

# Privacy and Security

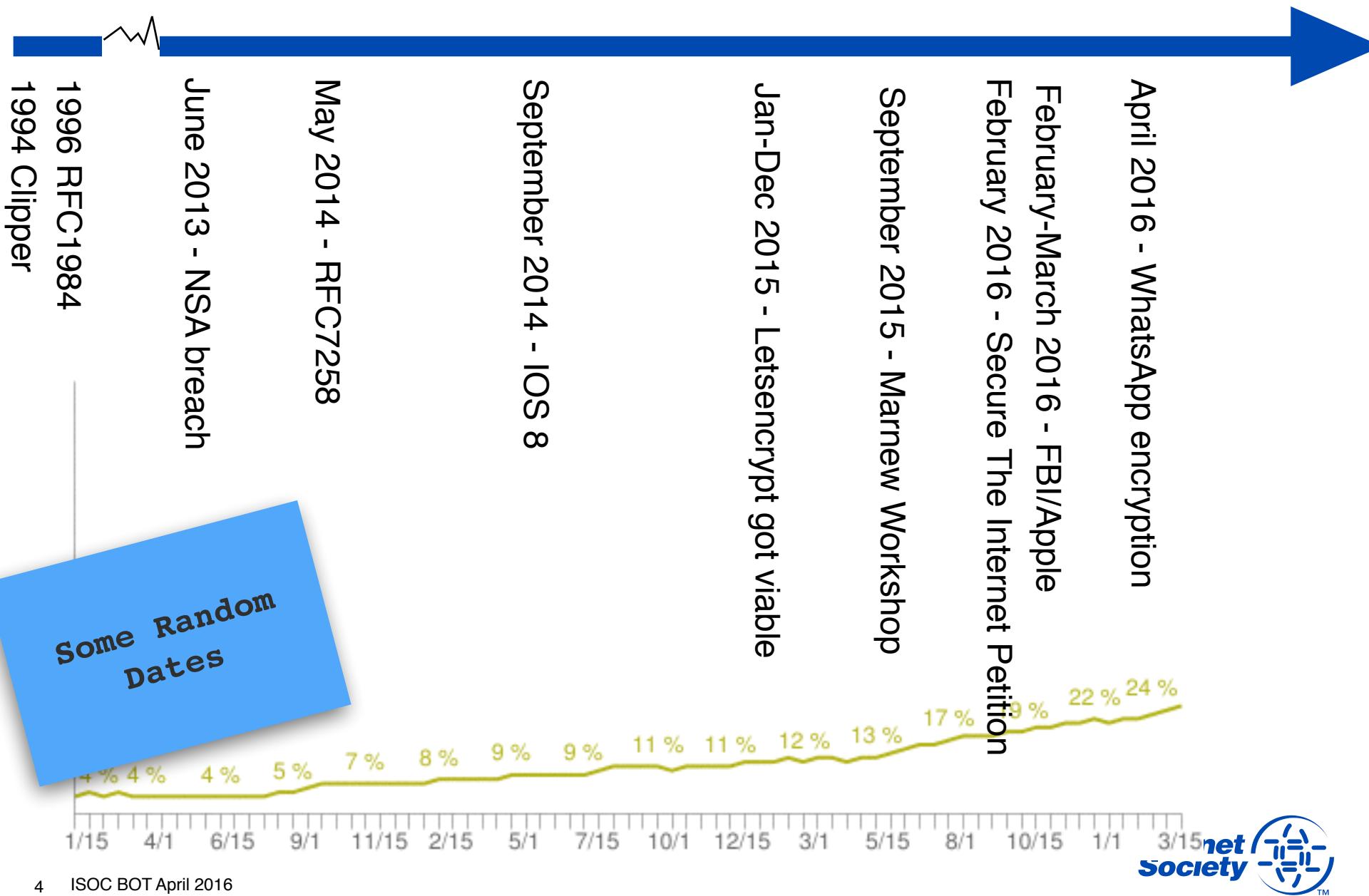
# Purpose of the session

A conversation around where we think the Encryption issue leads to.

