Jukka S. Rannila OPINION 1 (8)

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     TO:
 3
     Department of Home Affairs / Australian Government
 4
     Australian Signals Directorate / Australian Government
 5
     Australian Cyber Security Centre
 6
 7
     Reference: DRAFT Code of Practice Securing the Internet of Things for Consumers
 8
 9
     First of all, a lot of thanks to Department of Home Affairs, Australian Signals Directorate and
10
     Australian Cyber Security Centre for organising this important consultation.
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     This opinion represents an opinion of an individual citizen, not any legal entity.
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     This opinion does not contain:
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                   any business secrets
                   any trade secrets
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18
                   any confidential information.
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     This opinion is public.
21
     PDF file of this opinion can be added to a relevant web page.
22
23
     Annex 1 holds information about previous Australian consultations.
24
     Annex 2 holds information about copyright, licence and disclaimers.
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     Best Regards,
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29
     Jukka S. Rannila
30
     citizen of Finland
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33
     signed electronically
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     [Continues on the next page]
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Principle 2: Implement a vulnerability disclosure policy

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There are different services for reporting different information technology problems/issues; for example

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- CERT global and national teams
- Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) ¹
- Scamdex ²
- The Spamhaus Project ³

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Note: At the moment there is just not one global system for informing all possible problems related to information technology.

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Proposal: There should be just one (Australian?) system for informing all possible problems related to information technology.

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At the moment there are too many global and local services for informing different information technology problems.

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Principle 3: Keep software securely updated

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Here I note that there can be several standards implemented in different systems when maintaining different systems.

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About different standards

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I have proposed several times usage of *open horizontal standards* when developing different information system.

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Favouring open standards / Favouring horizontal standards

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[Continues on the next page]

^{1 &}lt;a href="https://cve.mitre.org/">https://cve.mitre.org/

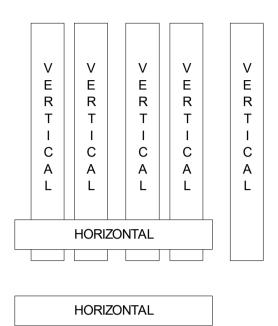
² http://www.scamdex.com/

^{3 &}lt;a href="https://www.spamhaus.org/">https://www.spamhaus.org/

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There are differences between horizontal and vertical standards. A simple example is naturally email solutions. There are several vertical standards when creating technically email solutions. Then there are horizontal standards which enable sending messages between technically different email solutions.

Proposal: There could be assessment of vertical and horizontal standards.

Proposal: Using horizontal standards could be favoured when creating different information systems.

Horizontal standards enables technological solutions which can work together. Horizontal standards hides different complexities in information systems.

Opinion: The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be minimal.

Proposal: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards.

Proposal: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards and vertical standards.

Personally I have advocated using different horizontal standards. For example email standards (horizontal) are implemented with very different technologies (vertical).

Here we can note some problems:

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100	some sy	ystems	are	based	on	de-facto	standards
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- some systems are based on de-jure standards
- there can be confrontations between de-facto and de-jure standards
- there can be a monopoly situation in some domain
- some standards may inhibit possible actions of some stakeholders 104
 - there can be a standard war on some domains
- standards have different life-cycles 106
 - systems have different life-cycles
 - there can be mismatches between different life-cycles
- there can be failed standards 109
 - there can be deprecated standards.

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It is quite normal situation in the information technology field that there are competing standards for some application field. Therefore there are all the time ongoing "standards wars" or "format wars". The information technology standards tend to be interrelated and one "standards war" or

"format war" can lead to another similar situation. 115

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I have advocated open standards even though in some cases open standards are not de facto

- 118 standards. In practice public sector has very important role, when some standards are competing in
- the market place. Because public sector has a considerable power when buying/developing 119
- 120 information systems and therefore public sector can sometimes direct markets to certain standards.
- Therefore there should be serious vigilance when assessing different standards and "standards" in 121 122 some application fields.

