PARLIAMENT OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION - 2018

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION INFORMATION AND INNOVATION

REPORT ON THE WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY (WSIS) FORUM
19TH TO 23RD MARCH, 2018—GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

CLERK'S CHAMBERS
DIRECTORATE OF COMMITTEE SERVICES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
NAIROBI   **OCTOBER, 2018**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A2K	Access to Knowledge.
A2SK	Access to Scientific Knowledge.
CBDC	Central Bank issued Digital Currency.
COP	Child Online Protection.
DLT	Distributed Ledger Technology.
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization.
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulations.
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.
ILO	International Labour Organization.
ITC	International Trade Centre.
ITU	International Telecommunications Union.
UN	United Nations.
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program.
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly.
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
UN Women	United Nations Women.
UPU	Universal Postal Union.
WFP	World Food Program.
WHO	World Health Organization.
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization.
WMO	World Meteorological Organization.
WSIS	World Summit for the Information Society.

FOREWORD BY LEADER OF DELEGATION

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum was initiated in order to create an evolving multi- stakeholder platform aimed at addressing the issues raised by information and communication technologies (ICTs) through a structured and inclusive approach at the national, regional and international levels. The goal of the WSIS Forum is to achieve a common vision, desire and commitment to build a people-centric, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information.

WSIS Forums are organized each year, hosted by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), co-organized by ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in close collaboration with all WSIS Action Line Facilitators/Co-Facilitators (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) the United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP) United Nations Women (UN Women) the World Health Organization (WHO) the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the World Food Program (WFP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) the United Nations (UN) the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN Regional Commissions).

The Committee wishes to register its appreciation to the offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support accorded to it in the execution of its mandate. It is my pleasant duty therefore to present the report of the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation on the proceedings of the WSIS Forum 2018 to the House.

SIGNED...DATE..........16/10/2018..........

THE HON. GODFREY OSOTSI, M.P - LEADER OF THE DELEGATION

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

The Departmental Committee on Communications, Information and Innovation is established under Standing Order 216 whose mandate pursuant to Standing Order 216 (5) is as follows:

a. Investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments;

b. Study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;

c. Study and review all legislation referred to it;

d. Study, assess and analyze the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;

e. Investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;

f. To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments);

g. examine treaties, agreements and conventions;

h. make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;

i. make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;

j. consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and

k. Examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.

In accordance with Second Schedule of the Standing Orders, the Committee is mandated to oversee:- Communication, Information, media and broadcasting (except for broadcast of parliamentary proceedings), Information Communications Technology (ICT) development and advancement of technology and modernization of production strategies.

1.2 Committee Membership

1. The Hon. Kisang William Kipkemoi, M.P - **Chairperson**
2. The Hon. George Macharia Kariuki, M.P -**Vice Chairperson**
3. The Hon. Liza Chelule Chepkorir, M.P.

4. The Hon. Alfah O. Miruka, M.P.

5. The Hon. Annie Wanjiku Kibeh, M.P.

6. The Hon. Joshua Kimilu Kivinda, M.P.

7. The Hon. Marwa Kitayama Maisori, M.P.

8. The Hon. Mwambu Mabongah, M.P.

9. The Hon. Maritim Sylvanus, M.P.

10. The Hon. Mwangaza Kawira, M.P.

11. The Hon. Jonah Mburu, M.P.

12. The Hon. Gertrude Mbeyu Mwanyanje , M.P.

13. The Hon. Wamuchomba Gathoni, M.P.

14. The Hon. (Eng) Mark Nyamita Ogola, M.P

15. The Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, M.P.

16. The Hon. Erastus Nzioka Kivasu, M.P.

17. The Hon. Innocent Momanyi, Obiri,   M.P.

18. The Hon. Godfrey Osotsi Atieno , M.P.

19. The Hon. Anthony Tom Oluoch, M.P.

1.3 Committee Secretariat

1. Mr. Nicholas Emejen   Deputy Director Committee Services

2. Ms. Ella Kendi   Third Clerk Assistant

3. Mr. Ronald Walala   Legal Counsel

4. Ms. Lorna Okatch   Research Officer

5. Ms. Catherine Gati   Fiscal Analyst

1.4 The Delegation

The WSIS Forum 2018 was held in, Geneva, Switzerland from 19th to 23rd March 2018. The overall theme of the WSIS 2018 Forum was *"Leveraging ICTs to Build Information and Knowledge Societies for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)"*. The Kenyan delegation comprised the following Members of the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation:

1. The Hon. Godfrey Osotsi, M.P. –Leader of the Delegation,

2. The Hon. Anthony Oluoch, MP;

3. The Hon. Kawira Mwangaza, MP; and

4. The Hon. Joshua Kimilu, MP.

The Members were accompanied the following secretariat—

1. Mr. Ronald Walala – Legal Counsel & Delegation Secretary.
2. Mr. Eric Miriti – ICT Officer

2.0 CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1. The UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 56/183 (21 December 2001) endorsed the holding of the WSIS in two phases. The first phase took place in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 and the second phase took place in Tunis, from 16 to 18 November 2005.

2. The Overall Review of the Implementation of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society was held by UNGA in 2015 that adopted Resolution A/70/125 calling for close alignment between the WSIS process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, highlighting the crosscutting contribution of ICT to the SDGs and poverty eradication, and noting that access to information and communications technologies has also become a development indicator and aspiration in and of itself.

