposals**

To organize a voluntary informal group, working by correspondence for discussion and study issues related to personal authentication and private safety with the following terms of reference:

* + informal correspondence group performs an analysis of the Member States experience, best practices and challenges on issues of personal authentication and develops recommendations for Member States and the CWG-Internet for further study at CWG-Internet meetings and submission to the ITU Council;
	+ informal correspondence group works in the period between meetings of CWG-Internet by email;
	+ informal correspondence group is open to all Member States interested in the discussion and further development of matters of personal authentication;
	+ coordination of the informal correspondence group is carried out by the leader of the group, which will be selected routinely by members of this group.

**2. Review of Internet related Resolutions in anticipation of Plenipotentiary Conference 2018**

**2.1 Introduction**

CWG-Internet was established as a separate group by Council [Resolution 1336](http://www.itu.int/md/S15-CL-C-0113/en), in accordance with [Resolutions 102](http://www.itu.int/en/action/internet/Documents/Resolution_102_pp14.pdf) and [140](https://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-wsis/Documents/ITUPP14_RESOLUTION_140.pdf) of the 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference. According to [Resolution 1336](http://www.itu.int/md/S15-CL-C-0113/en) CWG-Internet may consider and discuss the activities of the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux in relation to implementation of [Resolution 102](http://www.itu.int/en/action/internet/Documents/Resolution_102_pp14.pdf) (Rev. Busan, 2014), and to prepare inputs into these activities as appropriate.

In this regard, and taking into account the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference in 2018 the Russian Federation suggests Member States to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Internet related Resolutions bellows and prepare proposals for their modification if necessary. List of Resolutions includes, but is not limited to:

* + Plenipotentiary Resolution 101 (Rev. Busan, 2014) «Internet Protocol-based Networks»;
	+ Plenipotentiary Resolution 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014) «ITU’s role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses»;
	+ Plenipotentiary Resolution 133 (Rev. Busan, 2014) «Roles of administrations of Member States in the management of Internationalized (multilingual) domain names»;
	+ Plenipotentiary Resolution 180 (Rev. Busan, 2014) «Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6».

Proposed inputs and comments can be discussed at the CWG-Internet meeting in advance to Plenipotentiary Conference, which will enable the relevant authorities of the Member States to develop its position at an earlier stage. All proposals can be discussed by ICT and legal experts in the most beneficial way and improve quality of the decisions for Plenipotentiary conference.

**2.2 Proposals**

1. Invite Member States to review the progress made in implementing the above Resolutions and prepare proposals for their modification if necessary.
2. Discuss submitted proposals during the CWG-Internet meeting and submit to the Council the outcome of the discussion.
3. Encourage Member States and regional organizations to use the results of the discussion in the preparation of proposals for the Plenipotentiary Conference 2018.

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