Trust and e-security in the framework of national ICT architecture

Arvo Ott
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications
Arvo.Ott@riso.ee

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- Organizational means, technical means, IT-means – what is the key factor for e-security?
- Implementation of enterprise architecture – ID-cards and internet bank identification, secure environment for e-services
- Unified identification and authorization mechanisms – is it additional risk for e-security
- e-gov services - internal and external risks, methods for secure personal data protection rules

Some statistics

- **54% of population uses Internet**
- **35 % have their own home computer**
- **100 % of public employees have computerized workplace with Internet connection**
- **More than 740, 000 Internet-banking clients**
- **More than 600, 000 ID-cards issued**
- **59% tax declarations were filled online**

(whole population – 1,356 mil.)

History:

- Digital Signatures Act (enforced on 15.12.2000)
- On 15 Dec 2000 register of PKI service providers was enforced
- On Nov 2001 first CA (Sertifitseerimiskeskus Ltd.) was registered
- On June 2002 time stamp service started
- 18 Dec 2001 – ID-card as a compulsory identity document
- 28 Jan 2002 – first ID-cards issued
- Today – more than 600 000 ID-cards have been issued
- ID-card also carries also a certificate for allowing the use of digital signature and e-mail address Name.Family_NNNN@eesti.ee

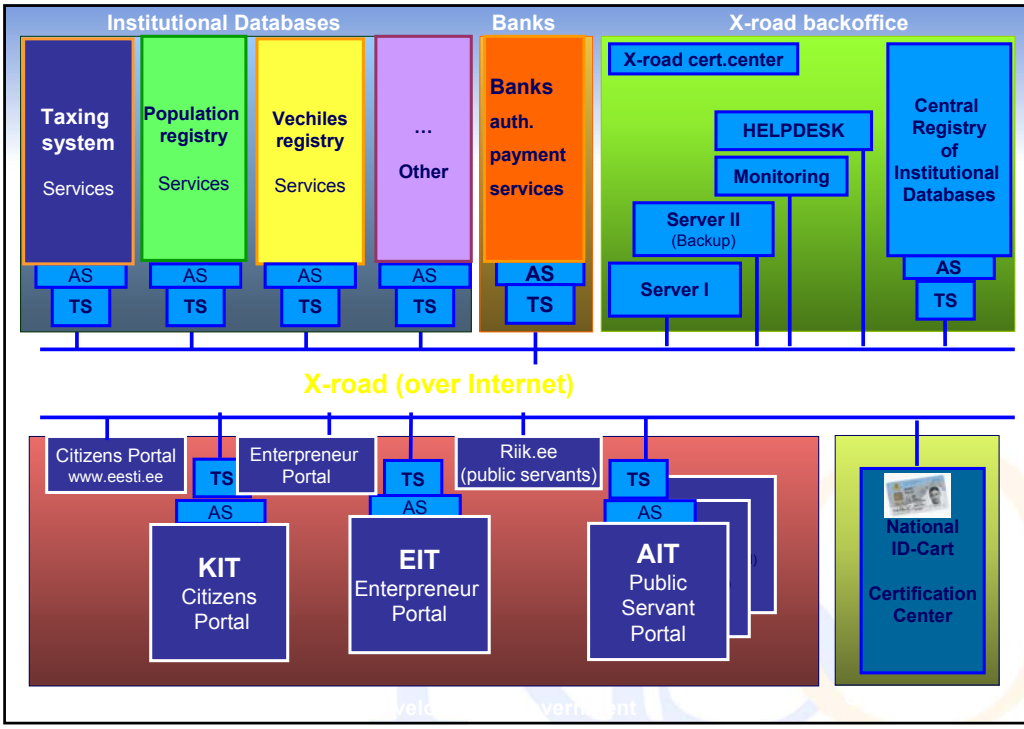
National chip-based Identity Card

Issuing authority:
Estonian Citizenship and
Migration Board
Service contractor:
TRÜB Switzerland

Start of issue:January 1, 2002

Conformance with:
ICAO Doc. 9303 part 3

Inside 16 Kb RSA crypto chip are :
2 private keys; authentication certificate;
digital signature certificate;
personal data file



Thank you for your attention!