3. Since 2005, and following Para 109 and 110 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society a cluster of WSIS-related events was held on an annual basis in Geneva. In 2009, the cluster of WSIS-related events was re-branded as WSIS Forum.

4. In 2015, the UNGA Overall Review resolved to hold the WSIS Forum on the annual basis till 2025. UNGA also called for close alignment between WSIS and SDG process.

5. WSIS Forum 2018 attracted more than 2500 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 140 countries onsite and more than 800 remote participants from 85 countries. High-level representatives from the wider WSIS stakeholder community graced the event, among these, more than 85 ministers and deputies, including the Prime Minister of Tonga, ambassadors, CEOs and civil society leaders, who contributed passionately towards the programme of the Forum and its annual theme. The WSIS Forum 2018 was chaired by H.E. Eng. Majed Al Mesmar Deputy Director of the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, United Arab Emirates.

3.0 CHAPTER TWO

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORUM

Opening Ceremony

6. The Opening Ceremony of the WSIS Forum 2018 was held on Tuesday, 19th March 2018. The ceremony began with opening statements from the host, co-organizers, partners and representatives of stakeholders engaged in the WSIS Process. It was marked by speeches from—

    (a) Mr. Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary-General (Message);

    (b) Ms. Amina Mohammed, UN Deputy Secretary-General;

    (c) Mr. Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU;

    (d) H.E Eng. Majed Sultan Al Mesmar, Deputy Director General, Telecommunication Sector, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA), United Arab Emirates;

    (e) Ms. Isabelle Durant, Deputy Secretary-General, UNCTAD;

    (f) Mr. Getachew Engida, Deputy Director-General, UNESCO;

    (g) H.E. Dr. Abdulaziz Bin Salem Al-Ruwais, Governor, CITC, Saudi Arabia;

    (h) Mr. Yi Xiaozhun, Deputy Director-General, WTO;

    (i) Mr. Nikhil Seth, Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR);

    (j) Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin, Senior Vice President, World Bank Group;

    (k) Mr. Peter Major, Vice-Chair, United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD);

    (l) Mr. Huidi Li, Executive Vice President, China Mobile; and

    (m) Mr. Cyril Ritchie, President, The Conference of NGOs (CoNGO)

7. The WSIS 2018 Forum proceedings comprised—

    (a) Moderated High Level Policy Sessions;

    (b) High Level Strategic Dialogues;

(c) Ministerial Round Tables;

(d) Interactive Sessions;

(e) Country Workshops; and

(f) Thematic Workshops.

8. The Kenyan Delegation attended and actively contributed to debates in the following meetings during the forum.

High-Level Policy Sessions

Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

9. The session aimed to provide a better understanding of Blockchain technology and its relevance to security. It analyzed and evaluated the current status of Blockchain technology and its maturity. It further expanded on the various uses of Blockchain and the potential policy and regulatory implications and finally reflected on the future of the technology.

10. The session noted that Blockchain is not a one-size-fits-all application. It needs to be developed based on different use cases, so that it can be applied effectively in different industries, such as the telecom industry. Standardization is therefore vital. Some of the advantages mentioned were that Blockchain allows to digitize and speed up financial processes and that it is more robust against attacks. The session further noted that Blockchain technology is "secure by design", making it potentially suitable for activities such as record management, identity management, transaction processing, supply chain management, voting etc. Some panelists were however of the view, that in Blockchain's current level of maturity, does not fully safeguard privacy.

High-Level Strategic Dialogue Sessions

I. Internet Universality indicators

11. This High Level session presented the first draft of the "Internet Universality Indicators" and assessed their utility as a comprehensive tool to help states and other stakeholders to measure Internet policies in support of achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda at national levels.

12. The panelists debated all six categories of the internet universality Indicators (ROAMX + contextual indicators) and emphasized the fact that—

   (a) Human rights should apply equally online and offline;

   (b) An Internet that fails to uphold human rights is incompatible with the SDGs;

   (c) All citizens should have equal, non-discriminatory and affordable access to the Internet; Multi-stakeholder cooperation is essential in order to create an Internet Society with a human dimension.

13. With the audience, panelists discussed the implementation of the project and emphasized that—

   (a) the internet universality indicators will serve as a self-assessment tool;

   (b) the implementation of the indicators will be crucial; and

   (c) it is essential that UNESCO secures resources to build a tool that allows for feedback on how it is being implemented in individual countries at the national level.

14. It was further noted that—

   (a) the internet universality indicators will help identify the gender gap and will boost the development of information and knowledge societies;

   (b) pilots and pre-tests will provide insights and tips on how to prioritize data gathering and how national instruments for data gathering could be enhanced to capture new measurements according to the ROAM principles;

   (c) the implementation of the internet universality indicators will help assess and promote the WSIS Action Lines through rights, openness, access for all, multi-stakeholder participation, gender issues, youth, and safety.

II. The Skills Mismatch: the digital skills employers are looking for

15. One of the main issues highlighted during the session was the importance of combining technical skills with soft skills. Digital skills cannot be seen in isolation and we need to think in a holistic manner. Essential skills in addition to technical skills include critical thinking, teamwork, interpersonal skills, intercultural skills and

the ability to adapt to a constantly changing environment. Furthermore basic empathy, historical consciousness, the ability to adapt to ambiguity and humility have also been proposed from the audience as important skills in the digital economy. A second important debated issue was the need for constant learning. It is true that new skills are needed, but it is not only important to learn these skills, it is also essential to learn how to be adaptable to the constantly changing technology environment.

