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| INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION | | **IdM ‘joint coordination activity’** |
| **TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR**  STUDY PERIOD 2013-2016 | | **Doc 137** |
| **English only**  **Original: English** |
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| **Source:** | TSB | |
| **Title:** | Outcome of GSC-17 of interest to JCA-IdM | |

TSB Note: This document is an extract of TD 0466 Rev.1, and focusses just on identity management.

The 17th Global Standards Collaboration meeting took place in Jeju Island, Korea (Republic of), 13 – 26 May, 2013 to promote innovation and collaboration and to consider common challenges. GSC-17 was hosted by the Telecommunications Technology Association (TTA) of Korea. The theme of GSC-17 was Standards for Shared ICT.

With nearly one hundred participants attending, GSC-GSC-17 brought together senior representatives of the Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB) of Japan, the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) of the USA, the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA), the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the ICT Standards Advisory Council of Canada (ISACC), the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) of the USA, the Telecommunications Technology Association (TTA) of Korea, and the Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC) of Korea.

Through the more than 80 contributions brought to the GSC-17 meeting, 19 High Interest Subjects were discussed including, for example, IMT standardization, Lawful Interception, ICT and the Environment, Smart Grid, Cloud Services, Wireless Power Transmission, Cybersecurity, Machine-to-Machine (M2M) Communications, Emergency Communications and Intelligent Transport System (ITS).ICT-based global interoperable standards are critical in addressing these priorities.

Technical sessions at GSC-17 covered a broad spectrum of high interest subjects including:

* Cloud computing
* Emergency Communications
* Identity Management and Identification Systems
* ICT Accessibility
* ICT and the Environment
* Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)
* International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) Standardization
* Internet Protocol Television (IPTV)
* Interoperability
* Machine-to-Machine (M2M) Communications / Internet of Things (IoT)
* Home networks
* Security and Lawful Interception
* Smart Grid.

The next GSC meeting will be hosted by ETSI in France in July, 2014.

JCA-IdM is asked to take note of the GSC-17 Resolutions and to pursue where necessary.

**GSC-17 Resolutions:**

<http://www.tta.or.kr/English/new/external_relations/gsc17_resolution.jsp>

**GSC-17 Resolutions of specific interest to JCA-IdM:**

[GSC-17/03](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC-17+Res+03+Network+Aspects+of+Identification+Systems.doc) Network Aspects of Identification Systems (Reaffirmed) – of interest to Q6/17, see Appendix II

[GSC-17/04](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC-17+Res+04+Identity+Management+and+Identification+Systems.doc) Identity Management (Reaffirmed) – of interest to Q10/17, see Appendix III

[GSC-17/11](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC-17+Res+11+Cybersecurity.docx) Cybersecurity (Reaffirmed) – of interest to Q4/17, see Appendix IV

[GSC-17/25](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC-17+Res+25+Personally+Identifiable+Information+Protection.doc) Personally Identifiable Information Protection (Reaffirmed) – of interest to Q3/17, Q7/17, Q10/17, see Appendix V

[GSC-17/32](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC-17+Res+32+Cloud+Computing.doc) Cloud Computing (Revised) – of interest to Q8/17, see Appendix VI

**Contributions/presentations of specific interest to SG17:**

[GSC17-PLEN-08](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC17-PLEN-08+ETSI-Security_Activities.ppt) Security activities in ETSI (ETSI)

[GSC17-PLEN-12](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC17-PLEN-12+ETSI-CLOUD.ppt) Cloud Activities in ETSI (ETSI)

[GSC17-PLEN-17](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC17-PLEN-17+TTA+Standardization+Activities+on+Cloud+Computing.ppt) Standardization Activities on Cloud Computing in TTA, KOREA (TTA)

[GSC17-PLEN-17a1](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC17-PLEN-17a1+TTA+Standardization+Activities+on+Cloud+Computing.doc) Standardization Activities on Cloud Computing in TTA, KOREA (TTA)

[GSC17-PLEN-43](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC17-PLEN-43+ITU-T+Identity_Management_Update.ppt) ITU-T Identity Management Update (ITU)

[GSC17-PLEN-45](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC17-PLEN-45+TIA+Cloud_Computing.ppt) Cloud Computing (TIA)

[GSC17-PLEN-48](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC17-PLEN-48+CCSA+Cloud_computing_PLEN.ppt) CCSA Cloud Computing Standardization Activities Summary (CCSA)

[GSC17-PLEN-59](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC17-PLEN-59+ATIS+6.4-ATIS_Identity_Management.pptx) ATIS Identity Management (IdM) Standards Development (ATIS)

