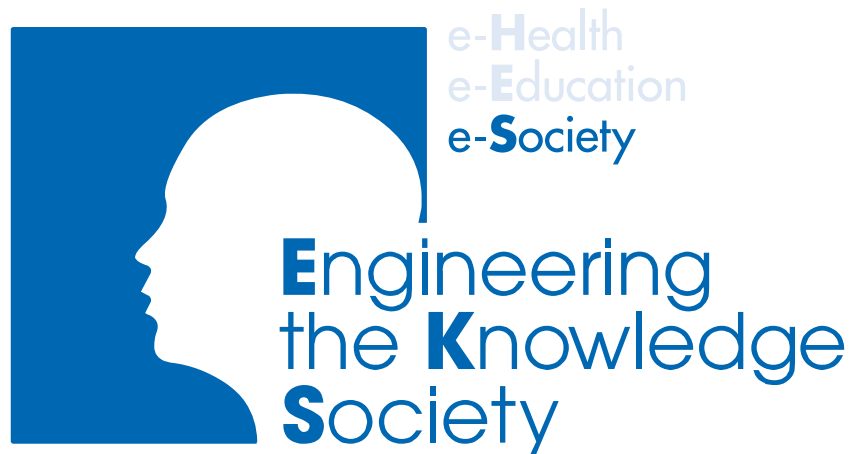
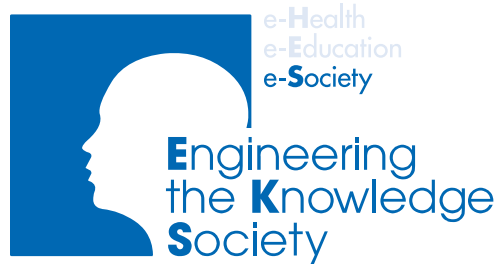


Identity Management & Trust

Münchenwiler – nov. 2006



<http://ict.satw.ch>



SATW¹ ICT² Commission

<http://ict.satw.ch/>

Workshop Münchenwiler – 2. bis 3. November 2006

Identity Management & Trust

Die Auseinandersetzung mit Herausforderungen, Opportunitäten und Risiken im Zusammenhang mit Neuen Technologien gehört zu den Kernaktivitäten der ICT1 Commission der Schweizerischen Akademie der Technischen Wissenschaften (SATW). Aus der Perspektive einer modernen Informations- und Wissensgesellschaft (e-Society) und ausgewählter Gebiete wie e-Health und e-Learning erweist sich diese interdisziplinäre Aufgabe als besonders spannend.

Als eine wesentliche Voraussetzungen für eine funktionsfähige e-Society gelten so genannte Digitale Identitäten, dank denen die Akteure – oder ganz generell interagierende Entitäten – bei Bedarf zweifelsfrei bestimmt werden können. Die Arbeitsgruppe e-Society der SATW ICT Commission bearbeitet dieses Gebiet in Zusammenarbeit mit ihren Partnern (z.B. ICTswitzerland³, Fachhochschulen⁴) aktiv und postuliert die rasche und möglichst flächendeckende Einführung digitaler Identitäten seit Jahren.

Trotz dieser Appelle und der inzwischen vorhandenen Technologien, Lösungen, Prozeduren und Standards konstatieren wir, dass Online-Interaktionen via Internet und Mobilgeräte erst in wenigen ausgewählten Anwendungsbereichen als wirklich sicher und vertrauenswürdig gelten. Diese Wahrnehmung und das damit verbundene Unbehagen weiter Anwenderkreise werden durch tägliche Meldungen der Medien über Missbrauch und Betrug erst recht genährt. Umso dringender sind die Lücken zu schliessen, indem die Akteure sich einwandfrei identifizieren und damit auch vertrauen können.

In der Schweiz präsentiert sich die Situation besonders unbefriedigend. Obwohl unser Land seit 2003 über Gesetz und Verordnung für elektronische Signaturen verfügt und sich die im Januar 2006 publizierte bundesrätliche Strategie⁵ klar zugunsten digitaler Identitäten äussert, sind wir diesbezüglich noch keinen Schritt weiter gekommen und hinken hinter der Entwicklung in der EU deutlich nach.

Dies kommt in der Capgemini-Studie⁶ 2006 besonders drastisch zum Ausdruck, laut der die Schweiz unter 28 europäischen Ländern den zweitletzten Platz belegt, während Österreich die Spitze übernommen hat. Dies war vor wenigen Jahren noch anders: im 2002 galten die e-Government-Konzepte der Schweiz im Quervergleich zu anderen Ländern noch als wegweisend.

Wir fühlen daher eine ausgeprägte Motivation, die Dinge endlich zu beschleunigen und engagieren uns für eine rasche und nachhaltige Umsetzung digitaler Identitäten in die Praxis. Dank herausragenden Beiträgen und einem vorbildlichen Effort der Gäste, Teilnehmenden und Experten unseres Workshops – darunter weit mehr aus unseren europäischen Nachbarländern denn seitens unserer Behörden – dürfen wir Ihnen den vorliegenden Bericht präsentieren. Wir hoffen, Ihnen und uns damit eine klar und deutlich vernehmbare Stimme zu verleihen.

Wir freuen uns und sind Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie uns bei unseren Anstrengungen zugunsten einer richtungsweisenden Informationsgesellschaft begleiten und unterstützen.

Raymond Morel Fulvio Caccia
Präsident der SATW ICT Vizepräsident der SATW
Commission

Mai 2007

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N° 1 Abstracts EKS Forum, Dezember 2003 (WSIS)
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/gen200312.pdf>

N° 2 e-Society, November 2004
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200411.pdf>

N° 3 F3-MITIC, Mai 2003
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200305.pdf>

N° 4 Competencies Referential(s), September 2004
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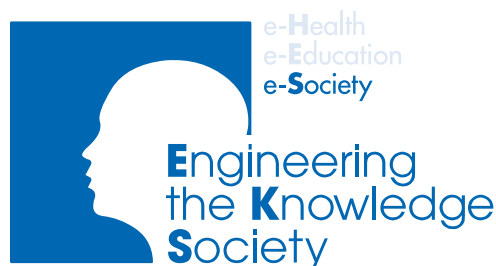
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3 <http://www.ictswitzerland.ch>

4 <http://www.bbt.admin.ch/themen/hochschulen/index.html?lang=de>

5 http://www.infosociety.ch/site/attachdb/show.asp?id_attach=1028

6 http://www.capgemini.com/resources/thought_leadership/2006_online_availability_of_public_services/



Commission ICT¹ de la SATW²

<http://ict.satw.ch/>

Workshop des 2 et 3 novembre 2006 à Münchenwiler

Identity Management & Trust

La Commission ICT de l'Académie suisse des sciences techniques a toujours travaillé sur les défis, les opportunités et les risques liés à la société de l'information (fréquemment appelée e-society), concentrant particulièrement ses efforts aussi sur e-education et l'e-health. En coopération avec ses partenaires (ICTswitzerland³, les Hautes Ecoles spécialisées⁴, ...), le groupe de travail e-society de la Commission d'ICT considère comme impérative l'établissement d'une Identité Numérique pour les acteurs (individus privés, entreprises, organisations, etc) qui leur permette d'interagir entre eux et entres tierces parties dans des environnements en réseau.

Bien que l'Industrie ICT ait élaboré des solutions et des procédures qui adhèrent de plus en plus aux standards qui ont été élaborés par des groupes de travail interdisciplinaires ces dernières années, on est encore loin de pouvoir faire des interactions de manière sûre et en toute confiance, reposant sur des identités numériques et les instruments y relatifs, que ce soit dans nos activités quotidiennes et transactions sur le Web ou via des appareils mobiles.

Pire encore: bien qu'une loi spécifique et un règlement sur les signatures électroniques en Suisse soient en vigueur depuis 2003 et bien que le Conseil Fédéral ait révisé sa Stratégie pour une Société de l'information⁵ en janvier 2006, nous Suisses, en comparaison avec l'UE, les pays de l'OCDE, et les pays voisins, n'avons toujours pas d'identités numériques, de carte de citoyen et, surtout, de services électroniques et de processus utilisables dans l'e-government, l'e-health et d'autres domaines qui sont cruciaux pour la future évolution de la société de l'information.

Nous ressentons donc une motivation forte pour faire bouger les choses rapidement.

Dans le rapport de Capgemini 2006⁶, la Suisse se classe 2^{ème} avant-dernière de 28 pays européens quant à la disponibilité en ligne de services e-government, tandis que l'Autriche a pris la tête. Ce n'était pas toujours le cas: en 2002, on considérait la Suisse et ses structures comme un exemple dans l'e-government. Et nos voisins de l'Est partageaient cette opinion.

Grâce à l'effort considérable de nos invités, participants et experts du workshop (provenant beaucoup plus de nos pays voisins que du gouvernement suisse et de l'administration), nous sommes fiers de vous présenter ce rapport, espérant que vous et nous serons entendus haut et fort.

Joignez-vous à nous et à nos partenaires dans tous les domaines de nos sociétés de l'information, en développement pour que le problème crucial de l'identité digitale soit résolu à temps.

Nos remerciements sincères à tous les participants au workshop et à nos lecteurs.