16. Self-teaching was also recommended, as there are several opportunities available including free online courses. The 40 hour challenge, through which every employee is challenged by the CEO to spend 40 hours during the year on their own upskilling was recommended. The meeting noted that to address the challenge of adapting curricula to the skills required there is need for life-long learning and collaboration between educational institutions and training providers and employers.

Thematic Workshops

I. ICTs for Safety, Security and Disaster Recovery

17. The Workshop noted that safety and security are integral part of human rights and that there is need for all stakeholder to endeavor to guarantee such rights. This is informed by the increased demand for safety and security in all its forms. With regard to outcomes, the Workshop noted the need for stakeholders to—

   (a) outline the role of ICTs in risks assessment and management;

   (b) promote an interdisciplinary approach and culture of safety and security;

   (c) foster the exchange of experiences and best practices among countries and promote research; and

   (d) improve the visibility of ICT applications devoted to safety and security raising the same level of awareness.

18. The Workshop further noted that the Internet of Things, machine learning, grids, network of sensors, remote sensing, near field communication and unmanned vehicles are some of the building blocks of safety and security in different fields.

19. The impact of the development of ICTs over the years on individual privacy and wellness was also discussed and it was noted that as liberating as new ICTs are,
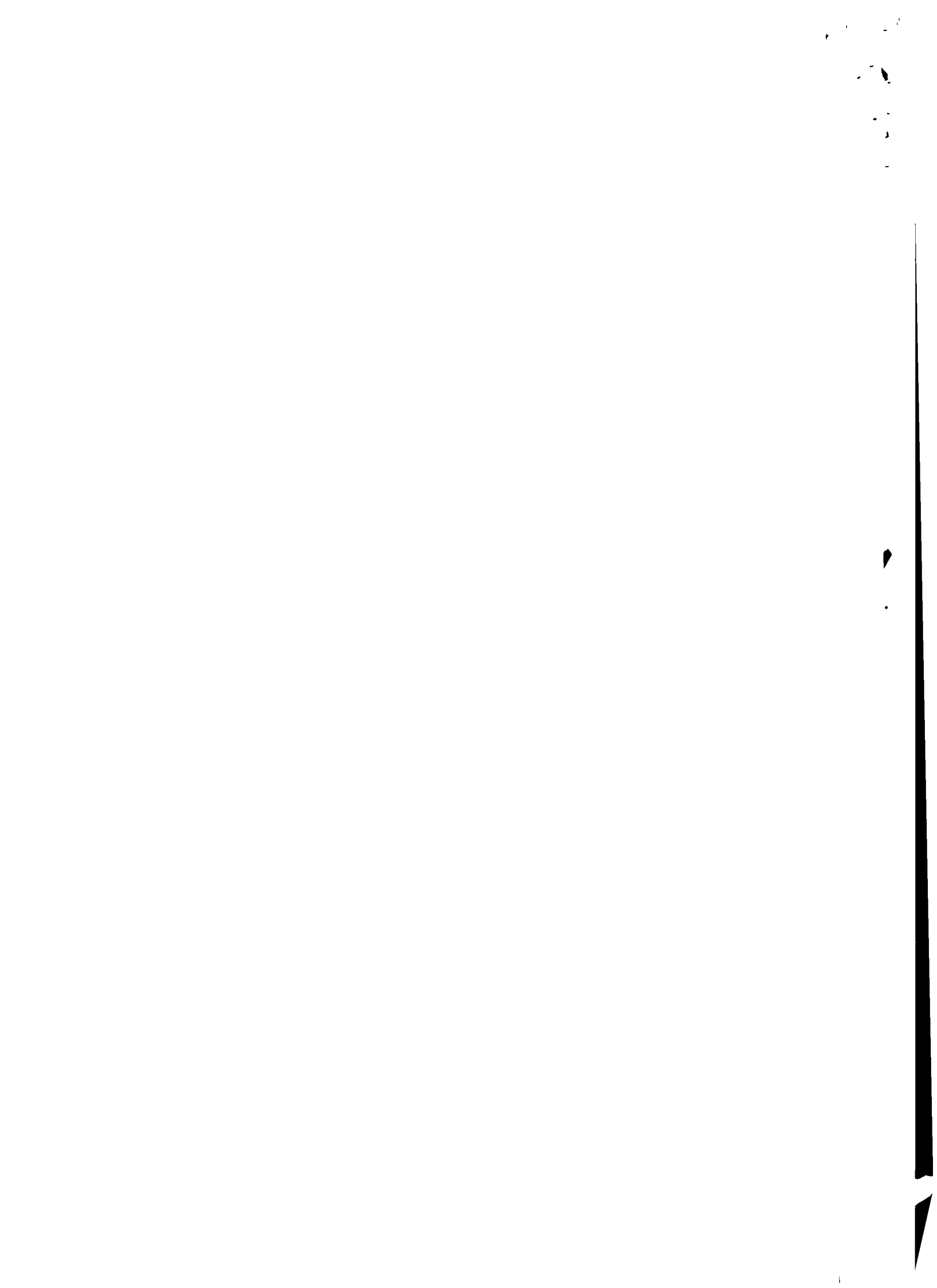
individuals have become enslaved to ICT devices, fearful of losing out information and access in an increasingly competitive and fast-paced world.

