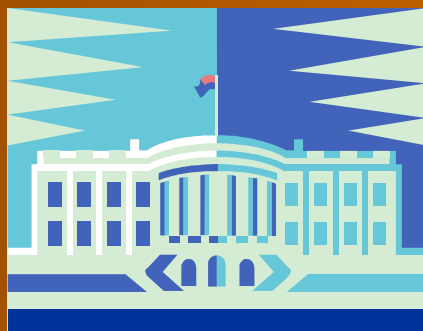


DIGITAL ID WORLD

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Malcolm Crompton

Privacy by Design: The Key to
Open Government



Sydney
29 March 2011





In the New Digital Age:

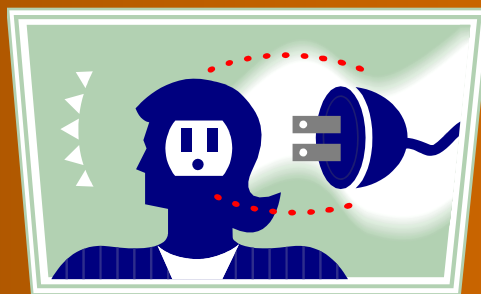
You *cannot* have Government without eGovernment

You *cannot* have eGovernment without making it 'safe to play' for the citizen



Connectedness

... is the defining characteristic of our time – eg, Government 2.0



“The collaborative web is changing forever the way we work and behave”

Safe to Play: A Trust Framework for the Connected Republic



Twitter



Facebook





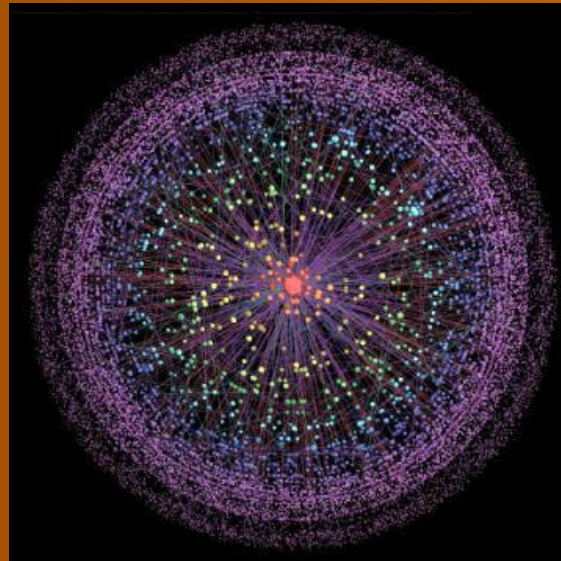
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The Internet

Originally developed as a trusted environment

No protection or restrictions

But now...





The problem

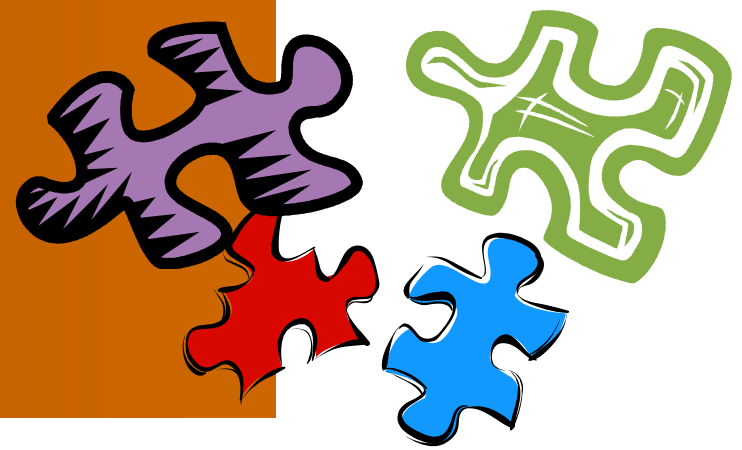
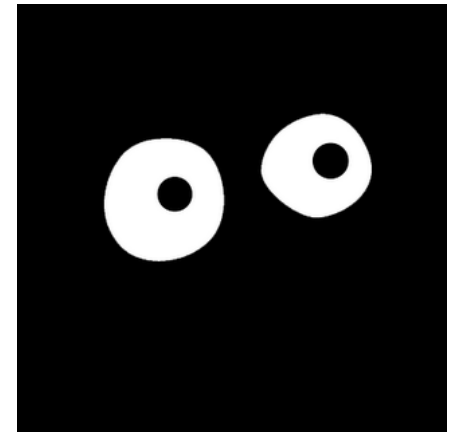
The Internet was built without a way to know who and what you are connecting to