Raymond Morel
Président de
la Commission ICT
de la SATW

Fulvio Caccia
Vice-président de la SATW

Mai 2007

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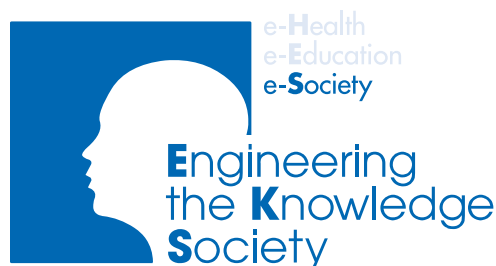
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Commission ICT¹ de la SATW²

<http://ict.satw.ch/>

Workshop des 2 et 3 novembre 2006 à Münchenwiler

Identity Management & Trust

The ICT Commission of the Swiss Academy of Engineering Sciences has continuously been working on challenges, opportunities and risks related to a modern information & knowledge society (frequently referred to as e-society), especially focusing its efforts also on e-education and e-health.

In cooperation with its partners (i.e. ICTswitzerland³, Universities of Applied Sciences⁴), the e-Society work-group of the ICT Commission has been stressing over the last few years the imperative of establishing so-called Digital Identities for actors (i.e. private individuals, legal entities, etc.) who interact with each other and with third parties in networked environments.

Although the global ICT Industry has elaborated solutions and procedures which increasingly adhere to standards that have been elaborated by interdisciplinary workgroups throughout the last few years, we are still far from doing secure and trustworthy e-interactions, basing on digital identities and the instruments hence required, in our daily activities and transactions over the web or by mobile devices.

Even worse: although a specific law and regulation for electronic signatures in Switzerland is in force since 2003, and although the Swiss Federal Council has thoroughly renewed its Strategy for an Information Society in Switzerland⁵ in January 2006, we Swiss, in comparison to EU, OECD countries, still lack digital identities, citizens cards, and – most of all – electronically usable services and processes in e-government, e-health and other domains that are crucial for the further evolution of an e-society.

We therefore feel a strong motivation to put things straight. In the 2006 Capgemini report⁶, Switzerland ranks second last of 28 European countries regarding full online availability in e-government, while Austria has taken the lead. This was not always the case: in 2002, Switzerland and its conceptual frameworks in e-government were considered exemplary, also in the view of our eastern neighbours.

Thanks to a formidable effort from our dear guests, participants and experts of the workshop (including far more from our neighbour countries than from Swiss government & administration), we proudly present this report to you, hoping that you and us will be heard loud and clear. Please join and support us and our partners in every domain of our growing information societies, in order to have the digital identity matter fixed in time. Our sincere thanks to all of you.

Raymond Morel
Chairman of
the SATW ICT
Commission

Fulvio Caccia
Vice-Chairman of SATW

May 2007

Other already published brochures are :

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Part A

Results of the Münchenwiler Workshop 2nd-3rd of November 2006

Preface

In the « analog » world and its networks (i.e. transportation by air, rail or road), we every now and then happen to be controlled, being asked to present an instrument which holds the relevant information (i.e. driver's license, ticket, identity card). In such context, we might also be identified as being the person who pretends to be the one « behind » the instrument, and nobody would worry about this, as long as there are no reasons for worrying. As naturally, we are used – or interested – in knowing our « counterparty » and its identity, i.e. when opening a business relationship or when doing business.

In the « digital age » however, especially when using the Web, this seems to look a little different. This new virtual world seems to naturally prompt us to withhold sensitive information about us, especially about our identity. We therefore prefer to interact anonymously or using pseudonyms, at least as long as there is no well-known, proven, safe and secure « framework » or environment we trust in.

On the other hand, we do not hesitate to admit that also in digital networks we should rely on true identity checking as a prerequisite for safe, secure, trustworthy and transparent transactions. Under given circumstances, this might even be a legal requirement.

It was impressively revealed during this workshop that the verifiability of identity builds and relies consequently and strictly on important prerequisites (cf. chapter 5 of this document). From this, some equally important questions arise :

- Who, in the context of identity management, is going to take and play what specific role? (private individuals/citizens; public sector, private industry, institutions, etc.)
- On behalf of what, by what means? (method, procedures, resources, solutions, standards., etc.)

Because of its outstanding importance, complexity and sensitivity, identity management thus requires excellence in concept, architecture, system, process, service and support. Otherwise, neither trust (in people or « counterparties ») nor confidence (in instruments, solutions) can be expected to build and last in vital areas of a modern, well-functioning information & knowledge society.

Should the implementation of identity management become a success, there are obviously some additional prerequisites. First of all, we need political will, commitment and leadership. Secondly, we need management. And thirdly, we need rapid progress in selected fields in order to enlarge the range of applications and volume of users, transactions.

This means an action plan, a road map – and governance. Furthermore, we should look around us, ask for solutions that are available and proven, exchange know how and experience, learn from others. And make sure that our solutions are compatible, interoperable, and built on standards and open solutions. The « learning curve » must also be transferred rapidly into our educational system.

SATW believes that doing this – and doing it well – will substantially contribute to make Switzerland a leading Trust Nation also in the digital age, virtual world. We all will benefit from a strong position and high ranking compared to others. We thus are strongly motivated to improve and accelerate the transfer also by communicative means and workshop like this particular one.

Findings of the five Workgroups

6.1 Workgroup 1: Information, Communication, Education

6.1.1 Observations, key issues

- Users do not know what is going on «inside» ICT and ID Management systems (similar to the systems and components of their cars). However, they keep on driving their cars, without ever feeling uncomfortable, doubting or mistrusting.
- There is obviously far more «trust» around than we might expect reflecting the potential risks of complex systems. We should take this into consideration and reflect on the consequences for even more demanding, complex ICT systems like (federated) ID Management.
- There will always be a trade-off between known risks – and deliberately taking these, while focusing on the opportunities, advantages that come together with these risks – and the unknown, diffuse risks which we would like to avoid or neglect.
- Kids are growing up in computerized, networked environments without reflecting of potential dangers, thus learning concurrently, adopting dynamically and rapidly. They obviously do not care about what we (adults) care – or at least not in the same way, to the same extent.
- Regarding privacy and confidentiality – and potential risks and threats arising out of a potential violation, abuse – we must distinguish between «private» (like our assets under management with a bank) and «public» (like our officially published address, telephone number).
- Regarding ICT systems, objective facts show that far less is happening the wrong way than it would be possible or likely to happen. So why bother our contemporaries by communicating them all the potential dangers – only to «cover our asses» (as vendors, providers, supporters etc.), just in case that something might happen anyway?
- As a consequence, lots of new services, or changes from former to new services, are thus introduced «calmly», accompanied only by disclaimers, legal advices (in order to protect ourselves as mentioned above), and by (mostly poor) support. This doesn't bother the clients – at least as long as nothing «catastrophical» happens to them.
- In order to optimize the «trade-off» for the client, it is essential that
 - we clearly imagine, estimate what is of importance to us as users (like financial advantage, ease of use, comfort, attention etc.),
 - the motives (per specific target group) are obvious and clearly addressed,
 - professional service and support is at hand if something serious occurs,
 - abuse is sanctioned accordingly and appropriately.
- It is thus of importance that information, communication be provided and performed by the owner of the service, not by a «web page» or other anonymous, not reliable instances.
- This means avoiding pop-up windows, in favor of personal on-demand, individual interaction, guided and supported by a professional process of information, communication and decision.

To sum it up

- *Convincing* is essential!
- *Options, choice, alternatives* have to be presented, offered – versus *compulsion* which will follow sooner or later anyway...
- *Incentives* (price advantage, kick back, etc.) have to be offered for the early and willing ones.

6.1.2 Recommendations

Considering the issues above, it is obvious that we have to deal carefully with both the *content* (message) and the *addressees* (i.e. individuals, target groups, communities, sectors, or the information society as a whole).

In addition, we have to consider selecting the appropriate *media, channels* (or the ideal mix of). This applies not only to *information and communication*, but especially also to *education*: didactical & pedagogical concepts; teaching & learning scenarios and environments (content, media, platforms, services); tutoring, coaching.

Recommendation 1

Building of an *interdisciplinary network of key people taking responsibility of*

- showing the «real thing» (problems, causes);
- pointing out the possibilities, options;
- demonstrating the choices, selecting (by content, priority).

regarding

- broad effects, primary care;
- going in more deeply, specializing;
- addressing specific motives.

Recommendation 2

Taking over responsibility for, committing to and managing such complex things like ID Management & Trust (build & sustain confidence) is a *matter of top management*. But how should the executives, decision makers, opinion leaders be addressed and met, in order to obtain their attention, acceptability?

- by engaging their «channels» (associations, unions);
- by «dogfighting» them personally or via «SWAT» (special weapons & tactics) teams;
- by engaging ambassadors.

Regardless of the approach, the «message» must be *coherent* (identical target, unité de doctrine, basic conditions) and *consistent*.

Recommendation 3

To «kick & drive a wave» (broad effect) in order to obtain high-level attention (politicians, exponents, decision makers etc.), i.e.

- establishing a SWITCHaai (SWITCH authentication and authorization infrastructure – <http://www.switch.ch/aai/>) account and assigning it to a home

organization for *everybody* entering and being involved in the educational system (kids, parents, educators, teachers).

To get rid of the tinkering for the sake of professionalization of the efforts:

- assigning and (re-)allocating personal & financial resources;
- establishing and performing appropriate (project) management & governance;
- achieving persistence («stick to it»), reliable alliances, lasting effort;
- using learning mechanism (shock therapy, imitation);
- developing leadership;
- selecting, evaluating the most motivating instruments, services;
- taking advantage of comparative benefits (as individual, community, sector, nation).