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There are different standards setting organisations on the information technology field. One list 4 of these standards setting organisations is provided by ConsortiumInfo.org.

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One warning can be said about standards setting organisations. All standards setting organisations are not successes based on several factors and there can may irrelevant standards setting organisations. Market situation on different markets varies a lot based on different factors.

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Proposal: Current standardisation (e.g. list provided by ConsortiumInfo.org) efforts by different standard setting organisations could be assessed carefully.

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Personally I have advocated using different horizontal standards. For example email standards (horizontal) are implemented with very different technologies (vertical).

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Proposal: Governments should especially concentrate on horizontal standards.

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Proposal: Some government agencies could apply for memberships of different standard setting organisations which develop especially horizontal standards.

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Proposal: Government agencies should not be passive by-standers when different horizontal standards are developed.

4 Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List, www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php

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Proposal: Government agencies could financially support development of horizontal standards.

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Proposal: There could some guidance for using open horizontal standards on different application fields.

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An example for cooperation: Web feeds (RSS and Atom)

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I have advocated usage of web feeds ⁵ on several previous opinion documents. Actually there are two standards for web feeds: RSS ^{6 7} and Atom ^{8 9 10}.

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Proposal: Web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) could be advocated when developing different informations systems (EU / Member states).

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Proposal: Web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) should be used extensively for providing (real-time) information for different stakeholder(s) (communities).

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Proposal: There can be different web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) for different stakeholder(s) – having just one web feed (RSS and/or Atom) may not be a feasible solution.

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Proposal: Several web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) can be based on different viewpoints.

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It can be easier to create web feeds in different information systems since web feeds enable connections without direct system-to-system connections.

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It can be noted, that different back-office systems (with a wide variety of different technologies) can implement RSS standards, and these RSS feeds can be used in the front-office systems. With this kind solutions front-office systems dont need direct system-to-system communications with back-office systems.

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More technical consultations?

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- 5 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_feed
- 6 http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification, RSS 2.0 Specification
- 7 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS, Wikipedia / RSS
- 8 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atom (standard), Wikipedia / Atom (standard)
- 9 https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287, The Atom Syndication Format
- 10 https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5023, The Atom Publishing Protocol

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Based on answers (this consultation generally) there could be more technically oriented consultations. Previously mentioned issues (this opinion) could be detailed for new technically oriented consultations.

Proposal: More technically oriented consultations could be organised after this consultation.

Good luck !!!!!!!

192 This Opinion is quite limited and probably other opinions will result some constructive ideas.

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198	
199	ANNEX 1
200 201 202	Information about previous Australian consultations:
203 204	EN: Opinion 54: Government Content Management System http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_54
205 206 207	EN: Opinion 56: National Identity Proofing Guidelines http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_56
208 209 210	EN: Opinion 57: Updating the Commonwealth Procurement Rules http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_57
211 212 213	EN: Opinion 72: Queensland biofuel mandate http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_72
214 215 216 217	EN: Opinion 73: Financial / Conceptual Frameworks http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_73
218 219 220	EN: Opinion 78: Consumer Complaints Register (NSW) http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_78
221 222 223	EN: Opinion 79: PCEHR (Information Commissioner Enforcement Powers) Guidelines 2015 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_79
224 225 226	EN: Opinion 85: Regulatory options for automated vehicles http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_85
227 228 229	EN: Opinion 87: Assessing privacy and big data on the Internet http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_87
230 231 232	EN: Opinion 90: Consent / Information and Privacy Commission NSW (IPC) http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_90
233 234 235	EN: Opinion 103: About lobbying - New South Wales http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_103
236 237 238	EN: Opinion 115: Framework for Secondary Use of My Health Record Data http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_115
239 240 241	EN: Opinion 117: The Digital Economy: Opening up the conversation http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_117
242 243 244	EN: Opinion 148: Updating Victoria's Open Data Policy http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_148
245 246	EN: Opinion 150: Consultation on a new Online Safety Act http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_150

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247 ANNEX 2

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