

Study Group on Next-Generation Information Security Policies—1st Meeting

Summary of Minutes

1. Date and Time

Tuesday, October 23, 2007; 10:00–12:00

2. Location

Special Conference Room 4, Mita Kaigisho

3. Attendees (honorifics omitted)

(1) Study Group Members (in order of Japanese alphabet)

Yasuo Ayazuka (NTT DoCoMo), Hisao Iizuka (NEC BIGLOBE, Ltd.), Akira Kato (University of Tokyo), Takashi Suga (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation), Takashi Kimura (NIFTY), Naoki Goto (Telecom-ISAC Japan, standing in for Arimura), Shingo Koya (Trend Micro Incorporated), Satoru Koyama (NTTPC Communications Inc), Mamoru Saito (Internet Initiative Japan Inc.), Masahiro Sata (WILLCOM, Inc.), Yoichi Shinoda (Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology), Masahiro Shimomura (Japan Network Security Association), Kazuyoshi Sasaki (SOFTBANK BB Corp., standing in for Fukuchi), Hiroki Takakura (Kyoto University), Masakazu Takahashi (Microsoft Corporation), Satoru Tezuka (Hitachi, Ltd.), Hirofumi Tokuda (IBM Japan, Ltd.), Koji Nakao (KDDI Corporation), Noriaki Harada (NEC Corporation, standing in for Norifusa), Toshiro Fujii (Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.), Masayo Fujimoto (Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.), Ichiro Mizukoshi (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation), Hiroshi Yasuda (Tokyo Denki University), Suguru Yamaguchi (Nara Institute of Science and Technology), Masashi Yamauchi (Symantec Japan Research Institute, Inc.), Takahiro Yokota (KDDI Corporation)

(2) Secretariat

Matsui (Deputy Director-General), Takeuchi (Director, Telecommunications System Division), Yanagishima (Director for Policy Planning, Computer Communications Division), Kawauchi (Director, IT Security Office), Murakami (Deputy Director, IT Security Office), Tanabe (Security Measures Chief, IT Security Office)

4. Agenda

(1) Opening

- (2) Greeting from Deputy Director-General Matsui
- (3) Introduction of Study Group members
- (4) Summary of procedures
- (5) Election of the Chair and the Vice Chair
- (6) Disclosure of the agenda and procedures regarding minutes
- (7) Agenda
 - (i) Purpose and schedule of the study group
 - (ii) Current status of the threats to information security
 - (iii) General discussion
- (8) Others
- (9) Closing

5. Summary of meeting

- (1) Opening
- (2) Welcome by Deputy Director-General
Matsui, on behalf of Director-General Nakata, who was absent due to business obligations, made a short welcome speech.
- (3) Introduction of Study Group members
- (4) Summary of procedures
The Secretariat gave an explanation of the proposed summary of meeting procedures (Document 1-2) and it was approved.
- (5) Election of the Chair and Vice Chair
Based on the summary of meeting procedures, the Chair and Vice Chair were elected.
Chair: Hiroshi Yasuda; Vice Chair: Koji Nakao
- (6) Disclosure of the agenda and procedures regarding minutes
The Chair described the contents of Document 1-3 and it was approved.
- (7) Agenda
 - (i) Purpose and schedule of the study group
The Secretariat gave an explanation based on Document 1-4
 - (ii) Current status of the threats to information security
 - a. Threats to the Next-Generation Network (Koya)
Koya gave an explanation based on Document 1-5.
 - b. Recent hidden threats and information security measures (Nakao)

Nakao gave an explanation based on Document 1-6.

(iii) General discussion

The members discussed the potential topics for discussion by this study group.

(A summary of the discussion is provided separately.)

(8) Others

The Secretariat proposed the establishment of a mailing list and it was approved by the members.

The Secretariat explained a questionnaire for the members of the study group (Document 1-7) and requested them to complete it.

(9) Closing

6. Summary of the general discussion

A summary of the general discussion follows.

- Electronic devices are becoming increasingly networked. The development of remote maintenance and monitoring will continue. This subject should therefore be one of those discussed by this study group.
- Making applications the focus of consideration generates limitless subjects for discussion. Rather than investigating each case individually, it is necessary to examine systematically what will happen with each combination when environmental change is placed at the center.
- We are experiencing a transition from ordinary telephone services to communications services with the introduction of the NGN and the shift to IP-based networks, from analog to digital TV broadcasting and from conventional Internet applications to Web 2.0. How these transitions will take place is very important from the viewpoint of security.
- Since the way legislation is designed affects the information technology industry, consideration must be given to the structure of laws and regulations.
- Some areas within the industry, such as value-added networks (VANs), fall within the jurisdictions of two or more ministries, which has been hindering progress. We need to improve this situation by reconsidering industrial policy and the upgrading of infrastructure.
- We should also discuss issues from the standpoint of end-users as well as the companies and operators.
- No matter how the technology advances, there is always a group of “eternal beginners.” In

the future, it will be important to consider what policies should be implemented for this group.

- Highway tolls are determined with consideration given to safety measures such as the construction of guardrails. In discussions on the Internet, which was created by the private sector, this subject has not been addressed until now. We should talk about how to implement and operate security measures from the perspective of users.
- As ICT spreads and the number of users increases, the user demography changes with the further expansion of the group of “eternal beginners.” Since discussions on security tend to be technology-oriented, it would be better to start by giving a summarized explanation of the next-generation environment.
- The NGN will be pie in the sky if it is not widely used. It would be more useful to think about how the NGN will be actually used.
- It is also necessary to review who will take responsibility for groups with low information-literacy, such as older people.
- There is a limit to the efforts that can be made to educate and raise the awareness of users. It is necessary to establish the understanding among the general public that maintaining security requires some degree of expenditure.
- There is offensive security and defensive security. We should consider offensive security that involves business from the viewpoint of task-related operations. We have no choice but to consider the relationship between security and costs. There are measures that must be implemented no matter how expensive they are. However, in most cases, the cost and the effect must be balanced. We also need to incorporate both offensive and defensive points of view.
- Some methods are effective in the area where the market mechanism functions and some where it does not. We also have to consider the responsibilities and costs. If the regulations are too tight, the market will weaken. We should be cautious when discussing strengthening regulations and stepping up government controls.
- Security measures for the benefit of users are entrusted to the users themselves and the manufacturers. We have to raise the baseline of entrustment, which is currently low.
- If we can talk about quality, assurance, verifiability, recordability and the responsibility structure, we can have forensic discussions. These subjects always come up in discussions on idM.
- The subjects of discussion may include broadcasting reception systems such as mobile

phones that can receive one-segment TV.

- We should consider problems such as trace back.
- We need to take measures against “dark” mobile phone Web sites where illegal activities take place.
- We have implemented measures against harmful Web sites, spam and computer viruses. There is an argument about how far we can go with this legally.
- Since the enactment of the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 there have been few arrests. We should also discuss security and law enforcement.
- The mobile phone industry currently forms a vertically integrated business model. As it shifts to an open model, what threats can be expected?
- IP is not a complete protocol. As new technologies become IP-based, there is a possibility that other issues will arise.
- Considering the cost, how many of the items proposed by this study group can Internet access providers support?
- What should we protect as social assets? It is necessary to describe these in a way that can be understood by the general public, such as by describing them in terms of monetary values. In idM of the NGN or shifting the basis of networks to IP, there is a trade-off between the strictness of the regulations and the degree of privacy protection. Companies do not find it easy to determine the appropriate level.
- Regarding research and development, we have to review what policy we should emphasize.