



Demystifying Regulation in the Cloud

Professor Ian Walden Queen Mary, University of London

12th Global Symposium for Regulators "Why Regulate in a Networked Society?" Colombo, Sri Lanka, 2-4 October 2012





Cloud computing

- Cloud computing provides flexible, locationindependent access to computing resources that are quickly and transparently allocated or released in response to demand.
- Services (especially infrastructure) are abstracted and typically virtualised, generally being allocated from a pool shared as a fungible resource with other customers.
- Charging is commonly on an access basis, often in proportion to the resources used.



Cloud computing

- 'x as a service'
 - >Software
 - > Platform
 - > Infrastructure
- Market actors
 - > Service providers
 - Cloud infrastructure providers
 - Communication providers











Cloud opportunities

- Increased productivity
 - > Responsiveness
 - **≻**Collaboration
 - > Risk
- Reduce costs
 - **≻**Labour
 - **Energy**
 - > Real estate
 - > Licences



Cloud challenges

- Security & trust
 - ➤ Reliability
- Connectivity
 - **Bandwidth**
- Legacy
- Legal & regulatory uncertainty
 - > Jurisdictional concerns



Cloud as a regulated activity

- Telecommunications law
 - ➤ Conveyance & call management
 - Public/private
 - **VOIP**
- Consumer protection
 - Advertising
 - Contract terms
 - >Lock-in
 - Data portability



Cloud as a regulated activity

- Competition concerns
 - >Standards
 - e.g. Amazon APIs
 - ➤ Tying
 - e.g. IBM
 - > Public procurement
 - e.g. Google v United States Interior Department (2011)
 - >'Open access'



Cloud as a regulated activity

- Environmental concerns
 - > Energy efficiency
- Jurisdictional concerns
 - >Transfers
 - ➤ Oversight & enforcement
 - > Mutual recognition



Cloud security

- Information ownership
 - >Meta-data
 - Diplomatic sovereignty
- Data retention & deletion
- Standards
 - ➤ Certification & audit
 - Cloud Security Alliance
 - >G-Cloud





Cloud security

- Law enforcement access
 - >PATRIOT Act problem
 - >Standards
 - e.g. ETSI Lawful Intercept
 - Contractual terms
 - Cybercrime Convention, art. 32(b)



Regulatory environment

- Regulation as facilitation
 - >'cloud readiness'
 - BSA study
 - ITU Study: 'Cloud Computing in Africa' (2012)
- Contract terms
 - >Treatment of data
 - > Specifications of service
 - Regulatory intervention?



Recommendations

- Broadband infrastructure
- Cloud standards
- Security
 - > Breach notification
 - > Standards, certification & audit
- Transparency
- Contract terms
 - > Service level agreements
- Regulatory treatment
 - Co-operation