II. Youth, Access to Knowledge and SDGs: Strategy for Building Youth Skills in Digital Technologies

20. The Workshop debated issues related to the Access to information and e-science. It examined how Youth's need for Access to Knowledge (A2K) and Access to Scientific Knowledge (A2SK) is changing. The session provided an opportunity to examine how ICT usage in terms of tools, content, and processes is changing for youth.

21. In this regard, the session examined a few key technological breakthroughs in A2K and A2SK, such as Smart Campus Cloud Network (SCCN) and the UNESCO Youth Mobile Initiative. The Workshop also discussed inclusive digital policy for the youth and the need for advocacy, capacity building, research and innovative technology development. Lastly, the session also discussed strategies to develop Youth-sensitive content and youth-focused learning tools to prevent radicalization and violent extremism.

22. The Workshop noted that a significant majority of the current users are young people and thus focus on youth as well as youth led initiatives are important to achieve the SDGs. It was also recognized that access to digital technologies is not only transforming the way young people are communicating, learning and interacting with each other, but also providing them with new possibilities to gather and share information. There is therefore need to examine the access to knowledge by the youth differently as the process to achieve at least ten sustainable development goals depends on their active role to provide continuous information. It was further categorically mentioned that there is a need to enhance employability of young people and noted an alarming demand-supply gap in soft and digital skills.

23. The Workshop further noted how access to information over the Internet has been associated with rising challenges with young people, including through the emergence of gated communication and virtual communities, which can lead to isolation and marginalization, and, in their most extreme form, may present a security issue.

III. Cyber security best practices for the 2030 SDGs

24. The Workshop debated the following topics—
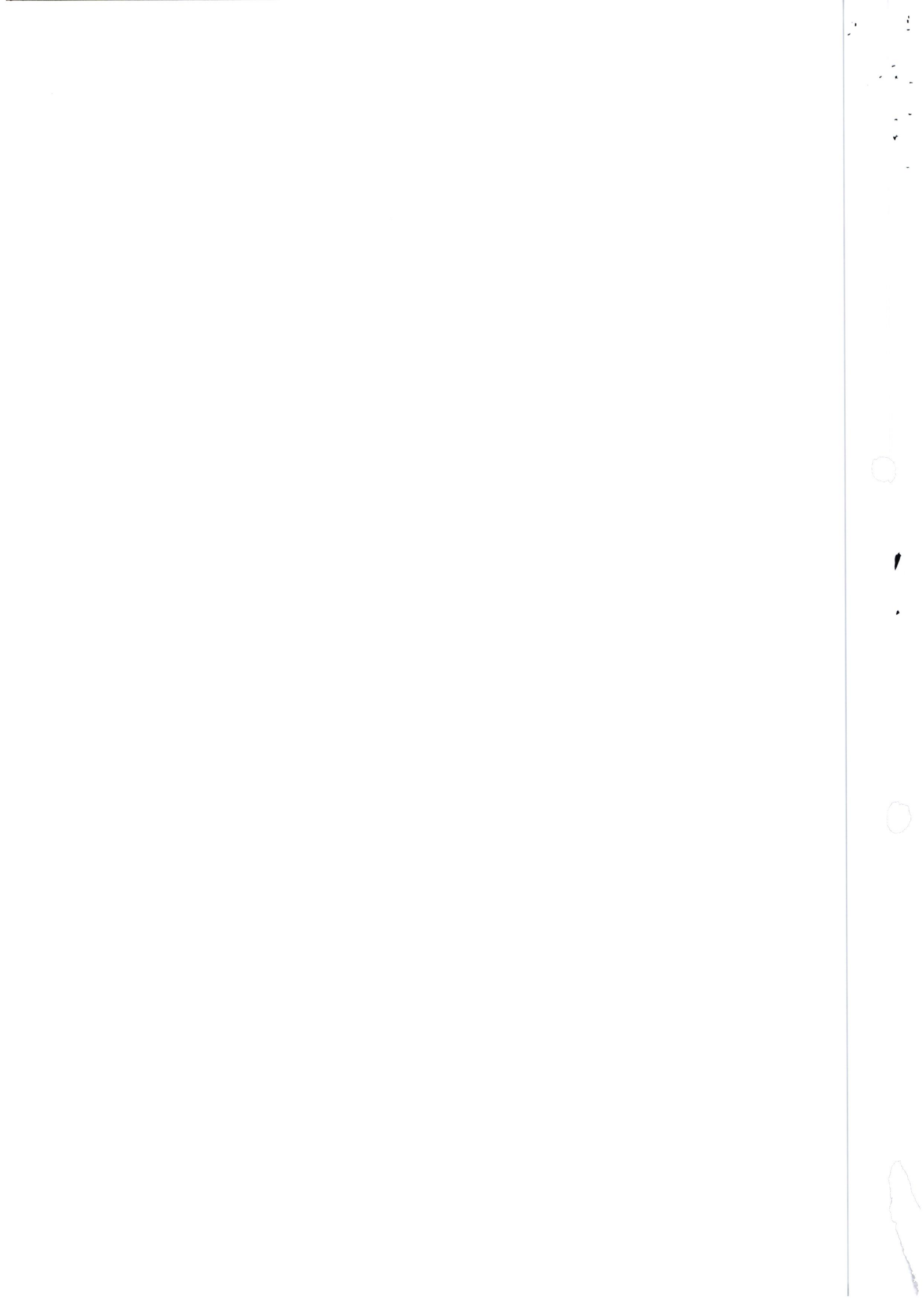
(a) capacity building (awareness, use of youth talent and skills development);

(b) cyber security threat intelligence for the UN family;

(c) ISO 270001 standards adoption for national e-Services;

(d) international cooperation and public-private partnerships in cyber security;

(e) standards-based information security frameworks;

(f) benefits from cyber security best practices and information sharing for Regional Computer Emergency Response Teams; and

(g) how to balance the need for a strong cyber security environment with the right to privacy and access to information.