[GSC17-PLEN-64](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC17-PLEN-64+ATIS+6.11-ATIS_Cloud_Services.pptx) ATIS’ Cloud Services Activity (ATIS)

[GSC17-PLEN-69](http://www.tta.or.kr/include/Download.jsp?filename=externalDocument/GSC17-PLEN-69+IEEE_Cloud_FINAL7May13.ppt) Cloud Services (IEEE)

**GSC-17 documents:**

<http://www.tta.or.kr/English/new/external_relations/gsc17_document.jsp>

**Appendix I – Void.**

**Appendix II - GSC-17/03 Network Aspects of Identification Systems (Reaffirmed)**

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| **RESOLUTION GSC-17/03: Network Aspects of Identification Systems (Reaffirmed)** |

The 17th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Jeju, 13 – 16 May 2013)

## *Recognizing:*

1. that it was agreed in early 2011 in ITU-T to change the name of the Joint Coordination Activity (JCA) on the Network Aspects of Identification Systems (NID) to Internet of Things (IoT) in order to enhance global understanding of the scope of the work;
2. that the scope of the JCA-IoT is to coordinate work associated with the network aspects of identification (NID) of things and USN (Ubiquitous Sensor Network);
3. that work on identification of things covers among others: tag-based identification with three mandatory elements: identifier (e.g. Recommendation ITU-T E.164, ISBN, etc.), reader/writer (e.g. RFID interrogator, optical scanner, camera, etc.) and tag (e.g. RFID tag, barcode tag, smartcard, etc.);
4. that the USN work includes networking and service aspects of sensor information;
5. that it was also agreed in ITU-T to establish an IoT Global Standards Initiative to develop the detailed standards necessary for IoT deployment, taking into account the work undertaken in other SDOs;
6. that ITU-R Study Group 1 participates in the work of JCA-IoT on radiocommunication subjects such as short range devices (SRDs), which include RFIDs;
7. that global standards are of major importance, since large deployment of NID devices is very much dependent on the cost factor, and that the elaboration of specifications for network capabilities and interfaces that could be used on a global basis would be beneficial to the industry and regulatory authorities;
8. that the GSC produced Resolutions GSC-9/7, 10/9 and 11/3 on EAS (Electronic Article Surveillance) and RFID and the need to maintain such activities as being of high interest;
9. that, in the past, applications of NID were focused on systems working in a local environment and on specific areas like logistics, supply chain management, access control, etc., and that there is potentially now a wide range of applications;
10. that NID devices are increasingly becoming integrated elements of complex applications, for which networking capabilities are needed;
11. that telecommunications services can also include service capabilities based on NID applications (e.g., RFID reader in mobile phones for presence indication, mobile payment, local information retrieval);
12. that with large-scale deployment of NID, standards for frequency allocations, radio requirements, protocols and network interfaces maybe be needed with due consideration to the security and privacy aspects, and regulatory and governance implications;
13. that NID technologies are one of the key enablers of Internet of Things (IoT); and
14. that the ITU-T has begun work on global standardization for IoT.

## *Considering:*

1. the need for common enabling mechanisms in protocols and services in support of highly disbursed data collection and management systems and services, such as those enabled by NID;
2. that the requirements for Radio-Frequency Identification and similar applications should be standardized on a global basis;
3. that international standards that support a number of applications already exist and that additional standards are necessary for effective global solution deployments;
4. that national, regional and international standards defining NID schemes already exist and that any effective global solution should consider these existing NID schemes;
5. that different standards organizations are best positioned to produce the different types of standards necessary;
6. that the ITU has initiated development of Recommendations related to IoT and has established an IoT coordination mechanism; and that SDOs are developing international standards for aspects of the IoT solution; and
7. the importance of the coordination in the development of global standards due to the complexity of the subject in terms of technical, regulatory (*e.g*., radio communication and spectrum issues), communication interface (*i.e*., networking) and legal aspects.

## *Resolves:*

1. to facilitate a strong and effective standards collaboration on NID;
2. to encourage Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs) and other standards bodies to develop globally compatible NID standards, including radio requirements, identity requirements, network capabilities, protocols, applications/services software platform architecture, and Automatic Identification Data Capture (AIDC) type network interfaces;
3. to promote the development of Recommendations or Reports for globally compatible standards related to IoT applications;
4. to consider both radio issues and telecommunications issues for NID/AIDC standardization;
5. to encourage the ITU-T, PSOs, other standards bodies and fora to cooperate in order to develop harmonized, globally-compatible, IoT-related standards and for PSOs, other standards bodies, and fora to designate representatives to ITU-T’s “Joint Coordination Activity on Internet of Things”; and
6. to encourage the ITU-T, PSOs, other relevant standards bodies and fora/consortia to collaborate in order to enable a globally interoperable ID system for IoT considering all possible solutions such as OID (Object Identifier).