Recommendation 4

Establish & run both a *long-term program* (primarily education) and *short-term, ad-hoc actions, events* (primarily supporting, motivating).

Take advantage of «natural» (or attributed) benefits of our country in the international theater like:

- being a *world-leading trust nation* (why not become **the** world-leading *e-trust nation*?)
- being one of the *world's most respected democracies* (why not become **the** world's leading *e-democracy*?)

Recommendation 5

Remove existing barriers (i.e. structural, cultural) by:

- introducing new models (incentives, compensation, management of change, migration);
- making processes transparent;
- taking over social responsibility;
- enhancing employability of employees, officers;
- offering help, coaching, support, self-helping;
- making information, help available as «debt of the to-be-helped»;
- offering personal communication & advice instead of i.e. intranet based information only.

6.1.3 Actions

Action 1

Building of an interdisciplinary network of key people taking responsibility

Actors: Akademien der Wissenschaften Schweiz, ICTSwitzerland & member organizations, sectoral (umbrella) organizations, ISB «new», SKIB/CCTF¹, cantonal exponents:

- Identify ongoing, planned activities, events, ...;
- Identify, recruit «Göttis»;
- Build bottom-up pressure (lead?).

Key words: build a core team, essentials, priorities, empowerment.

Action 2

Addressing, reaching for the executives, decision makers, opinion leaders.

Actors: interdisciplinary network of key people;

- media planning, agenda;
- symposia;
- dispute program (dossier) for i.e. regional, local events;
- monitoring, analysis, evaluation of results (consistency, interpretation, follow-up).

Key words: leadership, priorities, approach, content, monitoring.

Action 3

«Kick & drive a wave», build broad effect.

Actors: interdisciplinary network of key people;

- create benefit, value;
- establish easy to be understood, ease of use instruments;
- enable people, build skills, minimum competence;
- create participation through motivation.

In particular:

- **Replace every existing Swiss ID card upon expiration by a new «smart» e-ID card** (i.e. by «copy-paste» of the Austria model);
- **Establish a SWITCHaai account for everyone** (kid, parent, educator, teacher) **entering or being involved in the educational system** and assign it to its relative home organization; integrate and use it in widely

implemented generic frameworks for performing, supporting the basic tasks, processes & services in educational environments (c.f. «Symposium 2006 Medien im Bildungswesen», Workshop 6 «Plattformen und Services», Bern, November 9 and 10, 2006);

- **Enlarge, expand the «Health Info Net»** (www.hin.ch) by «adding», enabling both the **patients** (enabling them by a «smart carte de santé») and the **BAG** (Bundesamt für Gesundheit), **BSV** (Bundesamt für Sozialversicherung) respectively (enabling them to perform accordingly within the e-government, e-health strategy, implementation).

Key words: basic effect, involvement, e-inclusion, e-ID card, education, e-health.

Action 4

Establish & run both a *long-term program* (primarily education) and *short-term, ad-hoc actions, events* (primarily supporting, motivating).

Actors:

- government, politicians on all levels (Bund, Kantone, Gemeinden);
- education on all levels (K-12, universities, lifelong learning);
- society (families, communities, ...);
- media.

Take advantage of «natural» (or attributed) benefits of our country in the international theater, like being the world-leading trust nation, one of the world's most respected democracies.

Actors: Solution Industry (consultancy, export), foreign aid, good services, mediators/facilitators.

Key words: long term program, short term actions, comparative benefits, trust nation, democracy.

Action 5

Remove existing barriers (i.e. structural, cultural) by providing a *standard «target dossier»* consisting in relevant content, instruments, methods (assessment, management of change etc.), process steps, support, governance, in order to:

- help employees, officers to deal with the change induced by ICT, Id Mgmt in particular, and implemented by the relevant projects, processes, services, tools;

- serving as a vade-mecum to human resource managers, personnel consultants;
- support the administrative reform.

Actors: interdisciplinary network of key people, specialists (human resource managers, personnel consultants, sociologists, psychologists, researchers).

To be considered as flanking activities: use *cultural bodies, events* to build awareness throughout the whole spectrum of cultural possibilities (i.e. performances, etc.).

Key words: management of change & culture, administrative reform, enabling & support.

6.1.4 Timeline for actions

- 2007-06 dispute program (dossier) ready (cf. Action 2)
- 2007 throughout participation in significant events, forum etc.
- 2007-12 participation in starting event of « Jahr der Informatik 2008 »
- 2008 throughout participation in regional events of « Jahr der Informatik 2008 »

6.1.5 Road map for actions

- As a program: short (1 year), mid term (3, 5 years) and long term (10 years) planning;
- Synchronize program, project planning with the legislative period/s planning, for the sake of both consistency and amplification of efforts, effects.

6.1.6 Funding of actions

- Identify, check *existing* budgets (ongoing activities, duties; projects);
- Check, establish *correlation* of goals, topics, services, problem owners, budgets;
- If there is insufficient or no correlating budget, *reallocate* existing budgets.

6.1.7 Reasons, probability of failure of actions

- Resistance of the system, structures (federalism, « not invented here », etc.);
- Autonomy of actors stronger than readiness, willingness to participate in shared evolution;
- Political programs (fundamentalism, ...);
- As-is-administration undermining mid-to-long term oriented evolution and innovation.

6.2 Workgroup 2: Politics, e-Democracy

6.2.1 Observations, key issues, recommendations

Assert a vision and elaborate a strategy for IS CH

Given that:

- the absence of an overall vision and strategy;
- what we have observed in our neighbours;
- the nature of the federalism.

It is very urgent to have a **vision** and a **strategy** of the Swiss information society before beginning to make applications in cyber-administration (*review in details the current status, not mixing or confusing e-Democracy, e-Voting, e-Administration*):

- a vision is missing. We work on isolated elements, of technical origin.
- Find the heads of groups and define the vision.
- Divide the spectrum into several domains and make these domains separate for the citizen: – Federated ID Management, – audit management; anchored in the generic model allowing to federate the various aspects.
- *The differences are big with our neighbours in the structure. In Austria there are strong sponsors anchored in the structure (Chancellor + 9 Governors + municipalities). Representatives have definite roles and responsibilities (here everybody is responsible for everything i.e. nothing)*
- Strategy: define basic models, at the level of decision makers (the people), so that their power is regulated and used.
- Communications strategy.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Reconstitute completely the responsibilities under the authority of a governance structure

Given that:

- Lack of leadership, commitment, action plan, road map;
- Lack of budget allowance (Correlation of Planung und Administration);
- A strong strategic organ is needed;
- (At least 1 member of the Federal Council, 1 member of a Cantonal Government + 1-2 members of Communal Authorities, some technology local CIO's and trustworthy scientific and technical expert of the government);

- Representation of stakeholders independent of the administrations(society, economy, education, media);
- Define the responsibilities;
- Comprehensive concept;
- Role and function of the state in e-democracy;
- Derive, define roles of actors in order to grant primary provisioning.

Questions:

- define safety/security measures;
- define measures to avoid the exclusion.

Structure of governance:

- (profession wordlists, participation of the actors, for example geographical information system);
- Officialise the funding;
- E-Democracy: give some power to people by means of the ICT.

Recommendation 2: Develop the realization and acceptance space through the access to the information

Given that:

Threshold for access not transparent; Basic characteristics (to be defined!) yet to be cleared, achieved; Problems of acceptability

- Develop and offer free tools to the public;
- Layout, acceptability. Characteristics: open, collaborative, transparent, accountable, trustworthy, enabling, participatory. Under these conditions, acceptability will spread out widely and swiftly;
- Promote the e-inclusion;
- The adherence depends on the capacity to supply value to people.

The information as strategic resource

Given that:

- A new economic model: new services;
- Current Revolution: it is not an evolution but a change of paradigm.
- Expl: provide the citizen with the possibility to access to the administration 24 hours a day.
- Position the new mechanisms and regulate their deployment.

Information as public goods

- Recommendation: Has to remain as is.
- Access to knowledge is limited;
- Public domain in the Internet.

Change of paradigm:

- All (information, knowledge) that has been build & established by public means & funding, open access must be granted
 - Texts of laws;
 - Archives;
 - Topography.

- **Key words:** Wikipedia; quality check & control of information provided by government & administration, administration as a service;

- **E-Democracy:** give power to people.

Recommendation 3: Create and describe the generic models corresponding to our society structure

Given that: the necessity of reassuring the process of answering to the citizen

- Generic Solution (Framework) instead of 26 / 2'800 implementations;
- Ontology (generic and specific);
- General principle of the administration;
- Other trust and confidence models;
- Error in Switzerland: compare things which are not comparable with the other nations. Federalism means to take into account a new approach which has to answer our system choice;
- New modes which are not a copy of what the other nations do;
- Not only define the roles and the responsibilities of the administration: redefine the roles of the other actors (in particular the citizens);
- Be aware of the federal systemic functioning; have a vision; be pragmatic by integrating the various roles at different levels.

LHR²

- Describes the problem;
- Chapter where we speak about a PF technological interaction;
- Identify the various domains;
- Step by step.

Good dynamics matching the constitution

Young People

- Sounding via SMS.

6.2.3 Actions

Status

Tripartite Group (Administration, Swiss Economy, civil Society)

- Impression of the offices that there is no external pressure anymore;
- in spite of the need of follow-up on the WSIS;
- it would be necessary to translate these recommendations to Switzerland;
- Reread the WOD (« write only document »).

