## Security and Regulatory Issues/Challenges the South African Perspective

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#### **Outline of Presentation**

- Introduction
- Information Security
- Legislative Framework
- Legislative/Regulatory Convergence
- Other Regulatory Issues
- Conclusion

#### **INFORMATION SECURITY**

- Cyber-security
  - Frame work for Critical Information Infrastructure
  - Framework for Computer networks
- Internet Governance
  - Spam in particular
- e-Applications
  - e-commerce, e-government, etc
- Education and Awareness

#### **LEGISLATORY FRAMEWORK**

Electronic Communications Transaction Act 2002

**ECT Act Checklist Table** 

Description	ECT Act Provision	Issue/Challenge
Cybersecurity	No Provision	ECT Act to be amended. SA signed Convention on Cyber Crime Council of Europe (Not ratified yet)

#### **LEGISLATORY FRAMEWORK...**

#### **ECT Act Checklist Table**

Description	ECT Act Provision	Issue/Challenge
Internet Governance (SPAM)	Yes	<ul><li>Jurisdiction</li><li>Identity of</li><li>Spammers</li></ul>
e-Applications (Confidence and Trust)	Yes e-commerce, e- government	Align PKI model and Infrastructure with standards. CA, Registration, CCA, etc

#### **LEGISLATORY FRAMEWORK...**

- Awareness and Education
  - ▶ Efforts made to promote awareness. However, awareness level low.
  - Improve promotion of awareness

#### LEGISLATORY CONVERGENCE

- Electronic Communications ACT, 2005
  - → ICT industry Framework, excludes information security issues
- Electronic Transaction ACT, 2002
  - Information security issues
- Separate legislations governing ICT issues
- Need for a single efficient ICT regulatory environment
  - Lack of resources
  - Infrastructure to carry out the mandate
  - Effective Compliance and enforcement issues

- National Spectrum Policy
  - No policy in place yet. Process has started.
- National Broadband Policy and Strategies
  - Setting targets or goals for rollout of BB services
    - Universal Access
    - Defining Broadband
    - Encourage investments in both National/Rural/Urban Networks
    - Content Issues [Local vs Abroad]
      - Cocktail of Services [Health, education, entertainment, etc]
- Need for Regulatory Framework to address Spectrum Issues for provision of BWA

- Digital Migration
  - Set-top Boxes standards and manufacture-Tight Schedules
  - Timeous licensing of National Digital Mobile
     TV- Tight Schedules
  - Scarcity of spectrum in the VHF: 174 − 216 MHZ band for Mobile TV services before 2010 (DMB)
  - Scarcity of spectrum when expanding the legacy networks, especially in the access network (2010)

- Timeous assignments of frequency spectrum to allow introduction of mobile digital TV services, fixed broadband wireless services
- → Timeous digital switch over to free-up valuable spectrum that could allow for provision of new services during 2010

- Ensuring Access to digital services by people with disabilities
- Ensuring Affordable tariffs for access to mobile TV services and products by the marginalized

- Technology Neutrality
  - ▶ Equitable assignment of high demand spectrum for competing applications and services. Eg. 2.6 GHz (mindful of WRC-07 recommendations)
    - Promoting new entrants in the market
    - Promoting competition in the ICT market
    - Promoting universal access
  - Band-sharing between Broadcasting and non broadcasting services
    - Introduction of services using other technologies (eg. CDMA2000 and other technologies using non Region 1 allocations)

#### Licence conversion in terms of ECA

- Delays
- Inadequate Resources
- Legal challenges
- Supporting regulation (Numbering, NP, Interconnection, USO, etc)

#### Competition Issues

- SMP determination
- Introduction of Fixed number portability after MNP
- Revised carrier pre-select regulations
- Interconnect regulations in terms of convergence

#### Local Loop Unbundling

- ◆ Alternative for delivering competition to the Broadband market [access to the market]
- Affords new entrants and other fixed line operator with opportunities for innovation to provide product and price differentiation: Significant driver for creating open and competitive broadband market

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- Contributes to the long term viability of internet service providers and ECS providers
- Allows competitors to dictate their own pace of technology and business development
- Stimulate uptake of broadband services
- Employment Opportunities
- Regulatory Framework—Tight schedules

#### Conclusion

South Africa is determined to meet the challenges in ensuring that:

- The South African ICT market is fully liberalized in a converged environment
- Spectrum is managed in the most efficient manner, as a scarce resource
- Information security is in compliance with (world best practice) standards
- Effective regulations are in place
- There is continued co-operation with regional and international ICT community

# "What we anticipate seldom occurs, what we least expect generally happens"

Benjamin Disraeli

### THANK YOU