

## Cybersecurity, Cybercrime, and Cyber Laws

- Formulation of all-inclusive cyber legislation body comprised of cyber and legal experts, government and civil society in Pakistan. This body ought to carefully study and discuss the international conventions and laws related to cyber world and cybercrime in order to give recommendation for the government to use those in its international dealings. This will help make Pakistan cyber secure and ensure opportunities for the flourishing of digital economy in the country.
- Cyber security and Cybercrime are two different domains and both should be treated separately. There is great need of Legislation for both cyber security and cybercrimes on priority basis keeping in mind involvement of all stakeholders. Following are key points that should be included in cyber legislation.
  - Appropriate legislation for upholding Cyber Security and Trust for enhancement of E-commerce Activities.
  - Consumer courts for e-commerce, e-banking, e-payment to prevent fraudulent activities.
  - Global cooperation agreements in place to investigate and prosecute cross-border cybercrimes.

## Internet Taxation

- There should be zero tax policy on Internet for everyone; both federal and provincial.
- R&D Equipment should be exempted from customs, excise duty, and other taxes.
- Signing of IT agreement with WTO.

## Privacy

- Adequate legislation should be introduced on data protection and privacy that should bind anyone from sharing data of their customers/citizens with any local or foreign entity.
- Clear legislation on the ownership and right to collect, access, store and share personal data, specifically in the context of existing and upcoming Internet technologies e.g. IoT.
- Legislation on the right to be forgotten.
- Special attention to online child protection.

## National IG Forum

- National level IGF to be established comprising all stakeholder groups on equal footing, with endorsement by the Government of Pakistan.
- This forum should at least meet on an annual basis as an open platform for discussion with follow-up and preparatory meetings.

## E-Public Services

- Integrated and standardized portal for federal and provincial governments to disseminate the public required services in an interactive way.
- Provision of downloadable forms of government like birth certificates, admission forms, job apps, weather forecast and market information for agriculture community, information related to all socio-economic sectors.
- NITB should be made proactive in managing and running the integrated portal in an effective manner.
- A massive campaign should be run through all accessible communications channels and means to educate the masses what they can get from these portals and how to use and interact with the government through these portals.
- The MoIT should set up a chain root Authority under some renowned international PKI and make it available to the local Internet community and enterprises.

### **Rural Connectivity**

- Utilization of the Universal Service Fund (USF) for funding improved ICT Infrastructure/Services in rural areas (encouraging local entrepreneurship).
- Utilization of ICT R&D Fund to support Internet and related technologies for the education, awareness, and assistance of farmer community in Pakistan to increase agricultural output.
- Commitment by the government to free up RF spectrum currently used for terrestrial analog television broadcast transmission, and switch to digital transmission, enabling its reallocation to rural wireless broadband Internet connectivity using TV white space technologies.

### **IPv6**

- Moving towards using IPv6.

### **Public Policy Development Platform**

- Wide circulation, openness and transparency of regulatory laws well before their enforcement.
- Dire need for Pakistan to ratify Budapest Convention and enter into regional and multilateral assistance treaty. Furthermore efforts should also be made to engage into agreements with big online players.
- To align the Internet governance policies, meetings of Internet stakeholders with the GAC representatives must be held three times a year.
- Government should make the Internet governance policy development based on new transparent and deliberative governance model. Consultants from academia, technical, civil and business community should be called to design the process for this policy development.
- Government should focus on implementation through public-private partnership and involvement/mobilization of local communities.

- Bottom–up approach in policy development; especially ICT related areas.

### **Capacity Building and Awareness**

- Awareness raising on legal remedies already available for consumers who have conducted online transactions for goods and services, and have the right to bring their case before the consumer courts.
- Capacity building through strengthening existing law enforcement agency which should comprise of technical experts to investigate for cyber governance.
- Frequency of holding workshops such as PKSIG may be increased extended to grass root level.
- Encourage the use of the ICT R&D Fund and USF to create a pool of funding resources to support academia, researchers, technical community, civil society, and; in particular, for Students to participate in national, regional, and global Internet related forums and settings.
- Open access of digital libraries and resources for the research community. The current model can be expanded to include other communities such as the ISOC Chapter community and entrepreneurs.
- Capacity building of people in usage of Internet according to ethics and cultural norms in uploading of contents.
- Revised curricula to include ICT topics, ICT based business opportunities, courses on Internet Governance & Public Policy, and Digital Rights.

### **Digital Economy**

- Facilitate the lowering of barriers to entry for new e-Payment Service providers in Pakistan.

### **Business Opportunities in the Domain Name Industry**

- Business community should be made aware of the business opportunities involved in the DNS process. PSEB should collaborate with ICANN, ISOC, HEC, MoIT, and PTA to disseminate necessary information.
- Transition of .pk TLD to Pakistan.
- Fast track the process of launching **پاکستان**.

### **WhoIS Accuracy**

- Domain Name registration and activation only after WhoIS verification.

### **Web Accessibility**

- Introducing laws for the web developers to make the web content accessible for persons with disabilities. This may be done by following the Web Accessibility Guidelines of W3C accessibility Initiative. The government should also work to develop an Urdu screen reader so that blind persons in Pakistan can get access to Urdu content available on the Internet. We would suggest creating a national working group to move this forward.

### **Censorship**

- No curbs on freedom of expression on the Internet with the exception of what has been provided under the constitution and Article 19.

### **Net Neutrality and Zero Rating**

- Internet traffic within Pakistan must be treated equally by all ISPs and Telcos.

### **Gender Balance and Participation**

- Special attention must be given to equal participation of women in ICT and Internet Governance debates.

### **Improving ICT Infrastructure**

- Use the USF to improve the ICT infrastructure in Pakistan.
- Extend the usage of the USF to increase infrastructure coverage of REN's (PERN) in uncovered areas.

On behalf of the Pakistan School on Internet Governance (PKSIG) participants  
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