A tired solution

Based on a patchwork of *identity one-offs*

This typically involved:

- A registration process
- Issuing of credential
- Presentation of credential



The Identity Management Hydra

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Hydra
Too much reliance
on managing
organisational risk

Individuals losing
control over their
digital identities

Lack of interoperability

Failure to match
digital identity to the
appropriate context

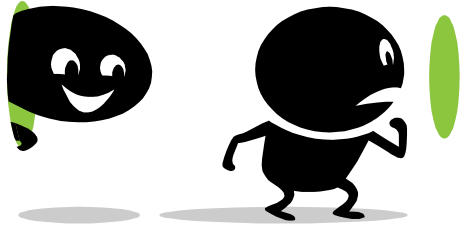
More information
than necessary is
exchanged

Tracking of individuals
unrelated to identity
management

Difficulty understanding
system design

Centralised systems
creating a honey pot
of information

Key reason why it is not safe to play in the digital world:
Too much power in the hands of entities *other than* the individual



Some key principles for Digital Identity

- User control over their digital entities – a 'user-centric' approach, instead of a 'digital god' approach
- Minimising the identifying or other information about a person to only what is needed
- Minimising the number of parties having access to identifiable information
- Establishing two way trust, not just an organisation's trust in the user

"Current Issues and Solutions in Identity Management"

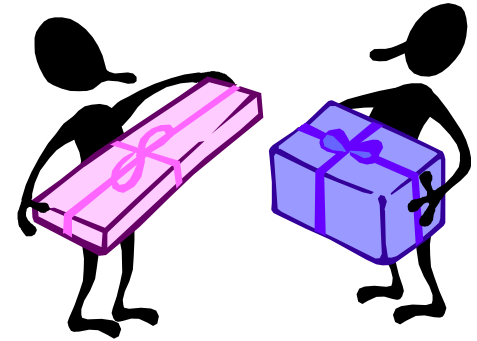
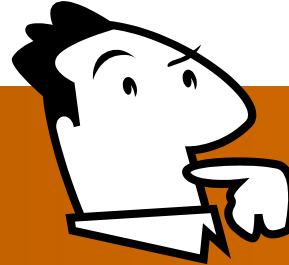
M Crompton & R McKenzie

www.PrivcyConference2010.org

Jerusalem, Israel, 27 October 2010

What we really want

- The goal is *not* to identify the person, but to ascertain that he or she is **reliable/can be trusted**
- We want to be in control
- Sometimes we want to know *who* is on the other end

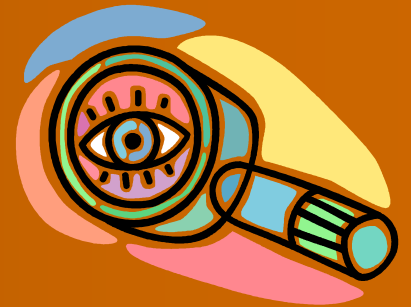


It is not about who you are ...

... it is about **managing risk**

... hence it is about he claims that you and the organisation need to verify

For example:



You must be **21** years old
to enter this site.