25.   It was noted that adoption of cyber security best practices has a direct correlation to the ranking of countries on the Global Cyber Security index.

IV. African Coordination meeting on WSIS Implementation

26.   The meeting was briefed on the outcome of the WSIS regional review held in 2017 in Addis Ababa from 20th to 24th November, 2017. The meeting noted that African economies have sustained a solid growth rate over the past two decades after the previous decades of stagnation and decline.

27.   It was observed that, in the last decade, many African countries have been growing faster than they had previously. Several African countries have chosen to put "ICT for Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies" at the heart of their long-term plans. Nevertheless, several challenges remain, including:

(a) the lack of access to affordable and reliable ICT technologies and services;

(b) low digital inclusion of children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, women and communities in remote and rural environments; and

(c) the lack of content development.

28.   In effect, the digital divide is today widespread in Africa with a very low rate of connectivity.

29. The workshop further debated and noted the need to—

    (a) organize an Africa Regional WSIS Forum within the Africa Regional Forum for Sustainable Development to give more emphasis and highlight the role of ICT in achieving SDGs;

    (b) create a good enabling environment for investors within the region in the ICT space;

    (c) promote public-private partnerships in ICT infrastructure;

    (d) include ICT in the school/education curriculum to boost skill and content development;

    (e) encourage youth to embrace an innovative skill in order to develop applications nationally; and

    (f) open up the ICT market to the private sector by providing guidelines.

V. Is Africa ready for a Digital Transformation?

30. The Workshop debated the question of whether the continent is ready for digital transformation in the modern age. Challenges such as less prioritization of ICT in government programmes, access, literacy, language barrier, country size, security, inadequate broadband, misuse of ICT and the Internet, and low financial impact of the ICT sector in Africa were discussed. It was noted that in some countries, the transformation was evident, e.g. e-services, digitalization of port activities, e-procurement and e-registration of companies in twenty-four (24) hours. It was concluded that the continent is indeed ready for digital transformation but needed to—

    (a) develop more ICT skills;

    (b) develop e-attitude among civil servants (training on Internet governance);

    (c) ratify the convention on cyber security across the continent; and

    (d) develop a continental leadership on critical issues.

VI. How Can We Prepare Kids For Jobs That Don't Exist Yet?

31.   In relation to the topic, the workshop debated—

        (a) whether the future of education for children should be technology-based;

        (b) how to obtain a balance between Soft skills and Hard Skills; and

        (c) how to ensure that skills gap for youth employment will be minimized in future.

32.   The Workshop noted that technology itself is not a solution for better education or development of skills to create an effective workforce. For a wholesome education, instruction should combine technology with innovative pedagogy.

VI. How to set the standard for cyber security? Guidelines and good practices

33.   The Workshop was briefed on the work of the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise and its work as international multi-stakeholder platform where best practices and expertise is exchanged on cyber capacity building. A regional example was provided by the Information Technology Authority of Oman. The Oman e-Government Architecture Framework, is a set of standards/best practices and process management systems to enhance government services delivery. It adopts a multi-stakeholder approach, specifically the involvement of the private sector. It was therefore noted that cooperation and a multi-stakeholder approach is necessary for successful global good practices and guidelines in cyber security.

VIII. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, Data Protection and the General Data Protection Regulations

34.   The Workshop was briefed on the issues confronting the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) in terms of ensuring compliance of its contracted parties (Registries and registrars of generic domain names) with the European General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) (which comes into force in May 2018) while also satisfying policy concerns of governments and other stakeholders, that the current WHOIS database is kept as intact as possible given its use for law enforcement, security protection of registrants and intellectual property protection.

35. The Workshop debated—

(a) the genesis of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union and its implications for bodies (which deal in personal data of European Union residents) both within and outside the European Union

(b) ICANN's obligation to ensure that arrangements with contracted parties (Registrars and Registries) do not cause them to be in breach of their legal commitments under the GDPR while at the same time complying with their obligations to provide data on the WHOIS database;

(c) the progress made by ICANN in developing a "Model" (for compliance of contracted parties with GDPR) which has been subject to consultation and is awaiting input from the European Data Protection Authorities which administer the GDPR);

(d) whether it would be legitimate for the WHOIS to display publically the e-mail address of the registrant post implementation of the GDPR;

(e) why it is important for law enforcement authorities to have rapid access to information on registrants; whether through the current public information (preferable) or through some form of tiered access arrangements;

(f) how the WHOIS database has increasingly been used for security purposes (including that of registrant) and intellectual property enforcement; and

(g) how countries outside of the European Union, such as in Africa, are confronted with the need to adapt their own legislation to enable their own business to continue to do business with European Union citizens.

36. The Workshop noted that it is essential for all parties to work together, to come up with solutions that are legally compliant with GDPR.