**Appendix III - GSC-17/04 Identity Management (Reaffirmed)**

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| **RESOLUTION GSC-17/04: Identity Management and Identification Systems (Reaffirmed)** |

The 17th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Jeju, 13 – 16 May 2013)

## *Recognizing:*

1. the importance of Identity Management (IdM) to practically all forms of social and economic activity, as well as the technical development and deployment of all Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services for diverse entities (persons, organizations/providers, and objects), including:
   1. authentication and credentials;
   2. identifiers and their resolution or use for access;
   3. attributes including directories, presence and availability;
   4. derivative identity information including reputation;
   5. discovery and interoperability of the above authoritative resources;
   6. identity assurance; and
   7. identity management privacy, security and governance;
2. a common interest of network operators, service/application providers, government, and users in effective, trusted, interoperable frameworks for Identity Management, and Open Identity Trust Frameworks for online interactions;
3. that Identity Management capabilities are essential to almost all areas of GSC cooperation, including RFIDs, sensors, wireless and near-field devices, on-board GSM, IPTV, NGN, cloud computing, healthcare, emergency communications, e-government, disaster relief, product proofing against misuse of resources, lawful interception, mitigating identity theft;
4. the rapidly increasing implementation of nomadic and mobile network access by users, providers, and objects to a complex interconnected set of providers necessitate enhanced and new IdM capabilities;
5. that effective protection of all kinds of national communications, transportation, electrical and other critical infrastructures are fundamentally dependent on effective Identity Management capabilities;
6. that ITU-T has initiated study of Identity Management requirements, architectures, security frameworks and interoperability including use cases and gap analysis (including coordination with other SDOs);
7. that ISO/IEC JTC 1/SCs and ISO TCs have already produced international standards and are developing others standards which address and resolve issues associated with management of identities;
8. that ITU-T’s JCA-IdM (Joint Coordination Activity - IdM) coordinates IdM activities within ITU-T and collaborates with other major IdM standards bodies to resolve issues associated with management of identities;
9. that standards of GSC organizations can provide a coherent systematic framework for enhancing trusted open Identity Management interoperability that can minimize risks and the development of mechanisms to mitigate the risks, and Open Identity Trust Frameworks for online secure online interactions;
10. that common frameworks can provide for trusted global discovery and interoperability of identity resources; and
11. that continuing cooperation and collaboration among organizations addressing Identity Management issues can promote progress and contribute to building and maintaining a culture of trusted, interoperable IdM capabilities.

## *Resolves:*

1. to request the ITU, with the assistance of Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs), to develop a comprehensive inventory of national, regional and international initiatives and activities in the area of Identity Management;
2. to encourage the ITU to explore the possibility of global harmonized Identity Management standards, including the development of an internationally recognized definition of IdM based on the ITU-T consensus model, taking into account important work undertaken by other international organizations including ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27;
3. to encourage PSOs and Observer Organizations of the GSC to evaluate and enhance existing and evolving new standards, Recommendations, and administrative practices relating to Identity Management that promote discovery and interoperability of identity resources, and Open Identity Trust Frameworks for secure online interactions;
4. to encourage PSOs and Observer Organizations of the GSC to participate in global, regional, and national Identity Management collaborative activities, and to adopt common standards and administrative practices that enhance global Identity Management interoperability;
5. to encourage PSOs and Observer Organizations of the GSC to participate in the ITU-T’s Joint Coordination Activity for Identity Management (JCA-IdM);
6. to encourage wide use of ITU-T Recommendations (e.g. the ITU-T IdM Landscape document, baseline terminology (X.1252), baseline capabilities Recommendation (X.1250), etc.);
7. to encourage active participation of organizations with need for IdM, particularly governments and financial institutions; and
8. to encourage use of existing standards of this nature in support of any new IdM work.

