



INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE
TELECOMUNICACIONES

The impact of emerging technologies on security, privacy and trust

October 2016

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Development and adoption of ICT and telecommunications have a positive impact in the economic and social growth

There are threats and challenges that might risk all the benefits, security, privacy and trust have become key elements

Global perspective

❖ Geneva Declaration of Principles

- ❖ Build an inclusive Information Society

❖ Geneva Plan of Action

- ❖ C.5 Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

❖ Global Cybersecurity Agenda

- Legal measures
- Technical & Procedural Measures
- Organizational Structures
- Capacity Building
- International Cooperation

❖ General Assembly

- ❖ Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security

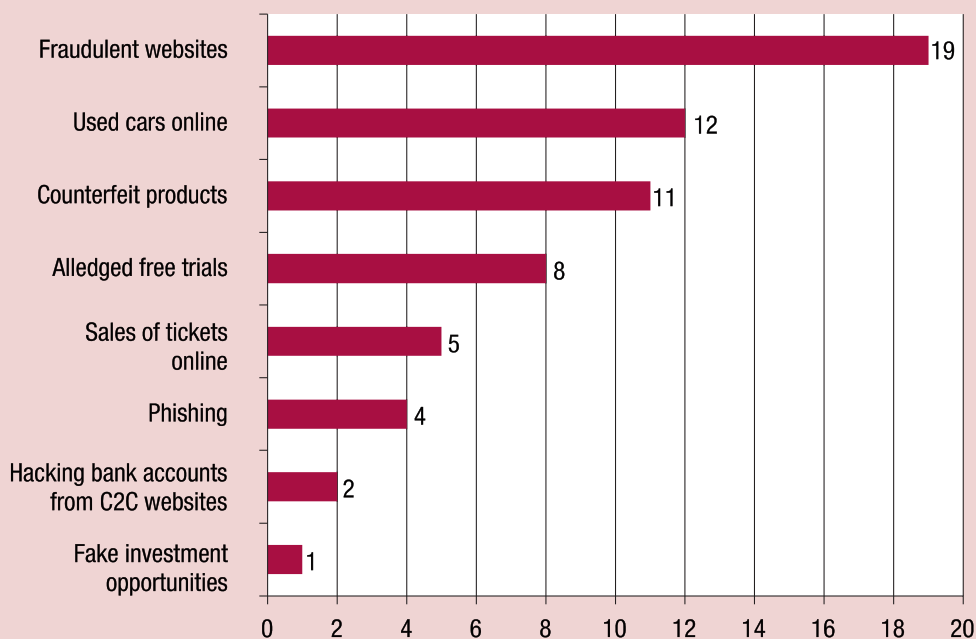


Global perspective

❖ UNCTAD'S Information Economy Report 2015

- ❖ Security and trust are essential to create an enabling environment for electronic commerce
- ❖ Online fraud and breaches in security of data raises increasing concern, among consumers and businesses, requiring appropriate legal responses

Figure V.7. Most common types of frauds reported to ECC-Net centres in Europe, 2012 (Number of ECC-Net centres reporting that the following types of fraud are frequent)





WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

❖ Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

- ❖ Legitimizes the regulation on the protection of human security.
- ❖ Recognizes that no country should be prevented from taking measures necessary for the protection of its essential security interest



❖ Global Risks Report 2016 of the World Economic Forum

- ❖ Cyber-crime and cyber-attacks have been considered as global risks.
- ❖ Personal finance, business operations, national infrastructure and private and public services are vulnerable

- ❖ **ITU-T security have been made for more than two decades.**

- ❖ **Study Group 17** – work across all ITU-T Study Groups.

- ❖ **ICT Security Standards Roadmap**

- 1: ICT Standards Development Organizations and their work
- 2: Approved ICT security standards (database with direct links)
- 3: Security standards under development
- 4: Future needs and proposed new security standards proposed
- 5: Best practices
- 6: Identity Management (IdM) landscape