MM	DD	YYYY
month	day	year



**32nd International Conference
of Data Protection
and Privacy Commissioners**
27-29 October 2010, Jerusalem, Israel

PRIVACY: GENERATIONS

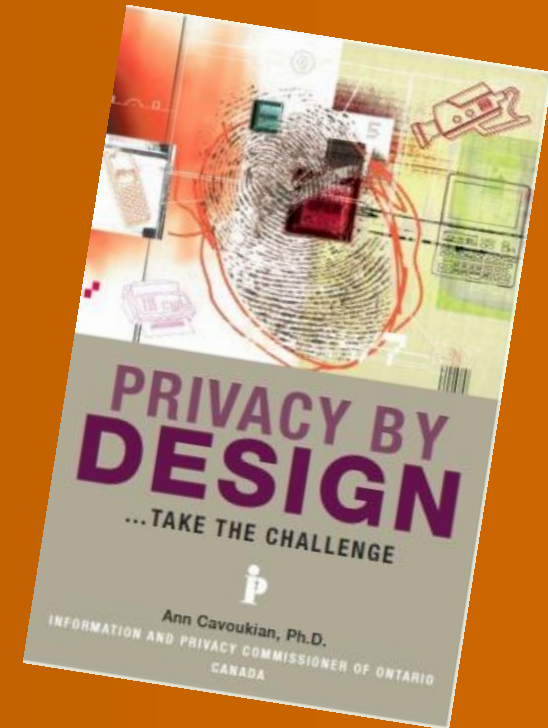
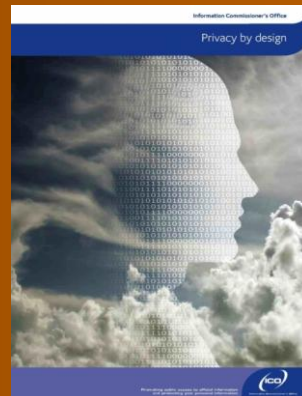


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It's time

Kim Cameron's
Laws of Identity

- 1 User Control and Consent**
Technical identity systems must only reveal information identifying a user with the user's consent.
- 2 Minimal Disclosure for a Constrained Use**
The creator must disclose the least amount of identifying information and best links to use in the most stable long-term solution.
- 3 Justifiable Parties**
Digital identity systems must be designed so the disclosure of identifying information is limited to parties having a necessary and justifiable place in a given identity relationship.
- 4 Directed Identity**
A digital identity system must support both "one-directional" identities for use by public entities and "two-directional" identities for use by private entities, thus facilitating discovery of all concealing unnecessarily revealing of connection functions.
- 5 Pluralism of Operators and Technologies**
A universal identity system must channel and enable the best workings of multiple identity technologies run by multiple identity providers.
- 6 Human Integration**
The universal identity system must enable the human user to be a component of the distributed system integrated through unique human-machine communication mechanisms offering protection against identity attacks.
- 7 Consistent Experience Across Contexts**
The universal identity system must guarantee its users a simple, consistent experience with enabling separation of contexts through multiple operators and technologies.



We now have a well-respected approach and the technologies to deliver it



Privacy by Design: The 7 Foundational Principles

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1. *Proactive* not Reactive;
Preventative not Remedial
2. Privacy as the *Default*
3. Privacy *Embedded* into Design
4. Full Functionality: Positive-Sum,
not Zero-Sum
5. End-to-End Lifecycle Protection
6. Visibility and Transparency
7. Respect for User Privacy



Privacy by Design

The 7 Foundational Principles

Ann Cavoukian, Ph.D.
Information & Privacy Commissioner
Ontario, Canada

Privacy by Design is a concept that I developed back in the 90's, to address the ever-growing and systemic effects of Information and Communication Technologies, and of large-scale networked data systems.

Privacy by Design asserts that the future of privacy cannot be assured solely by compliance with regulatory frameworks; rather, privacy assurance must ideally become an organization's default mode of operation.

Initially, deploying Privacy-Enhancing Technologies (PETs) was seen as the solution. Today, we understand that a more substantial approach is required – extending the use of PETs to taking a positive-sum, not a zero-sum, approach.

Privacy by Design now extends to a "Trilogy" of encompassing applications: 1) IT systems; 2) accountable business practices; and 3) physical design and infrastructure.

Principles of *Privacy by Design* may be applied to all types of personal information, but should be applied with special vigour to sensitive data such as medical information and financial data. The strength of privacy protection requirements tend to be commensurate with the sensitivity of the data.