37. ICANN committed to keeping broader community informed of deliberations and decisions concerning GDPR.

IX. Cyberlaw Trends of 2018

38. The Workshop was briefed that the objective of the session was to help identify some of the key cyberlaw trends that are emerging on the landscape in the year 2018 and to obtain perspectives from the participants on cyberlaw trends in their countries through an interactive session.

39. The Workshop noted that—

(a) the key cyberlaw trends of 2018 are cyber extortion, digital reputation, critical information infrastructure, ransomware, cyber threats to banks, data localisation, compliance, blockchain and cyber sovereignty;

(b) cyberlaw as a discipline is becoming increasingly relevant owing to the increasing cost of cybercrime is going to increase massively;

(c) the cost of cybercrime is expected that to reach 6 trillion dollars by 2021, not taking into account unreported losses;

(d) regulators and governments are lagging behind cybercriminals in terms of technology operating as professionals thus posing a great risk on the security of data;

(e) the current fragmented jurisdictional landscape and the lack of an international cyberlaw regime, with countries focusing too much attention in national solutions to global issues, negatively affect the timely resolution of cybersecurity and cybercrime issues;

(f) there is need for more capacity building in the area of cyber security and the adoption of a common international approach to cyberlaw based on common globally-accepted minimal principles;

(g) there is need for a more proactive and responsive approach to cybercrime detection, investigation and prosecution which may include exploring the establishment of an international cyber criminal court.

(h) technology was intended to improve lives but it has in some way compromised the quality of life through data breaches and misuse of personal data. There is a need to reconsider the rules around the use of technology and take into account privacy factors and ethics.

40. At the close of the Workshop, participants were invited to attend the 2018 International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity 2018 to be held from 14th to 16th November, 2018 in New Delhi, India.

X. Child Online Protection (COP) Ecosystem: Platforms, Services and Tools

41. The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, which was adopted in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) on 2005, specifically called for safeguards within the ICT environment "incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory, and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs" and integrating them "into national plans of action and e-strategies". The workshop was briefed on the KOVA project as proposed best practice in the COP area. KOVA is abbreviation of Persian words of "Kids and Internet".

42. Anarestan Company also briefed the Workshop on kids-friendly mobile products including SIM cards, tablets, kid-friendly Internet and search engine and digital content for kids. The Workshop debated how to deal with public areas such as internet cafes where kids use same facilities and the control mechanisms to be considered.

XI. Central Bank Issued Digital Currency: Challenges for Security and Interoperability

43. The Workshop considered the differences between cryptocurrencies and Central Bank issued Digital Currency (CBDC). The session provided a broad perspective of the main challenges facing central banks in issuing digital currency from an interoperability, policy and regulatory and cyber security perspective. It is anticipated that the technology for CBDC could be used across all economies. It was noted that—

   (a) Various design choices and different forms of CBDC are possible with different implications for payment systems, monetary policy transmission as well as the structure and stability of the financial system;

   (b) CBDC raises old questions about the role of central bank money, direct access to central bank liabilities and the structure of financial intermediation;

   (c) CBDC could bring potential benefits to payment and settlement systems, but could also pose risks and challenges creating a need to compare with existing or enhanced payment and settlement solutions;

(d) The risk on cyber-security caused by the quantum computer will become real in the next few years. The quantum computer will break all public key signature schemes and would be a threat to hash function as well. As such, digital currency solutions based on distributed ledger technology, needs to be made quantum secure.

(e) Interoperability of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) implementations of central bank issued digital currency with existing web infrastructure and other DLT's will be key for such deployments. Currently, in order to transfer from BTC to ETH, a trusted third party is required resulting in fees and excessive value extraction. There is also need to develop a universal identity solution for electronic Know Your Customer requirements.

Closing Ceremony

44.   The WSIS 2018 forum was officially closed by the ITU Secretary-General Mr. Houlin Zhao on Friday 23rd March 2018. He announced that WSIS had a record breaking number of participants at 2800 from 150 countries and that remote participant increased significantly. He thanked the WSIS co-organizers, facilitators and co-facilitators, partners, the chairman, stakeholders, participants, volunteers, and interns.

4.0 CHAPTER THREE

DELEGATION'S OBSERVATIONS

The Delegation noted that—

(a) the WSIS Forum is an important international forum which allows stakeholders in the ICT and sustainable development sectors to interact and develop synergies towards deploying ICT for development; and

(b) Interactions during the Forum especially in relation to the issues cyber security and cybercrimes are relevant to the Kenyan jurisdiction as the National Assembly is in the process of legislating and reviewing key laws touching on the use of the internet, access to information and data protection.
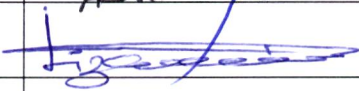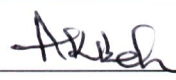
5.0 DELEGATION'S RECOMMENDATION
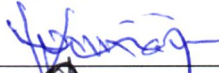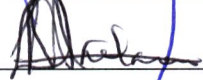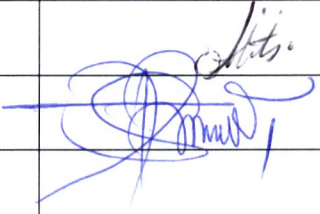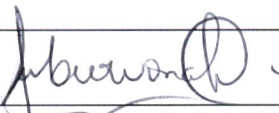
The delegation recommends that-

The National Assembly, through its Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation, participate in future WSIS Forums and their related events.
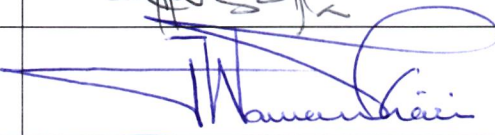
THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND INNOVATION

MEMBERS ADOPTION LIST

Report on World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum held in Geneva, Switzerland on 19th to 23rd March, 2018.