Action 1: Assert a vision and elaborate a strategy for the Swiss Information System

- Establish a public body of knowledge on the e-Society domain (project management TA-Switzerland);
- Compile the typologies in e-Society strategy and vision;
- Ask civil societies (associations in municipalities; consumers' unions, private companies) for their opinion on the e-Society: needs analysis (bottom up);
- Prepare the ground for governance at ICT-21 in January 2007;
- Invite responsible federal politicians to e-Power meeting in March 2007;
- Lobbying at the federal parliament level;
- Sponsor in the Federal Council;
- Establish a committee for strategy elaboration (max. 3 persons).

Actors: compile:

- Technology Observatory, GE;
- OFCOM;
- CMT at EPFL;
- SwissGIS, Uni ZH;
- Project management: TA-Swiss (Swiss council for Science and Technology) – SATW (Com-ICT);
- Comunica-Ch.

Ask the Municipalities

- Conference of the Chancellors;
- CSI-SIK;
- Conférence of the cantonal Governments;
- Employer Union (USS), Consumers;
- SATW Com-ICT;
- ICT Switzerland;
- e-Power;
- C-A Zehnder.

Key words: Strategy Info Society CH

Action 2: Redefine completely the responsibilities under the authority of a governance structure

- Create the governance structure and the operational structure of support (State Secretary of the Information society, within the Department of economy);
- Define its operational principles and its missions;
- Permanent checking of the program progress; objective fixing and regular control;
- A committee for the governance structure plays the role of the controlling and the piloting (technostructure) up to the political level;
- Regulation by variables of politics, economics, of organizations, technology, society (cybernetic model with feedback principles).

Actors: governance structure

- Strong strategic organ: 1 member of the Federal Council, 1 member of a Cantonal Government + 1-2 members of Communal Authorities, some technology local CIO's and trustworthy scientific and technical expert of the government) (cf. Mr Posch in Austria)
- Representation of stakeholders other than the government (society, companies).

Key words: responsibility, leadership, governance, participation.

Action 3: Develop the realization and acceptance space through the access to the information

- Follow-up on the « Public domain » project, that is: definition of the „public space“ in the internet (cf. www.comunica-ch.net/IMG/pdf/2006_-_03_Projekt_Domaine_public.pdf);
- Define a tariff structure for the cost of information as the new strategic resource (by analogy with the water, the electricity, etc.);
- The government guarantees to all the access to the knowledge which lies in the public domain at reasonable conditions (financially and timewise) and at a price adapted to the potential interest;
- It implements the measures necessary to educational and continuous training (lifelong learning).

Actors:

- Comunica-Ch;
- Norois Fondation;
- OFFT / BBT (question of certification, recognition of experience);

- Cf. Chair in Lausanne specialized in «access to knowledge» ;
- SwissGIS, Zurich university.

Key words : e-inclusion, digital divide, public piece of information, access.

Action 4: Create and describe the generic models corresponding to our society structure

- Set up rules allowing to measure what is produced and to eliminate what is not usable.

Key words : modalities, efficiency.

6.3 Workgroup 3: DRM¹⁰, IP¹¹, Legal Issues, Violation

Recommendation 1

Considering

Although all necessary components exist (technology, concept, trust, confidence, institutions etc), there is no common vision in Switzerland, neither of a common understanding nor of a standardized platform, implementation for identification systems, allowing synergies among them.

We recommend

To determine, among existing identification systems, an identification framework serving as a common denominator.

Actions

- Determine legal issues for preparing and using such a framework ;
- Define use cases, e.g. a system for interlinking existing data repositories in healthcare, and monitoring access to such «data silos» ;
- «White book» to prepare the action ;
- Find a member of parliament to file a motion.

Partners

- Group of experts (first three actions) ;
- Ruedi Noser, Bruno Frick (last action).

Key words : Identification, standardization of platforms & services.

Recommendation 2

Considering

The inherent risks of a global identification system, identifier.

We recommend

A mechanism to control the controller of such a system.

Action

Undertake risk analysis, establish requirements and ways to implement (e.g. audit processes).

Partners

Technology Assessment (TA).

Key words : Risk, global identification system, control, audit.

Recommendation 3

Considering

The fact that access to information and content will increasingly become subject to Digital Rights Management (DRM) systems, that such systems increasingly require identification of users and providers of such information and content, but are regulated primarily from an Intellectual Property (IP) perspective.

We recommend

- The potential negative effects (on privacy and the potential abuse of such systems to discriminate providers and users) should be reasonably prevented by regulation ;
- Balancing the interests and potential risks between the groups involved (authors, performers, providers, distributors, users) ;
- «Technical barriers» such as DRM should not endanger, limit personal use and/or the use within (public) education, science, research.

Actions

- Influence ongoing discussion on revision of copyright law regulating DRM systems;
- Study analyzing the long term effects of DRM (e.g., privacy, discrimination, protections against malware) and feed the results to the decision makers.

Partners

- Members of parliament, experts;
- Technology Assessment (TA).

Key words: DRM, access, regulation, discrimination, malware.

6.4 Workgroup 4: Study Cases, Implementation

6.4.1 Observations, key issues, recommendations

Considering

- Identity management must be driven as a strategic approach (not bottom up);
- Identity management requires *high level commitment* (politics, sponsors, support).

We recommend

- A *generic framework*, as simple and transparent as possible;
- Using existing systems, infrastructures:
 - Open standards,
 - Data protection by technology,
 - Federated identity approach,
 - Existing and systems to come (i.e. «carte de santé»);
- Interoperability with systems already used in other countries;
- Tasks which cannot be delegated by the Swiss governmental authorities:
 - To define the identifier,
 - To build, run and support the infrastructure needed (i.e. trust directory);
- Evolutionary strategic approach.

6.4.2 Action : communication

Topics	Action	Actors, Partners	Time frame	Indicator
Press communiqué	SATW ICT Commission launches press communiqué • Requirements • Leadership • Sponsors • Partners	Workshop committee	2006-11-10	Publication in leading newspapers
Information	Establish • white paper • position papers	SATW ICT Commission volunteers of the workshop	As soon as possible	Paper dispatched
Contact multipliers (marketing of press comm., white paper)	• ePower initiative • ICT-Switzerland • eCH, eVanti • economie suisse • Gewerbeverband SGV • Datenschutz CH • PRIME • SI	Presidents, board members, partners of the workshop (Marit Hansen, ...)	ongoing	Feedback
Dissemination	Press communiqué & papers dispatched, published (i.e. newsletters)	multipliers	Meetings (board, expert, panels)	Feedback
(continued)	Press Communiqué	Gloria Hollenstein	tbd	
(continued)	Prosecution of topic in cooperation with the Federal Cancellery	Forum ICT 21	Spring 2007	Booklet published
(continued)	Letter by Prof. Dr. Reinhard Posch to the members of parliament	Follow-up action to ICT Switzerland event (Parlamentarier-Besuch in Österreich)	Papers available	Feedback
(continued)	Presentation and background information on specific events	Event organizers, presentators	ongoing	Presentations published
Embracing of standards	Membership of e-gouvernement bodies (i.e. ISB) with Liberty Alliance; take benefit from best practices	Dr. Hellmuth Broda	ongoing	Membership acquired

Multiplicators

- ePower initiative;
- ICTswitzerland;
- eCH;
- eVanti;
- Data protection, PRIME;
- Associations (economie suisse, Schweizerischer Gewerbeverband SGV, ...);
- Press (i.e. www.kleinreport.ch);
- Press communiqué of the workshop by SATW;
- Links of the participating organizations, experts onto this press communiqué;
- Support of the concepts developed in the workshop by the ICT & ICT security industry.

Events

- e-government / e-voting – Events;
- Identity Management – Events.

Target groups

- Politics (National Council, Council of States);
- Cantons;
- Partners, supporters (Federal Departments – Economic Affairs, Finance, ...).

Key words

standards, strategic approach, framework, data protection, interoperability, communication, dissemination, multipliers.

6.5 Workgroup 5: Norms, Standards, Audit, Certification

6.5.1 Observations, Key Issues

Norms and standards must serve as *business enablers*. They must be *transparent to everybody*.

As *major characteristics, aims and goals* were defined:

- Constitute, build and maintain trust and confidence of everyone involved in online interactions;
- Support of business products, services;
- Support business processes.

As a *definition* of norms and standards were considered:

- Norms are considered regulative (if not « regulatory »);
- Standard are considered as market driven.

In practical environments, neither norms nor standards just stand for their own. It is thus crucial that the implementation of online services (in any context whatsoever: business, government, health, education, etc.) are *not only properly designed, implemented and supported, but also*:

- **audited** (triple third party, TTP), and
- **certified** (legitimation, quality assurance)

6.5.2 Recommendations

Norms and standards should be differentiated along the two major criteria:

- Interoperability (i.e. TCP/IP, XML, etc.);
- Building of trust (i.e. FIPS 140, PDCA, ISO 9000, etc.).

Norms and standards should not and will never define or prescribe any business models. They only define a « common understanding » about characteristics and criteria, i.e. on interfaces.

Norms and standards should be recognized as belonging to the most important prerequisites and components in order to constitute, build and maintain trust and confidence.

Norms and standards should never impose arbitrary influences on any market. They must support different models, including challenges and threats, opportunities and risks.

Norms and standards are no « nice to have », but serve as fundamental « need to have ».

6.5.3 Actions

- Digital identities for both private individuals and legal entities, respecting existing norms and standards, should be rapidly implemented in Switzerland.

Actors: parliament, government, administration, in cooperation with industry partners.