Share thoughts about the issues.

20 minutes introduction 20 minutes of conversation.

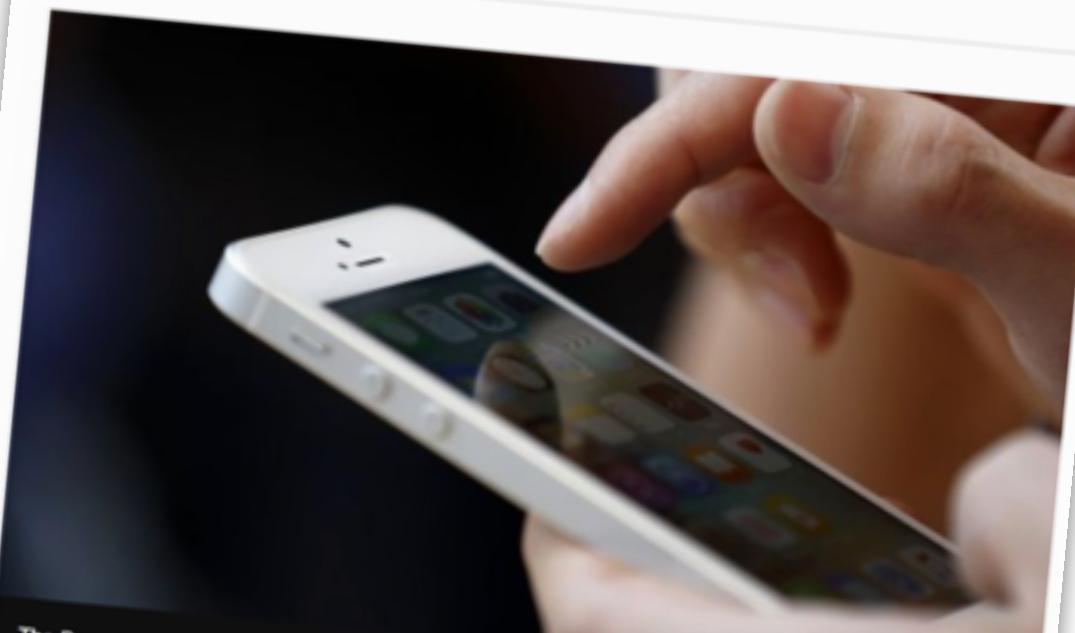
# Background and ISOC status



# And this week

**US pushes Apple for access to iPhones in criminal cases**

8 April 2016 | Technology



The Department of Justice would like access to an iPhone that is part of a drugs case in New York

The US Department of Justice has said it will pursue its request for Apple to help unlock an iPhone that is part of a drugs case in New York.

A letter filed to a local court said the government "continues to require Apple's assistance".

Getty Images

<http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-35996566>

# And this week

#FeinsteinBurr

1 SEC. 3. REQUIREMENT FOR PROVIDING DATA IN AN INTEL-  
2 LIGIBLE FORMAT UPON RECEIPT OF A  
3 COURT ORDER.

4 (a) REQUIREMENT.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other  
6 provision of law and except as provided in paragraph  
7 (2), a covered entity that receives a court order from  
8 a government for information or data shall—

9 (A) provide such information or data to  
10 such government in an intelligible format; or

11 (B) provide such technical assistance as is  
12 necessary to obtain such information or data in  
13 an intelligible format or to achieve the purpose  
14 of the court order.