NO.	NAME	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Kisang, William Kipkemoi, M.P - **Chairperson**	
	Hon.George, Macharia Kariuki, M.P - **Vice – Chairperson**	
3.	Hon.Liza, Chelule Chepkorir, M.P.	
	Hon.Alfah, O. Miruka, M.P.	
5.	Hon. Annie Wanjiku Kibeh, M.P.	
6.	Hon. Joshua Kimilu, Kivinda, M.P.	
7.	Hon.Marwa Kitayama Maisori, M.P.	
8.	Hon.Mwambu Mabongah, M.P.	
9.	Hon.Maritim Sylvanus, M.P.	
10.	Hon.Mwangaza Kawira, M.P.	
11.	Hon. Jonah Mburu, M.P.	
12.	Hon. Gertrude Mbeyu Mwanyanje,M.P	
13.	Hon.Wamuchomba, Gathoni, M.P.	
14.	Hon.(Eng).Mark Nyamita Ogola,M.P	
15.	Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, M.P.	
16.	Hon. Erastus Nzioka Kivasu, M.P.	
17.	Hon. Godfrey Osotsi, Atieno , M.P.	
18.	Hon. Innocent Momanyi, Obiri, M.P.	
19.	Hon.Anthony, Tom Oluoch, M.P.	

MINUTES OF THE 85TH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND INNOVATION HELD IN BOARDROOM ON 9TH FLOOR HARAMBEE PLAZA, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON TUESDAY 16TH OCTOBER, 2018 AT 12.00PM

PRESENT

1. **Hon. William Kipkemoi, M.P.**   -Chairperson
2. **Hon. George Macharia Kariuki, M.P.** -Vice- Chairperson
3. Hon. Annie Wanjiku Kibeh,M.P
4. Hon. Mwangaza Kawira, M.P
5. Hon. Jonah Mburu, M.P.
6. Hon. Anthony Oluoch, M.P.
7. Hon. Wamuchomba Gathoni, M.P
8. Hon. Mwambu Mabongah, M.P.
9. Hon. Gertrude Mbeyu Mwanyanje, M.P
10. Hon. (Eng.). Mark Nyamita, M.P
11. Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, M.P
12. Hon. Liza Chelule Chepkorir ,M.P
13. Hon. Erastus Nzioka Kivasu, M.P
14. Hon. Marwa Kitayama Maisori, M.P

APOLOGIES

1. Hon. Godfrey Osotsi Atieno, M.P
2. Hon. Joshua Kimilu Kivinda, M.P.
3. Hon. Maritim Sylvanus,MP
4. Hon. Alfah O. Miruka, M.P
5. Hon. Innocent Momanyi Obiri, M.P

IN-ATTENDANCE

National Assembly Secretariat

1. Ella Kendi   Clerk Assistant III
2. Ronald Walala   Legal Counsel II
3. Robert Rop   Audio Officer

MIN.NO./NA/CII/2018/315 PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at ten minutes past twelve o'clock followed with a word of prayer.

MIN.NO/NA/CII/2018/316:   **CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES**

1. Minutes of the 51st sitting held on Monday 4th June at 9.30am were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Erastus Kivasu,MP and seconded by Hon.Marwa Kitayama,MP

2. Minutes of the 52nd sitting held on Monday 4th June at 2.30pm were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Liza Chelule,MP and seconded by Hon.Mark Nyamita,MP.

3. Minutes of the 53rd sitting held on 5th June at 9.00am were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.John Kiarie,MP and seconded by Hon.Liza Chelule,MP.

4. Minutes of the 54th sitting held on 12th June, 2018 were confirmed as true record on the proceedings as proposed by Hon.Anthony Oluoch, MP and seconded by Hon.Erastus Kivasu,MP.

5. Minutes of the 55th sitting held on 14th June, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Gathoni Wamuchomba,MP and seconded by Hon.Kawira Mwangaza,MP.

6. Minutes of the 56th sitting held on 18th June, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.John Kiarie,MP and seconded by Hon.Mark Nyamita,MP

7. Minutes of the 57th sitting held on 19th June, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Mark Nyamita,MP and seconded by Hon.Jonah Mburu,MP.

8. Minutes of the 58th sitting held on 22nd June, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.John Kiarie,MP and seconded by Hon.Gertrude Mbeyu,MP.

9. Minutes of the 59th sitting held on 25th June, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Jonah Mburu,MP and seconded by Hon.Mark Nyamita,MP.

10. Minutes of the 60th sitting held on 26th June, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.John Kiarie,MP and seconded by Hon.Liza Chelule,MP.

11. Minutes of the 61st sitting held on 3rd July, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Erastus Kivasu,MP and seconded by Hon.Kawira Mwangaza,MP.

12. Minutes of the 62nd sitting held on 5th July, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Erastus Kivasu,MP and seconded by Hon.Kawira Mwangaza,MP.

13. Minutes of the 63rd sitting held on 23rd July, 2018 were confirmed as tru record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Kawira Mwangaza,MP and seconded by Hon.John Kiarie,MP.