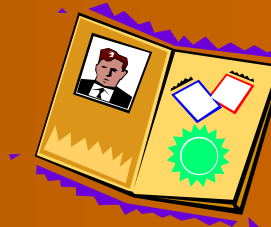
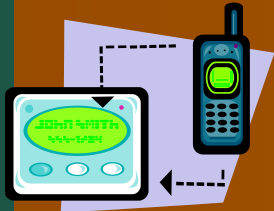
The objectives of *Privacy by Design* – ensuring privacy and personal control over one's information and, for organizations, gaining a sustainable competitive advantage – may be accomplished by practicing the following principles:

1. *Proactive* not Reactive; *Preventative* not Remedial

The *Privacy by Design* (PbD) approach is characterized by proactive rather than reactive measures. It anticipates and prevents privacy invasive events *before* they happen. PbD does not wait for privacy risks to materialize, nor does it offer remedies for resolving privacy infractions once they have occurred – it aims to *prevent* them from occurring. In short, *Privacy by Design* comes before-the-fact, not after.

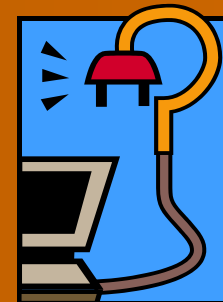
Multiple credentials, multiple headaches

How do we eliminate the many credentials which individuals currently manage ?



Two main approaches, both with 'digital god' problems:

- Centralised identity management with one system and one credential
- Federated identity as usually conceived





Higgins
Open Source Identity Framework

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The solutions are real



Here's the basics



The Information Card Ecosystem

- ▶ Made up from various components:
 - Identity Issuer
 - End user selector – to choose card
 - Relying party – for example, online portal
 - Claim value providers
 - Authentication providers (optional)
 - Out of band information
 - Out of wallet knowledge
 - Minimal disclosure technology (optional)
 - For enhanced privacy

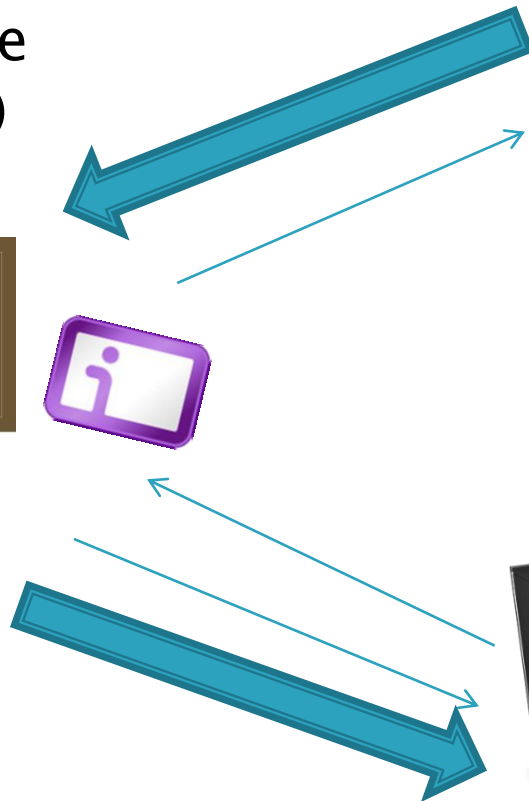
Person using the cards via the selector (online or on desktop)



Identity Provider



Website/service or application being accessed/used



Avoco CloudCard Selector

- ▶ Universal access to identities
 - From laptop, desktop, mobile device, iPad, etc.
- ▶ True zero footprint for end user
- ▶ No end user maintenance
- ▶ Strong security
 - RP specifies which selector is used
 - End user anti-phishing / out of band authentication
- ▶ Extended authentication support
- ▶ API to allow auto creation of accounts

Making the right way, the easy way

- Privacy and security without usability will *not* work



- Too often, the right way has been the hard way (and the wrong way was too easy!)