- ❖ **ITR 2012** – Security and robustness of networks

- ❖ **The Force multiplier for ICT innovation informe by the IEC:**

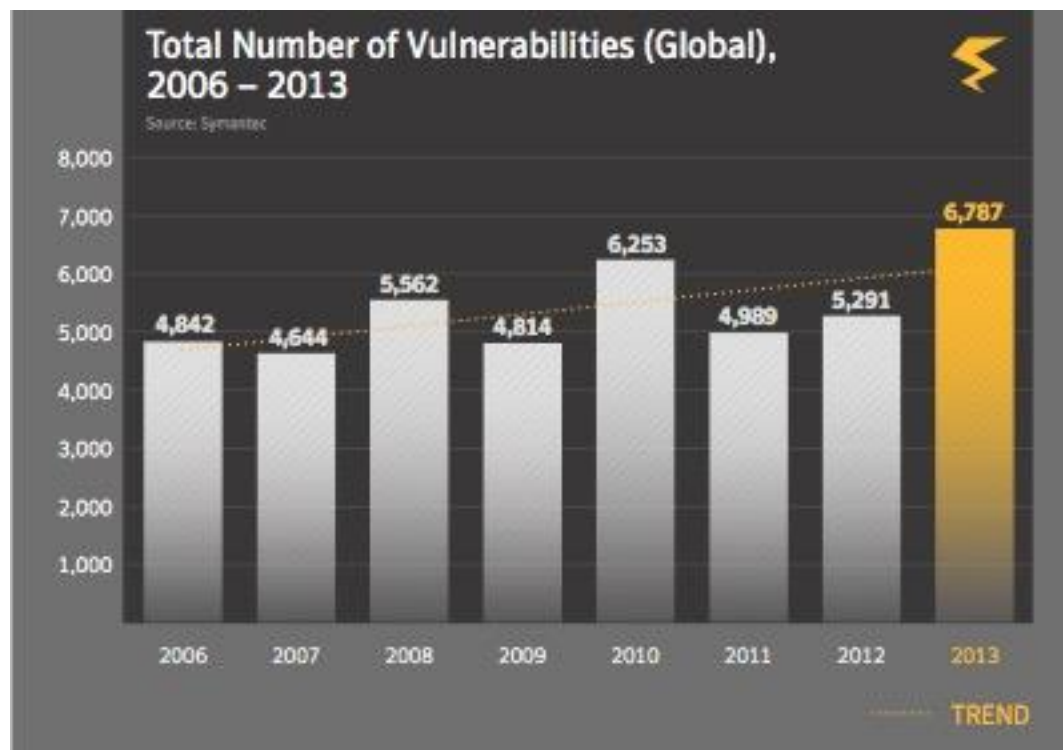
- ❖ IT Security techniques, is responsible for helping the fight against the growing problems of cybersecurity attacks, online fraud, information and identity theft
 - ❖ Information security standards deal with the handling of incidents



Regional level

- ❖ The Organization of American States published in 2014 the Latin American Caribbean Cyber Security Trends:
 - ❖ In 2004, OAS Member States formally recognized that combating cyber-crime and strengthening cyber resilience were imperative to economic and social development; democratic governance, and national and citizen security.

- ❖ Latin America and the Caribbean have the fastest growing Internet population in the world, with 147 million unique users in 2013, and growing each year.



Regional level

- ❖ **The 2016 Cybersecurity Report**, Are we ready in Latin America and the Caribbean? , by Inter-American Development Bank sets:
 - ❖ “Addressing these challenges requires diplomatic efforts and international cooperation. One thing we have learned in cybersecurity is that no nation by itself can adequately secure its networks. Cooperation is essential”



- ❖ **OECD Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy**

- ❖ Basic Principles of National Application:
 - Collection limitation principle
 - Safeguard security principle
 - Transparency principle



Regional level

- ❖ The **APEC Data Privacy Pathfinder** was established by Ministers in 2007 to achieve accountable cross-border flow of personal information within the APEC region. This goal is to be achieved by developing and implementing a Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR)
- ❖ The CBPR system balances the flow of information and data across borders while at the same time providing effective protection for personal information, essential to trust and confidence in the online marketplace



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

National Context

- ❖ Constitution of Mexico, article 6 sets:
 - ❖ Guarantee access to information and communication technology [...] Every person shall have free access to public information, his/her personal data and in the case to the rectification of his/her personal data, without the necessity to argue interest or justification.
- ❖ Establish an autonomous, specialized, impartial and collegiate agency (National Institute of Access to Public Information and Data Protection, INAI). In matter of broadcasting and telecommunications creates the Federal Telecommunications Institute as an autonomous agency focused on the efficient development of telecoms and broadcasting sectors, also be the authority on economic competition of that sectors



National Context

Legal framework

- ❖ General Law of Transparency and Access to Public Government Information
- ❖ Federal Consumer Protection Law
- ❖ Industrial Property Law
- ❖ Federal Law on Copyright
- ❖ Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Law

❖ Guidelines for Collaboration on Security and Justice matters:

- ❖ The authorizers and concessionaires should work through electronic information systems, safe and efficient
- ❖ The communications data information that concessionaires and authorized are required to maintain under the law, may only be required by the authorities explicitly empowered in this legal framework
- ❖ Expedited service suspension is expected for equipment or mobile terminal devices reported as stolen or lost at the request of the holder
- ❖ Should be carried out awareness campaigns about the risks associated with counterfeit handsets or those that do not meet the standards or concerned rules

Conclusions



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Thank you

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