14. Minutes of the 63rd sitting held on 23rd July, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Kawira Mwangaza,MP and seconded by Hon.John Kiarie,MP.

15. Minutes of the 64th sitting held on 23rd July, 2018 at 2.30pm were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.,John Kiarie, MP and seconded by Hon.Jonah Mburu,MP.

16. Minutes of the 65th sitting held on 24th July, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Mark Nyamita ,MP and seconded by Hon.Jonah Mburu, MP.

17. Minutes of the 66th sitting held on 26th July, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Gertrude Mwanyanje, MP and seconded by Hon.John Kiarie,MP.

18. Minutes of the 67th sitting held on 27th July, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Jonah Mburu,MP and seconded by Hon.Erastus Kivasu,MP.

19. Minutes of the 68th sitting held on 30th July, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Kawira Mwangaza MP and seconded by Hon.Gertrude Mwanyanje,MP.

20. Minutes of the 69th sitting held on 3st July, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Kawira Mwangaza,MP and seconded by Hon.Liza Chelule,MP.

21. Minutes of the 70th sitting held on 2nd August, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by by Hon.Liza Chelule,MP and seconded by Hon. Erastus Kivasu,MP.

22. Minutes of the 71st sitting held on 6th August, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Kawira Mwangaza,MP and seconded by Hon.Gertrude Mwanyanje,MP.

23. Minutes of the 72nd sitting held on 7th August, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Anthony Oluoch, MP and seconded by Hon. John Kiarie,MP.

24. Minutes of the 73rd sitting held on 9th August, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Gathoni Wamuchomba,MP and seconded by Hon. Kawira Mwangaza,MP.

25. Minutes of the 74th sitting held on 14th August, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Gertrude Mwanyanje, MP and seconded by Hon.Erastus Kivasu, MP.

26. Minutes of the 75th sitting held on 23rd August, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Gathoni Wamuchomba, MP and seconded by Hon. Jonah Mburu, MP.

27. Minutes of the 76th sitting held on 28th August, 2018 were confirmed as true record of the proceedings having been proposed by Hon.Erastus Kivasu, MP and seconded by Hon. Kawira Mwangaza, MP.

MIN.NO/NA/CII/2018/317 ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS ON FOREIGN TRAVEL

The Committee considered the following two reports and adopted them as follows;-

1. Report on World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum held in Geneva, Switzerland on 19th to 23rd March, 2018 was adopted having been proposed by Hon.Anthony Oluoch,MP and seconded by Hon.Kawira Mwangaza,MP

2. Report on International Broadcasting Convention Conference held in RAI Amstredam, Netherlands on 13th to 17th September, 2018 was adopted with the following amendments having been proposed by Hon.Jonah Mburu,MP and seconded by Hon.Gathoni Wamuchomba, MP

It was resolved the following observations and recommendations be incorporated in the report;-

a) There was need for Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) which is a national broadcaster, to participate in such conventions to learn best practices and technologies to enhance their rebranding.

b) Parliamentary Broadcasting Unit (PBU) needs to participate in such forums to learn and adopt the technologies being used.

c) There is need to revamp Kenyan PBU by adopting technologies that allow real time broadcasting of House proceedings to improve the quality of broadcasting in both Houses.

d) The role Parliamentary Broadcasting Unit in some Countries is beyond the coverage of House proceedings. Each Member of Parliament is allocated an officer from PBU to cover the activities a Member is involved in at the constituency level and this has enhanced the link between the legislative and the oversight roles of Members of Parliament.

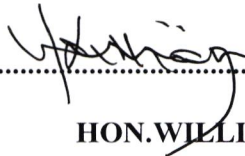## MIN.NO/NA/CII/2018/318 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

1. The meeting was informed that Communications Authority had sent a letter detailing possible jurisdictions where the Committee can benchmark on dominance in the telecommunication sector. The Countries proposed were Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa and Botswana. It was resolved as follows;

   a) Undertake a benchmarking visit to Nigeria, a Country that has enacted sector-specific competition laws to address dominance in the telecommunication sector.

   b) The Communication Authority liaises with the host Country, the Ministry in charge of Information, Communication and Technology and other relevant regulatory entities to secure appointments.

   c) The benchmarking visit be undertaken between 18th and 25th November, 2018

   d) The delegation will comprise-

      (i) Hon. Erastus Nzioka Kivasu, MP – **Leader of the Delegation**

      (ii) Hon. Osotsi Atieno Godfrey, MP

      (iii) Hon. Innocent Momanyi Obiri, MP

      (iv) Hon. Sylvanus Maritim, MP

      (v) Hon. Mwangaza Kawira, MP

   e) The Communications Authority nominates and caters for the expenses of officer/s to accompany the Members of Parliament for the benchmarking visit to Nigeria.

2. The Chairperson informed Committee that they had been invited by the Ministry of ICT to Plenipotentiary Conference held on 29th October to 16th November in Dubai. However, it was noted that due to budget constraint, the Committee will not attend the conference.

3. The Committee was informed that the Connected Kenya Annual 2018 Summit will be held at Bomas of Kenya from 23rd October, 2018 and that the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Information Communication and Technology had invited the Committee.

MIN.NO/NA/CII/2018/318 ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at forty minutes past one o'clock.

SIGNED..DATE......24/10/2018

HON. WILLIAM KISANG, MP - CHAIRPERSON