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Security, Privacy, Trust in the Information Society?



The Crisis: Data collection and use in the interest of the citizen

for <u>business</u>, to provide personalized innovative applications and services

for <u>citizens</u>, to better communicate and interact, improve the quality of their life (Web 2.0)





for <u>governments</u> to service citizens and business (e-government, e-education or e-health)

for <u>governments</u> again, to provide <u>public</u> <u>security</u> (protection against crime or terrorism, border-control, protection of critical infrastructures, etc.)

trust, user-control, privacy, security proportionality of data storage/use ??





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Trust and Security – Technology and Policy

- Technology development in Trust and Security is strongly interwoven with:
 - State jurisdiction, law enforcement, international law
 - Protection of the citizen against war, terrorism, crime
 - Protection of human rights (freedoms, privacy)
 - Global governance of infrastructures
 - Societal developments in technology use

We need cooperation between technology providers and governments to tackle the problems



Some Basic Principles of Society

- Communication and transactions between citizens and organisations rely on *trust*, based on principles of:
 - Freedom and respect of privacy and the individual space
 - Security of citizens and critical infrastructures
 - Creativity for innovation and economic growth

Citizens' trust has been built through:

- Stable political institutions with democratic control
- A culture of justice, law and its enforcement
- Accountability for activities and policies
- Transparency of processes and data use; audit trails, reports

It took ages to build it

Europe must foster it and transfer it to the Internet Society

Principles for progress

- Cyber security research must focus on:
 - Understanding the main characteristics of global political structure and cooperation between judiciaries
 - Understanding main values of our societies (incl privacy)
 - Recognise that for all digital action, accountability and liability must be with a legal (or natural) person (identity)
- Transpose and reflect these values in the digital world of the Future Internet

Trustworthy ICT Future RTD and policy areas

- <u>Trusted Global Identity Framework</u>: providing global interoperability and enabling informed trust decisions on organisations, people, and digital entities in the Future Internet. <u>Enabling privacy protection</u> in accordance to EU culture
- <u>Transparency and Accountability</u> of data use in processes, services and policies in ICT systems
- Sound risk management for enterprises and consumers (there is no 100% security)
- <u>Governance</u> based on these principles for law enforcement and citizen/infrastructure security

Network and information security European Policy Actions

- Strategy for a Secure Information Society [COM(2006)251]
- Policy : fight against malware [COM(2006)688]; Privacy enhancing techologies [COM(2007)228]; fight against cyber crime [COM(2007)267]
- European Network and Information Security Agency, (ENISA, 2004)
- Initiative on Critical Information Infrastructure Protection COM on CIIP expected in 2009
- <u>Proposed:</u> Reform of the Regulatory Framework for e-communications [COM(2007)697, COM(2007)698, COM(2007) 699]
- Expected: Future Internet, Privacy and Trust, Safer Internet, RFID

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