#FeinsteinBurr

# Internet Society Resources on encryption

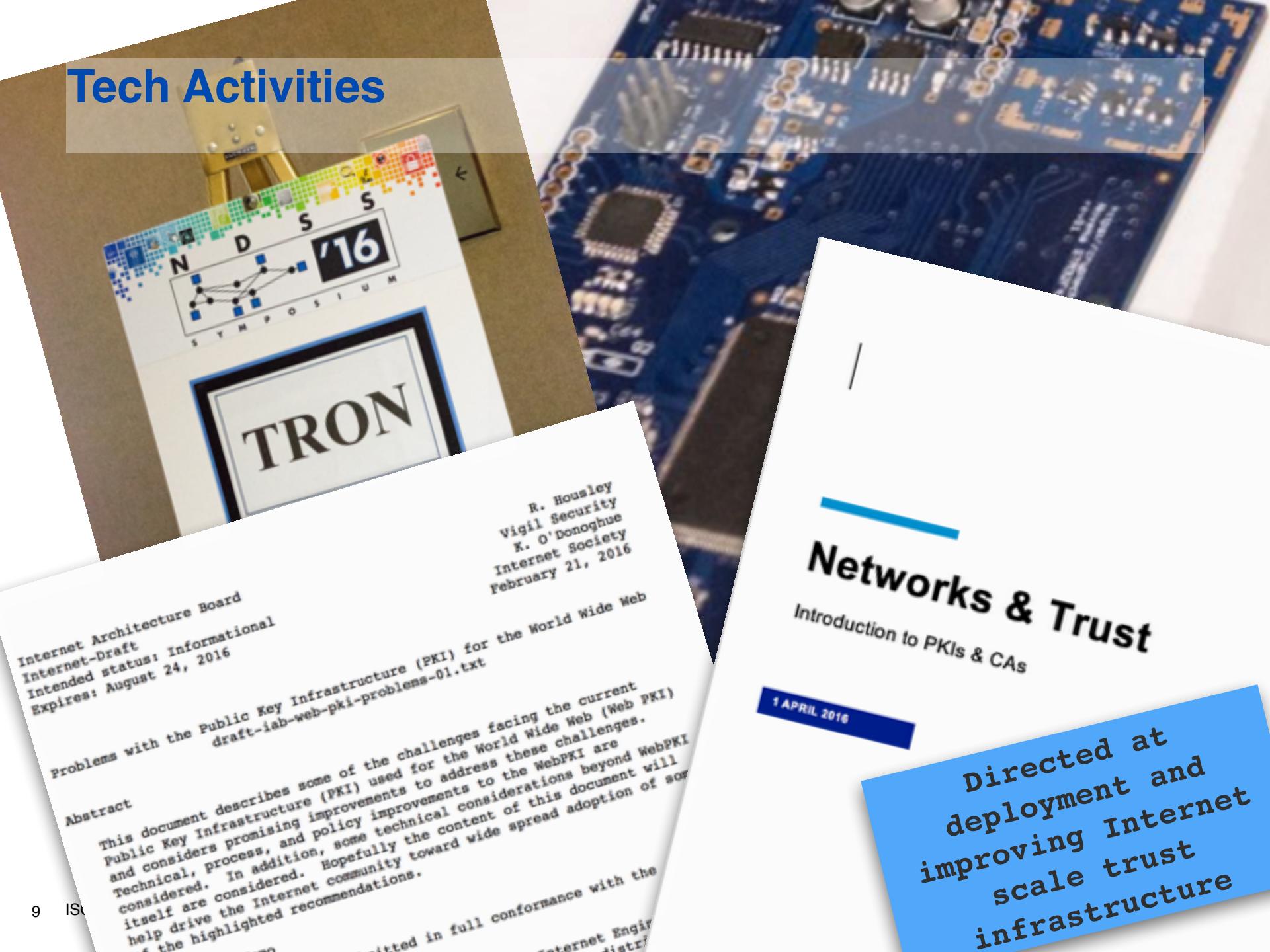
<http://www.internetsociety.org/encryption>

The image shows a collage of various Internet Society resources related to encryption:

- IGF 2015 Brazil, Joao Pessoa (November 2015) Report:** Workshop 141 - Law enforcement in a world pervasive encryption. Report by Nicolas Seidler.
- Encryption Policy Briefing:** An Internet Society Public Policy Briefing. This document discusses how encryption technologies protect users from unwanted observation and intrusion, enable freedom of expression, commerce, privacy, and user trust, and help protect users' data from bad actors. It argues that encryption should be the norm for Internet traffic and data storage.
- Internet Society Website:** A screenshot of the Internet Society's website ([www.internetsociety.org](http://www.internetsociety.org)) showing the "Encryption" page under the "Issues" section.

