TRUST: Key in a complex society

From the ‘walled fortress’ To the ‘open metropolis’

Securitisation, Isolation, Walls, Protect all

TRUST, Agreement, Communication, Protect goods

In digital world: No adequate identity management for persons and artificial entities; protection of data is key
Trust is a relation, not a property!

Trust is:
- a pre-requisite for any effective human and enterprise transaction
- facilitating economic activity, creativity and innovation
- Time, place and context dependent

User empowerment is crucial!

Trustworthiness: a moving target!
Digital Data Explosion

**business**, personalized applications and services. In clouds for SAAS, ...

citizens, to communicate and interact, improve the quality of their life (Web 2.0)

governments to service citizens and business (e-ID, e-government, e-education or e-health)

**Governments**: provide public security (against crime or terrorism)
Security, Privacy, Trust in the Information Society

Technology & Innovation
- Global ICT - national “frontiers”
- “Economics of security”
- Policies for privacy-respecting T&I?

End-Users & the Society
- Security
- Protection of human values
- Transparency, accountability
- Auditing and Law enforcement

Policy & Regulation
- Complexity, ease of use
- Role of end-users
- Society-protecting business models

Trustworthy Information Society?
Globalisation

- Internet global, everyone in
- No time and location
- Little authentication; Anonymity
- No mapping to state jurisdiction

Local culture and jurisdiction

- State sovereignty
- Law enforcement
- Citizen protection
- Culture and habits
Europe’s position in the world
(from: European Security and Defence Policy)

- EU international identity: political cohesion, solidarity, continuity, values
- Uniqueness of EU soft power: unity in diversity, commitment to unilateralism, consistency with its own values
- Partnerships consistent with human rights
- EU security is human security: protecting citizens and their rights and values
Elements for a European Trust Approach

- Identity management, authentication
- Privacy, Freedom
- Responsibility
- Free press, openness

Trust based on constitution, law, freedom, contracts and assumptions. Enforced by audits, mandated reporting, consumer protection law, court, ethics.
Some principles of Trust in Digital Life

Trust depends on context (e.g. time, location, partners, subject, transaction circumstances) and must include:

- Broadly accepted 7 Laws of Identity and Privacy
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Fair distribution of responsibilities in the chain of actors
- Support by tools and means allowing easy and dynamic assessment
- Protection of personal sphere
ICT Agenda

- EU e-ID platform, globally interoperable
- Built-in privacy: minimal data disclosure
- Identification management of digital entities
- Trust architectures, metrics and tools to support actors in trust decisions
- Accountability of data services enforced by auditing
- Transparency of data use through mandatory reporting by data collectors
- Introduce time and location in Future Internet?
Societal Elements

- **Consumer protection** law for digital services
- **International agreements** on jurisdiction, law enforcement, exchange of personal data
- **New social and economic paradigms** for the Future Internet, respecting jurisdiction
- **Active law enforcement** in the digital world