- Online applications requiring the identification of the interacting entities (private individuals, legal entities, web services, etc.), should be forcefully developed and rapidly introduced.

Actors: providers of online services in different sectors, i.e. government, business, health, education.

- The many benefits of digital identities in online interactions, adhering to norms and standards, should be propagated transparently and widely.

Actors: service providers of all sectors; associations; educational system; media.

6.5.3 Summary

In order to introduce and use e-ID in Switzerland, there is *no need of developing new norms, standards*. On the contrary, existing norms and standards should be applied (i.e. Liberty Alliance). Available and proven solutions should be implemented rapidly and spread out widely, flanked by communicative and educative efforts.

Key words: norms, standards, interoperability, trust, confidence, audit, certification, risk management.

1 SKIB/CCTF: Der Schweizerischen Koordinationskonferenz ICT und Bildung (SKIB) – La Conférence suisse de coordination TIC et formation (CCTF)

2 LHR: Loi fédérale du 23 juin 2006 sur l'harmonisation des registres des habitants et d'autres registres officiels de personnes (Loi sur l'harmonisation de registres, LHR)
http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/c431_02.html

Part B

Thoughts before the Workshop

Program of the Workshop

Thursday November 2, 2006

16:00	Welcome, opening address (Raymond Morel)
16:15	Introduction (Matthias Finger)
16:45 – 18:00	Workgroups (phase I), based on input, statements, answers received in advance from the participants. Objective : identify, extract and formulate key issues. Short presentation of findings in plenary.
18:15 – 19:30	Short Introduction to ID management & trust (Markus Fischer). Presentations of experts & facilitators on « Identity and Trust in Online Transactions » (Hellmuth Broda : key topics, what to consider ; and Alberto Bondolfi : what does ID Management mean to all of us).
19:45	Supper
21:15	Follow-on and informal discussions in the « North Tower » (http://www.schlossmuenchenwiler.ch/content.asp?code=02)

Friday November 3, 2006

08:30 – 10:00	Presentation of selected ID Management & Trust study cases, clarifying different views & aspects
10:00	break
10:30 – 12:00	Workgroups (phase II), focusing on key topic clusters, integrating synthesis of WG (I), presentations and study cases. Evaluate and formulate recommendations.
12:00 – 12:30	Feedback of workgroups in plenary.
12:30 – 13:45	Luncheon
13:45 – 15:15	Workgroups (phase III), taking recommendations into account, developing and stipulating practical actions, including responsibilities, actors, partners, time frame.
15:15 – 15:45	Consolidation in plenary
15:45 – 16:00	Final discussion and synthesis
16:00	Closing remarks (Raymond Morel)

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Mission & Goal of the Workshop

«When it comes to enabling a truly virtual world that can accommodate the breadth and depth of human endeavor, nothing is more important than identity.

Digital identity is the keystone that will ensure that the Internet infrastructure is strong enough to meet basic expectations for not just service and functionality, but security, privacy, and reliability.

Identity must become persistent through the continuum of any given business process, spanning not just multiple applications, but also multiple organizations.

Only then can identity provide the predicates for corporate governance, security, regulatory compliance, risk and liability management, and other core business functions. »

Considering this, the mission & goal for our workshop was very clear right from the beginning:

Address Politicians, Educators & Media

- establish ID Management & Trust in the information society
- teach basics, handling & practice on every educational level
- keep everybody informed about ID Management & Trust issues

Towards a profound understanding

- learn about the clusters & landscape of ID Management
- interrogate, reflect & combine key issues
- communicate across disciplines, sectors
- derive recommendations
- stipulate actions

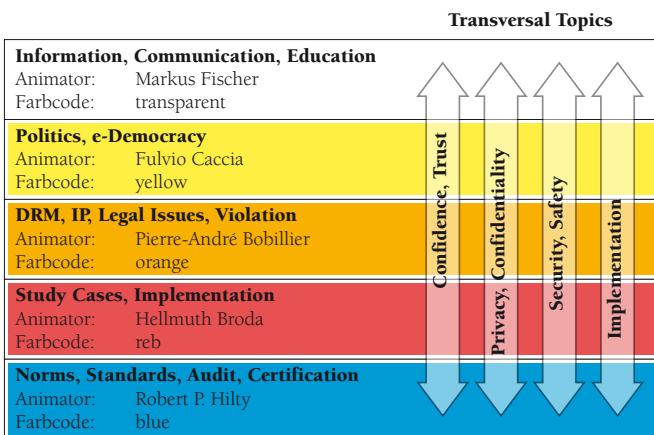
Launch a Forum on ID Management & Trust

- keep the discussion ongoing
- exchange knowledge, know-how and experience
- build excellence and make others achieve the same

Introduction

How to discuss such a complex topic like «digital identity» with various people whose background and knowledge about the topic is unknown to you? How to evoke their interest, provoke their commitment? In this particular case, having dealt with identity management & trust in detail over years, the organizing committee was not quite sure whether and how we could achieve our goal (cf. chapter 2).

In order to make things look easier, we designed a so-called «topical framework», relying heavily on best practice and experience. The illustration below shows, horizontally, the five «topic clusters» which equaled to the five working groups in the workshop. Vertically, you find the four so-called «transversal topics» which are of vital and integral importance for each of the five «horizontal» topic clusters.



As anticipated, these «transversal topics» contribute considerably to the complexity of the overall topic, and, as a result, to the tendency of many contemporaries to «withdraw» from this problem, not intellectually, but emotionally – which in turn hinders us both as individuals and communities to make rapid progress as an information society. The «transversals» discussed in the workshop include:

Confidence, Trust

- psychological (of consumers) and ethical aspects
- policy of building trust in the net
- policy of establishing, maintaining and justifying trust in online trx

Privacy, Confidentiality

- identification, identity federation
- authentication and authorization
- data protection framework
- data insight, data management

Security, Safety

- security (management, technology)
- safety (operations, technology)
- risk management, quality management, contingency, recovery

Implementation

- key criteria & issues
- approved technologies, standards, solutions, services

On the other side, we didn't try to hide the overall complexity. To make things more transparent, we put up a so-called «mind map» (cf. page 34) which was constantly adjusted throughout the proceedings of the workshop, and which served us as a fairly good landscape in this minefield.

Part C

Interactions during the Workshop

The «Big Picture»

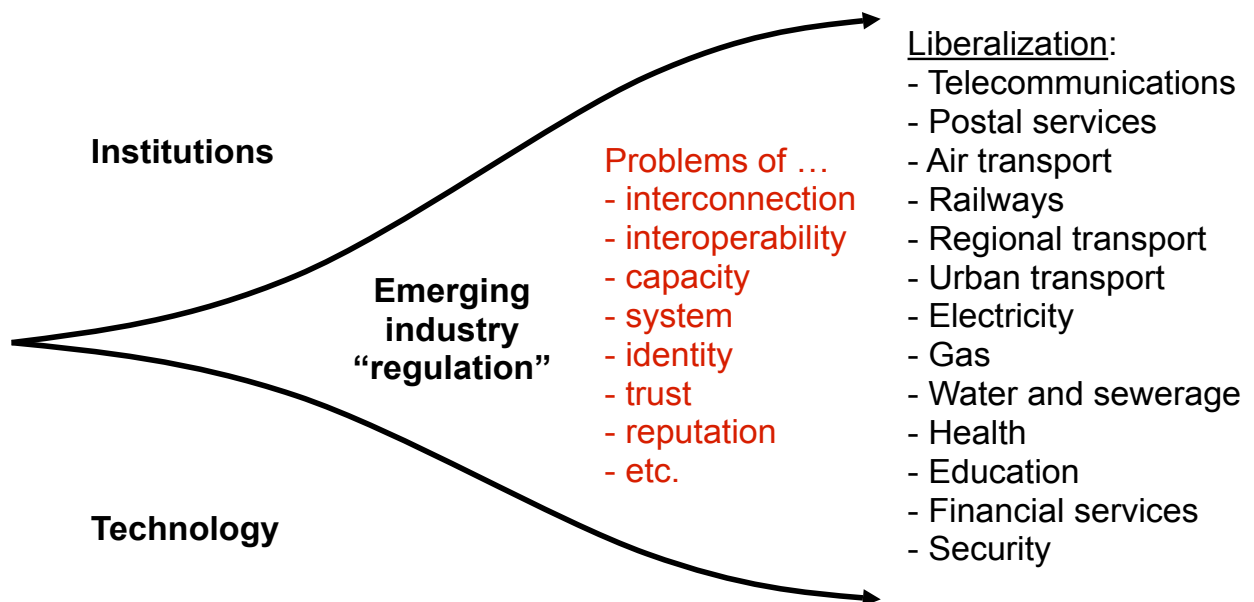
Matthias Finger

In his «big picture» presentation, Prof. Dr. Matthias Finger, EPFL Lausanne/Chair MNI, revealed what are the most relevant obstacles, findings and recommendations to be considered. In the following we quote the «problem» and the «big problem». His full presentation is available at http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=404

The «problem»

- Multiplication of «identity interfaces» ;
- «Privatization» of these identity interfaces ;
- Individuals don't know who they can trust with their information ;
- Private and public organizations abuse the information they have gathered about individuals (and thus abuse the trust) ;
- «Identity information» is being gathered, managed, and made available by third parties ;
- Private and public organizations don't know who they can trust when getting information about individuals ;
- Individuals have a right to have control over the identity and information.