**Appendix IV – void**

**Appendix V - GSC-17/25 Personally Identifiable Information Protection (Reaffirmed)**

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| **RESOLUTION GSC-17/25: Personally Identifiable Information Protection (Reaffirmed)** |

The 17th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Jeju, 13 – 16 May 2013)

Recognizing:

1. that personally identifiable information is increasingly being collected, stored and communicated by various technical and non-technical means;
2. that there are concerns with misuse and unauthorized access to such information;
3. that there are definitional, legal, and security problems in dealing with personally identifiable information;
4. that there is a large body of work and expertise scattered throughout the global community including the standardization community, which addresses these issues at least in part; and
5. that ISO COPOLCO (International Organisation for Standardisation Consumer Policy Committee), HIPPA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act), OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), the European PRIME project (Privacy Identity Management for Europe), the APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Community) Privacy Framework activity and other initiatives are dealing with similar concerns.

Concludes:

1. that standardization of terms and definitions, frameworks and procedures, are needed to ensure meaningful dialogue and consistency in addressing such concerns on a national, regional and global basis and that such standardization needs to be consolidated into a distinct area of study for consistency and effectiveness. Such a distinct area of study would facilitate user-driven participation.

Resolves:

1. to raise awareness of this situation by communicating this Resolution to international standardisation bodies such as ISO/IEC JTC 1 (International Organisation for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission Joint Technical Committee 1) and the ITU (International Telecommunication Union) to consider what actions could be taken to address this important matter including the possibility of establishing a distinct committee or working group with an appropriate scope and terms of reference;
2. to support standardisation activities in personally identifiable information protection; and
3. to urge GSC Members to contribute to personally identifiable information protection.

**Appendix VI - GSC-17/32 Cloud Computing (Revised)**

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| **RESOLUTION GSC-17/32: Cloud Computing (Revised)** |

The 17th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Jeju Island, 13 – 16 May, 2013)

**Recognizing:**

1. continental electric grids, global telephone systems, and the Internet all facilitated economic growth by expanding access to customers and resources in a way that led to demand for new products and services;
2. Cloud Computing also has the potential to fuel a virtuous cycle of technological and economic growth – new services spur global demand for cloud access, which in turn leads to innovative products to enhance cloud performance;
3. the cloud’s global nature holds the promise of new entrants from all parts of the world fueling economic opportunity on a global level;
4. Cloud Computing will build on existing network components and functionality, e.g. security, privacy; and
5. that the traditional boundaries of Information Technology (IT) and the telecommunications industry have shifted into a converged Information and Communications Technology (ICT) industry.

**Considering:**

1. electric grids, phone systems and the Internet have some common characteristics that contributed to their success:

* each promoted greater inclusion by expanding access to markets and resources;
* each established appropriate industry standards for connectivity and use;
* each gained greater value when privately developed systems were linked;
* each provided a venue that people grew to trust for facilitating commerce; and
* each provided greater opportunities for competition among market participants;

1. these same characteristics will be important in ensuring that Cloud Computing realizes its full potential as an efficient vehicle for conducting global commerce;
2. strong interoperability to facilitate communication between new and existing cloud services and infrastructure requires well defined identity and authorization technologies to securely span across cloud providers;
3. Cloud Computing must become a trusted foundation for new development, with transparency on security, privacy, and management policies within the cloud, including how data is protected;
4. Cloud Computing solutions must respect the fact that cloud users own the data that they create and maintain in the cloud and must support the ability of users to extract such data; and
5. that many GSC Members, standards organizations, governments, the IT industry, and other vertical sectors have work efforts underway to address the many facets of Cloud Computing standardization.

**Resolves:**

1. international standards can play a significant role in facilitating the success of Cloud Computing as a vehicle for global economic growth by establishing standards setting agendas directed at satisfying the following principles: (note that these principles are not unique to Cloud Computing and, in many cases, are already being at least partially addressed by other standards work):
2. **Global Inclusion:** Standards must respect and provide for the varying present and future needs of an internationally diverse population of cloud technology providers and users that span across many technology and business sectors, so that long term participation and growth in the cloud economy occurs on a global scale;
3. **Interoperability:** Standards setting activities must provide for continued use of existing proven standards and interoperability scenarios, where practical, so that resources can be focused on building innovative solutions to challenges presented by emerging Cloud Computing use cases;
4. **Security and Privacy:** Standards and recommended conformance frameworks for cloud technologies must enable platforms and services to provide for the level of trust necessary to ensure broad scale adoption, focusing especially on delivering transparency to cloud users in the areas of security and privacy; and
5. **Data:** Standards and recommended conformance frameworks for cloud technologies must be cognizant of the fact that cloud users generally have rights related to the data that they create and maintain in the cloud, must recognize the user’s need for transparency about the use of that data, and must provide for cloud platforms and services to enable users to extract such data.
6. the Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs) are encouraged to collaborate with other organizations in the global ICT industry to advance standardization, including the development of a converged cloud services framework.

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