Policy Brief on Encryption is being finalized after review period ended April 1

# Tech Activities



# From Encryption to System Security

# ISOC's General Principles

**Encryption should be the norm for Internet Traffic**

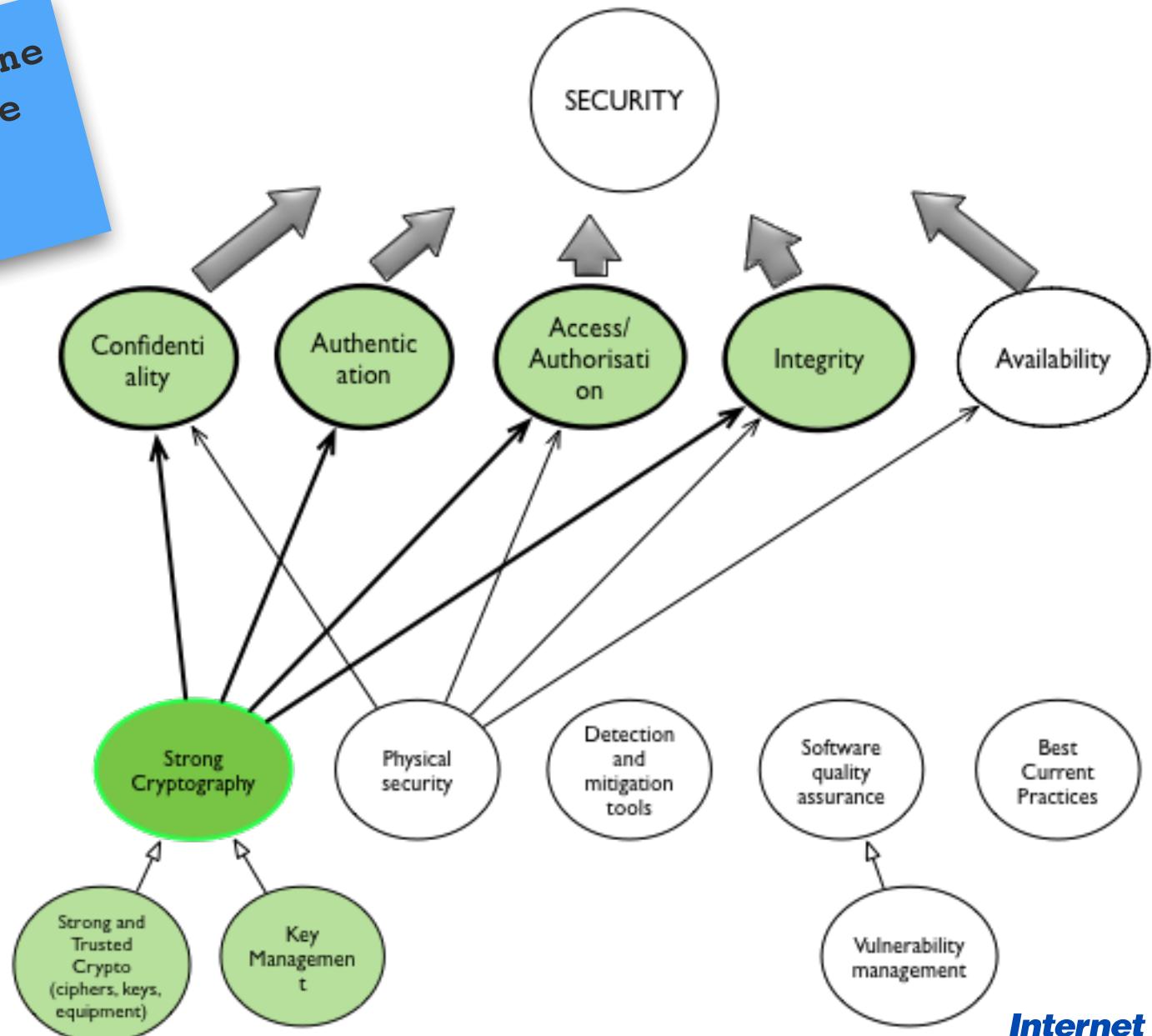
**Weak Encryption is as bad as no encryption**