Conceptual framework II



The «big problem»

- The liberalization of formerly integrated and/or government controlled «industries» (e.g., financial transactions, media, security)
 - ... as a result of globalization and technological change
 - ... with the consequence of commercializing the transactions involved
 - Private actors next to public actors,
 - Public actors behave like private actors as a result of competition among actors,
 - Strategic behavior: information (about individuals as a competitive advantage),
 - Governance: no single actor is any longer powerful enough to control the transactions.

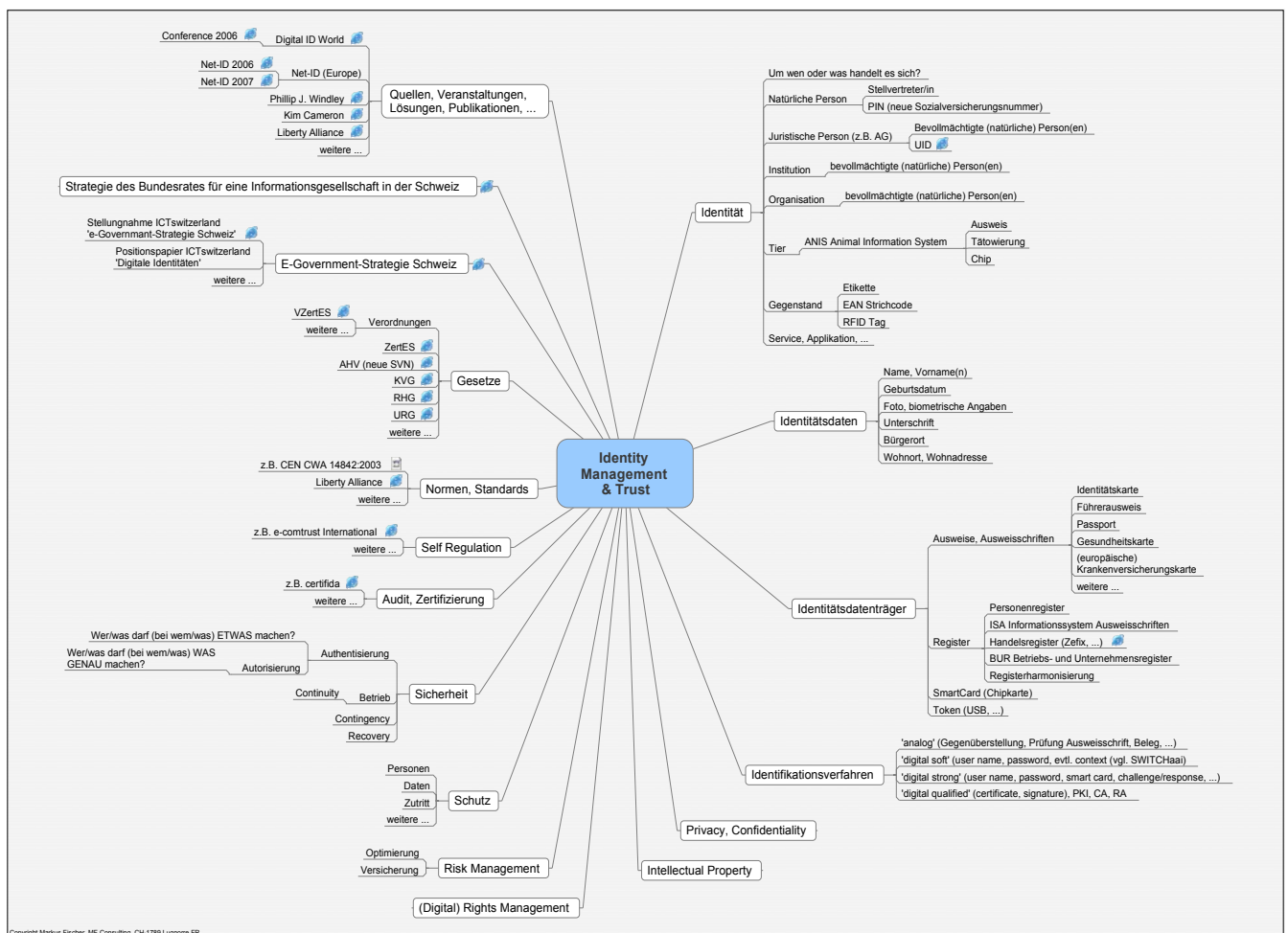
Prof. Finger concluded that «ultimately, the “solution” is always a combination of technology (ICT) and regulation».

Introduction into ID Management & Trust

Markus Fischer

In order to make things as tangible as possible, Markus Fischer⁹ gave a short introduction referring to issues, events and circumstances that are quite common to all of us personally, commercially and socially. At the risk of simplifying things somewhat in this early stage of the workshop, he voted for the fact that every private individual possesses, at the end of the day, only one unique identity. Thus, he derived six key components, attributes and criteria for digital identities:

- Digital identities of private individuals and legal entities as sets of data which describe these identities one to one;
- Issuing, registration, management and administration of these data sets in specific registers of the public authority;
- Making available such data sets (or subsets) on personal, individual data carrying devices (i.e. smart card, USB token, etc.);
- Using such devices in the context of online interactions (i.e. business, government, health, etc.);
- Using dedicated organizations, instruments, procedures, services (i.e. PKI) in order to achieve, ensure secure practical application, processing;
- Using special instruments, measures (i.e. digital signature) in addition for qualified transactions.



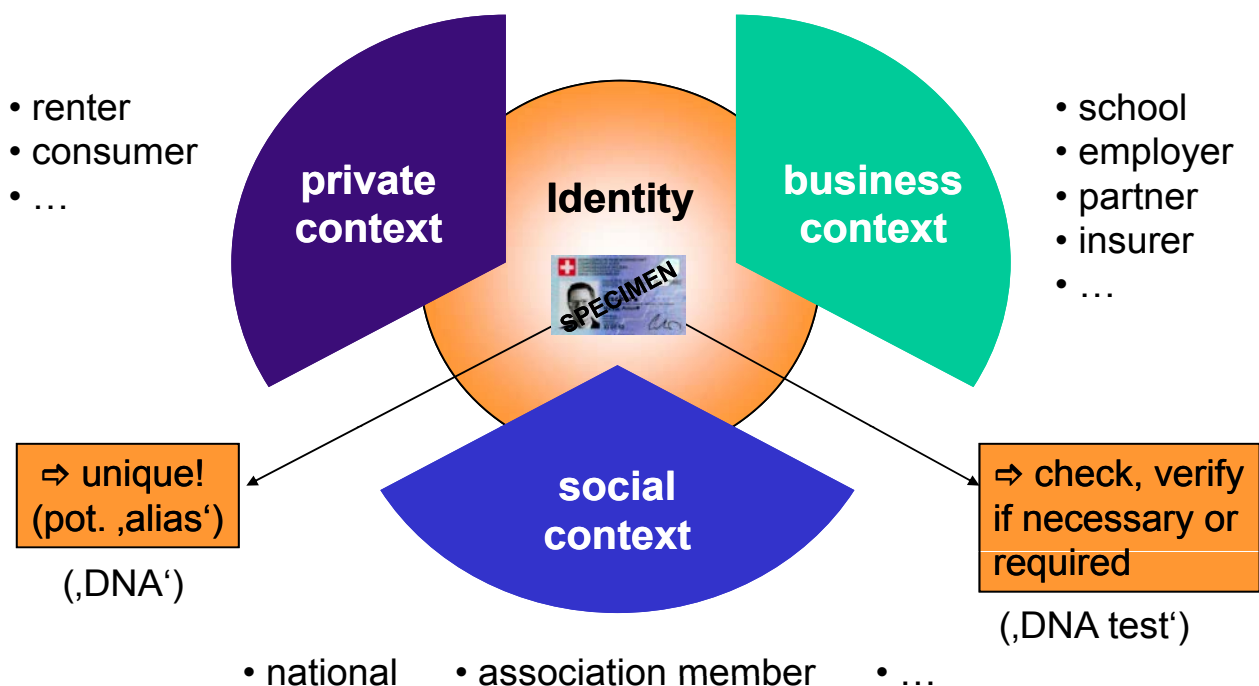
Markus Fischer also gave a short overview regarding the actual situation in Switzerland. We recall: in 2002, the Swiss Federal Council charged the Federal Office of Justice to develop a conceptual framework and a legal design for e-ID until end 2003. This work progressed fine. But then, after the election in 2004, the Swiss Federal Council *stopped the project*, since «the issuing of e-ID cards would be a task for the private sector»... Would the Swiss Federal Council, hence, assume that we, expressed in terms of e-IDs, would be(come) citizens of, let's say, Die Post, Swisscom... or even Microsoft?

Although this was **the** dramatic setback, work has since progressed in detail. But still we have no official decision by the Swiss government and administration if, how, until when and by whom the e-ID matter should be settled. Substantial approaches have therefore urgently to be undertaken.

One participant of the workshop hammered it out: «*Es interessiert niemanden; man will es nicht.*»

The presentation is available at http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=405

Identities and context-specific roles



Identity and Trust in Online Transactions

Hellmuth Broda

From a more industry-driven point of view, Dr. Hellmuth Broda of Sun Microsystems did not miss any opportunity to unmask the whole complexity of identity management we are increasingly faced with, but also showed very clearly how to deal with and overcome the obstacles (The full presentation is available at http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=406). Here we quote his summary, recommendation and conclusion.

