

IGF 2006 – Athens  
Privacy Workshop I

International Data Protection and  
Digital Identity Management Tools

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## InfoCard Limitation:

Does not say what happens to data  
once transferred.

# Challenge:

How to bridge international,  
personal data protections and  
digital identity management tools

# Express user preferences in a way that:

1. Observes international data protection standards;
2. Is clear and easy for people;
3. Hooks into the identity management infrastructure; and
4. Allows audits of how data is treated.

# 1. International data protection standards

- Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data (OECD, 1980)
- Convention for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Council of Europe, 1981)

*Echoed in Montreux Declaration (Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners, 2005)*








# Principles:

1. Collection Limitation
2. Data Quality
3. Purpose Specification
4. Use Limitation
5. Security Safeguards
6. Openness
7. Individual Participation
8. Accountability

## 2. Is clear and easy for people

Creative Commons-like icons:

- Human readable
- Lawyer readable
- Machine readable (globally)

	You agree not to use this data for marketing purposes.
	You agree not to trade or sell this data.
	You agree to submit to a third-party audit program on data use; if government has requested access to my data, you agree to involve my governmental ombudsman.
	You agree to make available to me the data that you have on me without my having to pay for it/at a minimal charge.
	You allow me to address inaccuracies in the data and request its removal.
	You agree to take reasonable steps to keep my data secure.
	You agree to arrange with X organization to help resolve any disputes we have over your treatment of this data. [The seal / name of the entity follows.]

# Advantages:

- Bridges jurisdictional requirements.
- Offers simple choices.
- Allows multiple combinations according to context.
- Works internationally.

### 3. Hooks into the identity management infrastructure

Higgins' (open source, Eclipse):

- Allows interoperability in i-card tools
- Overlays different systems

For more information  
on Higgins, see:

[http://www.boston.com/business/technology/  
articles/2006/02/27/harvard\\_tech\\_firms\\_p  
ush\\_data\\_privacy/](http://www.boston.com/business/technology/articles/2006/02/27/harvard_tech_firms_push_data_privacy/)

## 4. Allows audits

- Checks against abuse by private actors having access to data.
- Checks against abuse by governmental actors having access to data.

Government may need access to data,  
e.g., in the interest of:

- Warding off cyber attacks
- Facilitating safe travel
- Collecting taxes where due, and
- Countering the financing of criminals

*Nonetheless, still want accountability. Since  
requires secrecy, need internal checks and  
balances.*

# Bandit's audit capabilities:

- Meant to allow audit of private actions.
- Fully open source and developed in public.
- Component is the Audit Record Framework (ARF).

# For more info on Bandit, see:

- [http://www.bandit-project.org/index.php/Compliance\\_Records](http://www.bandit-project.org/index.php/Compliance_Records)
- <http://openxdas.sourceforge.net/>
- [http://www.bandit-project.org/index.php/Architecture\\_and\\_Design](http://www.bandit-project.org/index.php/Architecture_and_Design)

# MIT's Transparency and Policy Aware Web

So far deals with government  
treatment of data.

For more information on MIT's  
PAW project, see:

<http://publications.csail.mit.edu/abstracts/abstracts06/djweitzner2/djweitzner2.html>

## (Review) Express user preferences in a way that:

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## Other Information:

- Draft paper on topic in general:

[http://www.w3.org/2006/07/privacy-  
ws/papers/21-rundle-data-protection-and-  
idm-tools/](http://www.w3.org/2006/07/privacy-<br/>ws/papers/21-rundle-data-protection-and-<br/>idm-tools/)

- Paper on interaction of some international legal provisions and InfoCards:

<http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/home/2006-01>

Thank you.