**There is a strong technical consensus in the tech community that Cryptographic backdoors are no-go territory.**

## Nuances

**Encryption may impact operations and law enforcement activities**

Encryption one  
tool in the  
security  
toolbox



# The FBI/Apple Case was not about Encryption

**Can a company be compelled to weaken its products security?**

# A few thoughts...

# System Security Principles

**It is my\* belief that:**

***Industry is best place to assess risks, cost and benefits, and viable technical solutions hence they have a primary responsibility for their system's security***

**They should be empowered to create the best possible security solutions for their products and services**

**Industry should, under parameters of rule of law, cooperate with law enforcement, whilst not sacrificing the principles above.**

**Governments should create the best circumstances for improving System Security.**

\* This is not (yet) ISOC's position

# System Security Principles

It is my\* belief that:

Not just a Law-  
Enforcement  
issue

place to assess risks, cost and benefits, and  
find solutions hence they have a primary  
role in the system's security

They should be empowered to find  
solutions for their problems

A general Cyber  
Security issue

the best possible security  
services

Industry should, under parameters of the rule of law, cooperate with  
law enforcement, whilst not sacrificing the principles above.

Governments should create the best  
conditions for improving System Security.

Broadly  
applicable

Including  
IOT

\* This is not (yet) ISOC's position

# Some Questions and observations

***Governments should create the best circumstances for improving System Security.***

**That means: Responsible disclosure, bug bounties, procure for security, setting high security expectations, etc, etc.**

**That does not mean: prevent the general public from ‘tinkering’, ‘hacking’, and security research**

**But how does that relate to the use of exploit kits by law enforcement?**

What prevents proliferation of the tools to enable strong system security such as encryption?

# Some Questions and observations

***Industry is best place to assess risks, cost and benefits, and viable technical solutions hence they have a primary responsibility for their system's security***

For sure they are not the only actors: system security is the responsibility of many parties, including governments (public safety) and users themselves



# Some Questions and observations

***Industry should, under parameters of rule of law, cooperate with law enforcement, whilst not sacrificing the principles above.***

**What are the needs for industry to work with law enforcements and vice-versa**

**Additional nuance is needed. There is a difference between cooperation/assistance and becoming a tool of the government**

**How about the procurement and use of (existing) exploits by law enforcement?**

Premise: recognize  
the role of Law  
Enforcement in  
public safety

Premise: recognize  
the role of system  
security in public  
safety

# Some Questions and observations

Are the issues different for data in motion (traffic on the Internet) and data in rest (on some device)?

With encryption the norm for communication the only way to get to data is at the endpoints, which makes system security relevant to focus on.

Scoping the conversation:  
Encryption,  
Cryptography, or  
System Security

Encryption is not the goal.  
A trusted Internet environment is.

What prevents proliferation of the tools to enable strong system security such as encryption?

# Some Questions and observations

***Industry is best place to assess risks, cost and benefits, and viable technical solutions hence they have a primary responsibility for their system's security***

**Does that work in global context: what are the specific issues in cross-border cooperation?**



Clearly some  
tension

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## What are your thoughts?

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