Summary

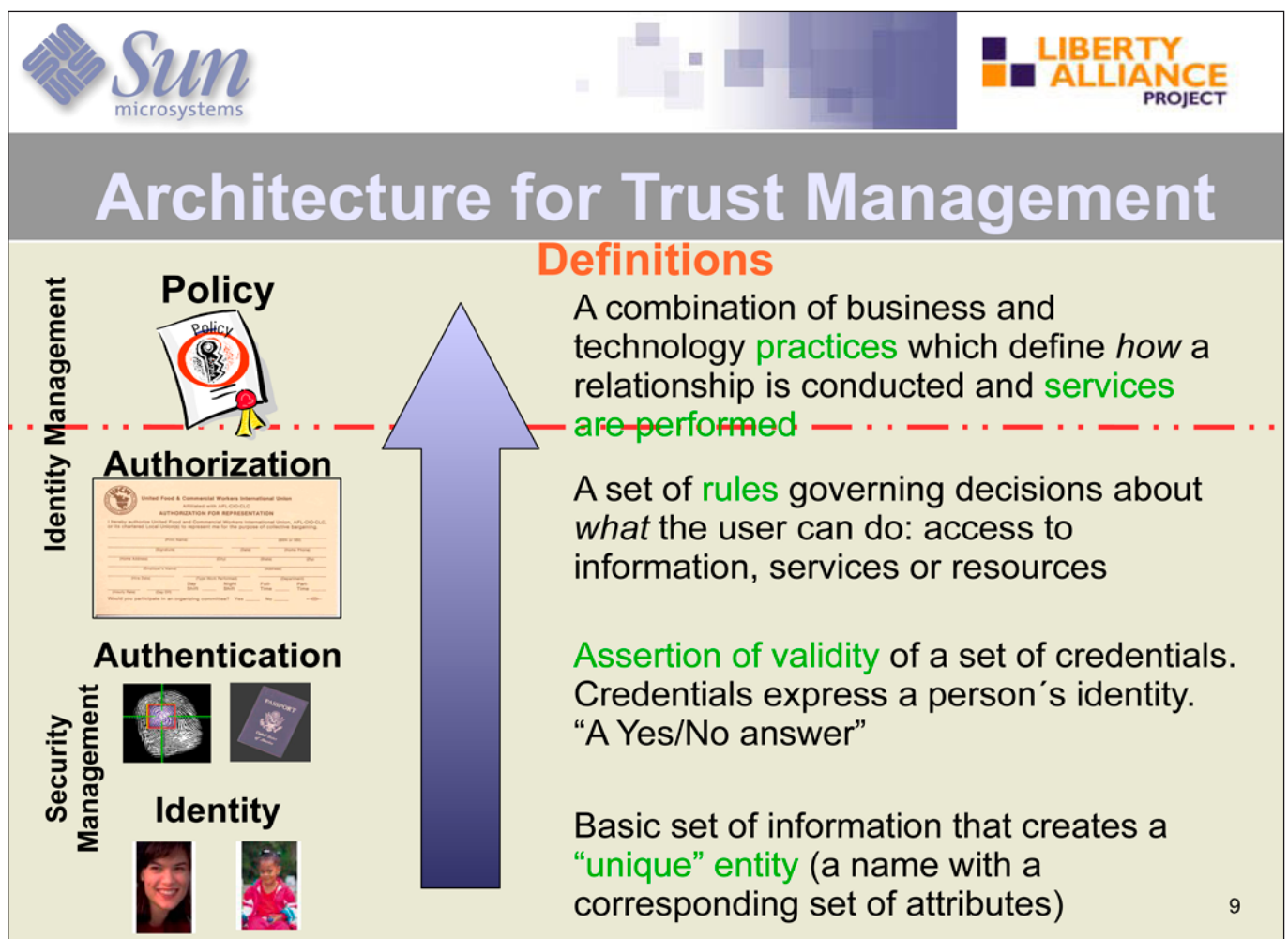
- In most projects, technology was rarely the issue ;
- Legal and business agreements are the hard parts ;
- It is mandatory to use an open standards based approach ;
- Shop for Liberty interoperable products and solutions ;

- Liberty specifications are free and there to be used ;
- Become a member to contribute to the Liberty work.

Recommendation and conclusion

- National and international interoperability with trust and privacy is key ;
- Build on existing standards ;
- Embrace Federated Identity for role based access and to protect customer's information ;
- Federated Identity scales much better than hierarchical approaches and truly enhances business agility ;
- Join the Alliance at <http://www.projectliberty.org>

Identity Federation has thus to be considered as a *new paradigm*. Especially in e-government projects, this should seriously be taken in consideration versus traditional « silo », hierarchical solutions.



What ID Management means to all of us

Alberto Bondolfi

The perspective of ethics, very impressively presented and discussed by Prof. Dr. Alberto Bondolfi of the University of Lausanne, opened an additional scope of aspects on identity and organization in online transactions that most of our contemporaries may not « know consciously », but rather « feel as being more or less comfortable » in this particular area.



The full set of his slides is published at http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=407. Nevertheless we like to quote an extract of his statements:

« Es gilt, ... Ethik als eine notwendige Dimension jeglicher gesellschaftlichen Strategie, als Ort wo man über Werte und Normen rational nachgedacht wird, zu verstehen. Darüber hinaus gilt es auch, Ethik nicht als Ersatz für fehlende Politik oder fehlendes Recht zu etablieren. Manchmal wird der Ruf zur "Ethik" zur feinen Form politischer Faulheit, weil man Konflikte nicht regulieren will. Somit erweist man der Ethik keinen guten Dienst. Es besteht sogar die Gefahr, Ethik als totalitäre Instanz der sozialen Kontrolle zu missbrauchen.

Welches sind die ethisch heiklen Punkte? Aus der Perspektive des Anbieters: der Anbieter, als komplexer Akteur (Multinationalität der Anbieter, Pluralität der Angebote) meint in der Regel, klar und transparent zu sein. Diese Einschätzung wird in der Regel von den Konsument/innen nicht geteilt. Letztere stehen in einer ambivalenten Situation:

- *Einerseits meinen sie, "Herr" über die Maschinen und über die Angebote zu sein;*
- *Andererseits sind sie von einem "systematischen Verdacht" geitet, indem sie meinen, vom Anbieter regelmässig und umfassend kontrolliert zu sein. »*

This paradoxical – or at least ambivalent, if not ambiguous – situation must be overcome by public and transparent instruments. Law and regulation is the normal instrument also in this area. But these instruments should develop towards an equilibrium between law, regulation and self regulation.

In the discussion it was mentioned that it should nevertheless be recognized that with regard to information, literacy, competence and attitude, every individual is also responsible for his or her own (i.e. privacy), as well as for others (in terms of altruism) in a given community, society.

The Trust-Confidence Model

Heinz Gutscher

At the opening session of the second day, Prof. Dr. Heinz Gutscher of University of Zurich made a very bright distinction between trust and confidence, revealing not only the types and criteria but also the very subtle characteristics, mechanism and modes of his TCC (Trust-Confidence-Cooperation) Model, of which we quote the following:

In addition to the distinction of two basic types of trust we propose another distinction in all domains where we want or must rely

- on something or
- on somebody:

The distinction between **confidence** and **trust**.

Types of Trust

Many authors distinguish between two basic types of trust:

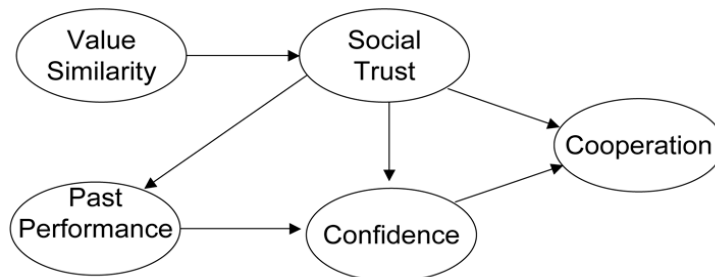
- Trust within groups (bonding);
 - Interpersonal trust (trust close at hand, based on repeated interaction, state),
 - Social trust (trust at a distance, based on limited information, state),
- Trust across groups (bridging);
 - General trust (trust among strangers, trait).

Social Trust and Confidence

- **Social trust** is defined as the willingness, in the expectation of beneficial outcomes, to make oneself vulnerable to another based on a judgement of similarity of intentions or values.
- **Confidence** is defined as the belief, based on experience or evidence (past performance), that certain future events will occur as expected.
- Social trust and confidence are separate, but interacting, paths to cooperation.

You may download his presentation at http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=408

TCC-Model Trust-Confidence-Cooperation-Model



Siegrist, Earle & Gutscher, 2003

e-ID in Austria

Heinz Posch

Being a Swiss, compared to an Austrian, is not always easy, especially when it comes to rankings, no matter if it is in skiing or in e-government. This is in particular true for the marvelous efforts, conceptual work, solutions – and thus for the superior ranking achieved – of our dear east neighbours.

In his splendid contribution, Prof. Dr. Heinz Posch felt never short of an explanation about how and why he and his colleagues would go straight ahead in e-government, including settlement of the e-ID matter. Congratulations! We have nothing but to blame ourselves for not having done and achieved the same here in Switzerland, even more considering the fact that at the end of the Nineties we were admittedly at the forefront of information society, e-government stuff in Europe.

But there we are. So why not simply «copy-paste» and rapidly implement such proven strategies, concepts, solutions? We hope that people in charge get what they deserve anyway...

