





**The Fifth SG13 Regional Workshop for Africa
On
“ITU-T Standardization Work on Future Networks:
Towards a Better Future for Africa”**

**Trusted ICT Infrastructure and Services - A Developing
Country’s Perspective**

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Agenda

- General Background to Trusted ICT Infrastructure and Services
- Network in Developing Countries
- Background to “Trust” in Developing countries
- Trusted ICT Infrastructure and Service – Perception by Developing countries
- Resultant Requirements for Trusted ICT Infrastructure and Services
- Possible Way Forward for Developing Countries on Trusted ICT Infrastructure and Services
- Conclusion

General Background to Trusted ICT Infrastructure and Services

Trusted ICT Infrastructure and Service :

- “Trust” + “ Infrastructure” + “Service” together is new but each of the segment is not new.
- Trust ICTs is different from Secured ICTs
- Some definitions of Trusted ICTs exist but new ones still are evolving
- Trusted ICTs are dynamic are still dynamic
- ITU has taken a lead in matters of Trusted ICTs through its strategic decisions and its work in ITU-T SG13
- The gap between Trust ICTs issues (knowledge, awareness, investment etc) is still narrow but it can move in either direction (expand or grow narrower)



Networks in Developing Countries

- Are the fastest growing to date
- Stiff shortage of capacities (human, financial, technical etc)
- Characteristically old networks but steadily upgrading
- Far from saturated
- Slow to evolve/migrate
- Have greatest level of varying users (informed, young, old, illiterate, rich , poor)
- Have the most trust issues (concerns)

Background to “Trust” in Developing countries

- There is a low awareness of trust issues in ICTs
- There is a lot of mis-Trust in many things (technologies, systems, people, government, investors etc)
- Being mostly importer of almost everything it is hard to trust what you do not make
- The rampant security breaches are making it even worse
- The marketing which capitalise on security issues makes it worse
- Counterfeits and many look alike
- Quality for a price

Trusted ICT Infrastructure and Service

– Perception by Developing countries

- Every person, society, community, nation and regional block or continent has own “Trust” (meaning, understanding, context, measurement and standard-
Need for effort to standardise
- Trust is not negotiable - *It is there or not*
- Trust is expensive although difficult to put a price tag on it
- Trust in ICT is a subset of bigger trust (Trusted ICTs should not be in isolation)
- <here should be room for everyone to exercise there “Trust” is room for to accommodate everyone>



Resultant Requirements for Trusted ICT Infrastructure and Services

1. Need to accommodate every Trust: Reach a global standard by Agreement, Force, Create a Universal Standards for use by other standards
2. Trust should provide for “handshaking” before “transacting ”by two or more transacting Trusts. If handshake fails - no transaction or they agree to transact at a different Level of Trust
3. Allow for Trust Level in Trust ICT based on level of trust established
4. Trust should provide for tracking and coding culture and language (limit on language has been a barrier for uptake of ICT services it could be a barrier for Trust)
5. Trust should not *generally* come at a cost to consumers BUT a quality aspect to entice consumers to choose a service provider
6. Trust should accommodate transactions which are of varying risks instead of blocking them out completely



Possible Way Forward for Developing Countries on Trusted ICT Infrastructure and Services

- Developing countries need to crystalize their issues of Trust and feed in the global work of Trust
- ITU and other SDOs' should continue the awareness campaign of work on Trust in order to help all issues of Trust to crystallize
- Much as a number of Recommendations have been agreed and continue to be developed , there should be room and invitation for other views to be aired and to be accommodated as Trust in ICT is just being understood.
- The quickest learning is working together and Trust learning is not different - Developing countries have to be present where Trust ICTs are being discussed

Conclusion

Developing countries need to give themselves a genuine opportunity to input into Trusted ICT Networks. Like in all other previous technological advances developing countries could lag behind in this Trusted Network phenomenon if they do not rise up to the table!



Thank you for your attention