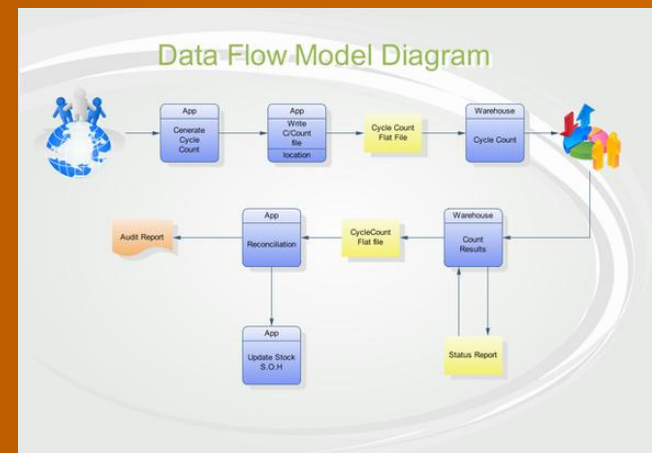
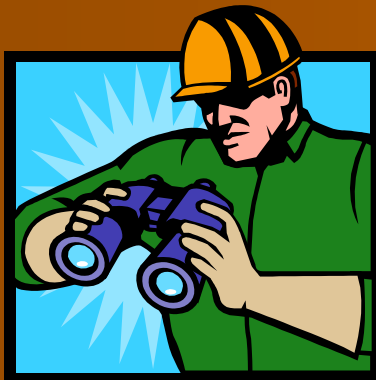




Privacy by Design isn't just tech

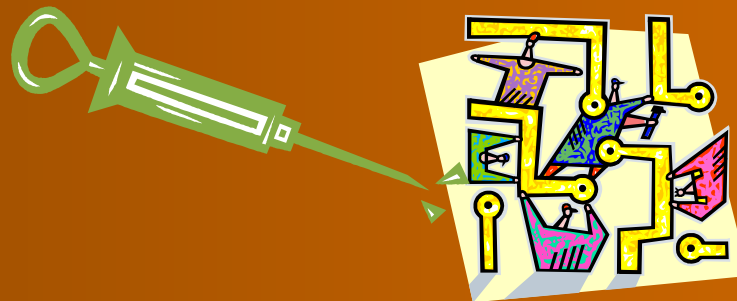
- Technology is one tool of Privacy by Design
 - another is **Privacy Impact Assessment**
- A PIA “tells the story of a project from a privacy perspective and helps to manage privacy impacts”

Privacy Impact Assessment Guide, Office of the Privacy Commissioner



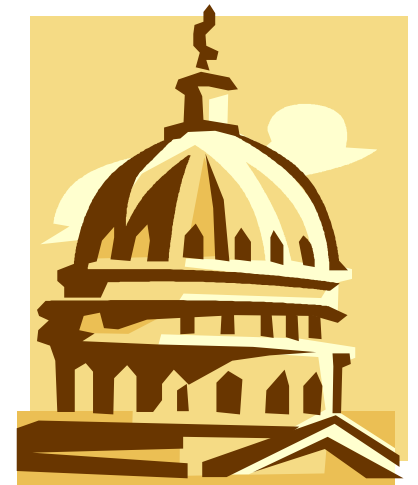
What is a PIA good for?

- Prevention is better than cure – identify and manage risks *before* they happen
- Consultation with stakeholders
- Assists in broader project management
- Transparency leads to public trust and acceptance



PIAs are becoming widely used

- Increasingly utilised in the UK, Canada, New Zealand and Australia
- IAPP pre-conference session on PIAs in Washington DC – of 77 attendees, 90% were from the private sector
- PIAs no longer a ‘niche’ concept, but good business sense

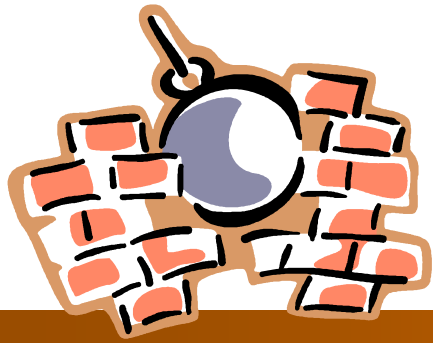




More PbD tools: law and policy

- New developments on the horizon:
 - a **single set** of Australian Privacy Principles
 - redrafting the Privacy Act
 - addressing the impact of new technologies
 - strengthening and clarifying the Privacy Commissioner's powers and functions





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Down with the digital gods !

- 'Single source truth' thinking doesn't work
- Build technologies and governance mechanisms based on grains of truth
- Build two-way trust – key to citizen engagement with government



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