The full presentation is available at http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=409 in the web. Please re-read his conclusions! We allow ourselves to point out

some additional key findings of the discussion:

- **Strategy** is key! We would like to add: **tactics** and clever **networking** are key as well!
- E-government obviously requires strong **motivation** (in Austria: 2001);
- Then, it requires thorough and heavy **marketing** (in Austria: 2003);
- As solutions are ready, they require **integration** and **consolidation** (in Austria: 2005).

Special reference was made to the fact that evolution and innovation (change!) in government and administration seems to be a major problem for everyone involved. Why put yourself at risk? Therefore, a *strategic top down approach* is as badly needed as a *modular and transparent proceeding*, including *governance*. And: *why not just flip the coin from its «problem» side to the «enabling» face?*

«e-ID in Austria» also serves as a perfect example for successful cooperation between the public and the private sector (PPP, public private partnerships). Other success factors include: technology-independent solutions, multi purpose devices, multiple country/organization capable solutions, etc.

Identity Management und Trust SATE-Workshop 2./3.11.2006

Prof. Dr. Reinhard Posch,
CIO des Bundes, Österreich
Wissenschaftlicher Gesamtleiter A-SIT

Identity Management ist ein zentraler Aspekt jeder automatischen Verwaltung. Verwaltung auf allen Ebenen, aber auch die Industrie hat sich des Themas in besonderer Weise angenommen. Dabei werden die unterschiedlichsten Ansätze verfolgt.

1. In punkto Sicherheit:

Hier reichen die Ansätze von Benutzererkennung und Passwort bis hin zur Chipkarte.

2. In punkto Einsatz:

Hier wird elektronische Identität in Form der elektronischen Pässe, also in passiver Weise, aber auch als aktives Element der Authentifikation genutzt.

3. In punkto Technologie:

Vom proprietären System bis zum standardorientierten Ansatz sind derzeit verschiedenste Lösungen anzutreffen. Dennoch ist das Thema wesentlich zu komplex, als dass es durch den Normalbenutzer verstanden oder durchschaut werden könnte. Der Benutzer sieht nicht ein, warum er komplexe Technologien einsetzen sollte. Er versteht nicht, warum diese Technologie überhaupt existiert, und dadurch die Sicherheit erhöht.

T-Online Netzausweis – Identitätsmanagement

Robert Zehder

How ID management practically can work – and how it works quite fine in commercial online services environments – was impressively presented by Robert Zehder of Deutsche Telecom AG, T-Com. The prerequisites were, in a nutshell, to make this complex service as simple, helpful and resembling to what is already known to people as possible, thus enhancing both usability and usage.

In order to achieve these goals, it was mandatory to tie down potential barriers, reduce the number of steps (i.e. single sign on for all services), make procedures uniform and consistent, and enlarge the service envelope by additional partners, services, contexts. In addition,

federation with other logins substantially helped to increase trust by well-known brand names, transparent tests, standards.

No surprise that T-Online makes outstanding progress! They cooperate with proven partners, rely on leading solution providers – and on standards. In 2004, they joined the Liberty Alliance, and in 2006 they won the LIBBY awards.

We would like to thank Mr. Zehder sincerely for his most valuable contribution. It is at your disposal at http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=410

Fazit. Zusammenfassung.



Netzausweis – ein innovatives IDM-Lösungspaket:

- Bedeutende Vorteile des Identitätsmanagements für unsere Partner und Kunden.
- Bereits im Einsatz – nicht nur ein Konzept oder Prototyp.
- Gestützt durch die Erfahrung in der Partnerintegration.



Herausragende Leistungen im digitalen Identity Management:

- “Netzausweis” wurde ausgezeichnet mit dem “Identity Deployment of the Year 2006”-Award.*

(* siehe auch: www.projectliberty.org)



Liberty Alliance – ein in der Praxis einsetzbarer Standard:

- Im praktischen Einsatz zum Identitätsmanagement in verteilten Umgebungen mit Partnern.

... T ... Com

T-Online Netzausweis
Robert Zehder
3. November 2006, Seite 17



Part D

Documentation and Referencies

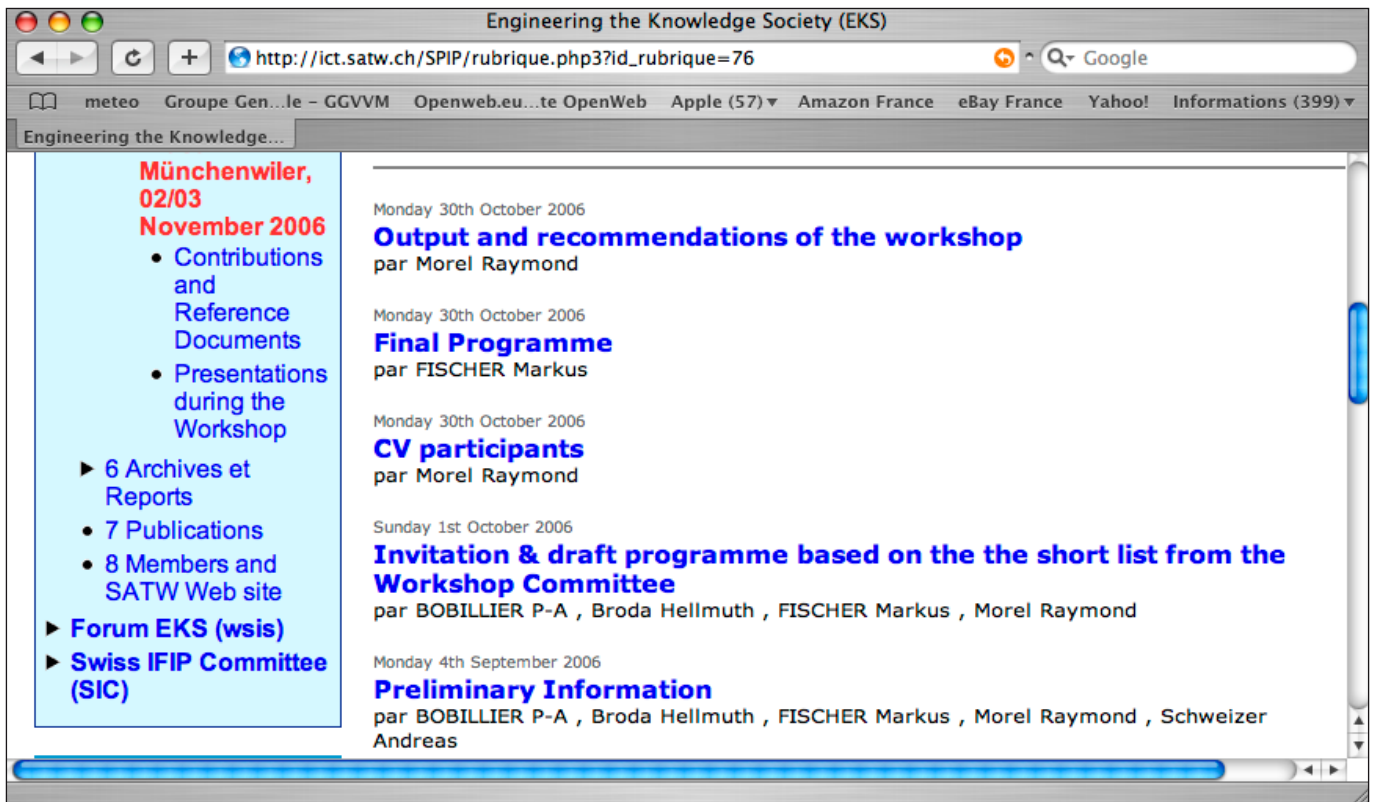
Literature, Information & Support

SATW ICT Commission Web Site

Presentation of the Workshop

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php?id_rubrique=76

Contributions, documents



Literature, articles

Kontrolle über meine Identität

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=413

par Raymond Morel

contribution & questions

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=403

par Raymond Morel

Die Referenzgrundlagen e-Society des Kantons Genf

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=402

par Giorgio Pauletto, Jean-Marie Leclerc, Patrick Genoud

The e-Society Repository

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=401

par Giorgio Pauletto, Jean-Marie Leclerc, Patrick Genoud

The e-Society Repository: Transforming e-Government Strategy into Action

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=400

par Giorgio Pauletto, Jean-Marie Leclerc, Patrick Genoud

Identité numérique & SSO: enjeu majeur de société

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=399

par Théo Bondolfi

Sans titre

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=398

par Robert Zehder

About spam

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=397

par Pierre-André Bobillier

Trust Directory oder Die virtuelle Zeichnungsberechtigung

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par Marc Zweiacker

Anforderungen an die Versichertenkarte nach KVG 42a

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=396

Digitale Ausweise, Bürgerkarten und Selbstbestimmung

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=394

par Marit Hansen

Report on the International High Level Research Seminar on « TRUST IN THE NET »

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=393

Position Swisscom Solutions

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par Markus Fischer

Identity Managment und Trust

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=391

par Reinhard Posch

Ein Schritt vor, zwei zurück

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par Wolf Ludwig

Die Eliten sollten Vertrauen in der Gesellschaft besonders ernst nehmen

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=389

E-Konsument

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par Franziska Troesch-Schnyder

The Laws of Identity

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par Kim Cameron

The Laws of Identity

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=386

par Kim Cameron

Identitätsmanagement – Begriffsbildung und grundlegende Konzepte

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par Hannes Lubich

Identification management in eHealth

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par Ramin Tavakolian

Digitale Identitäten – Überblick

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par Marit Hansen

Identity in a Networked World

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=382

par Marit Hansen

Ubiquitous Network Society Vision

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=381

par GBDe Secretariat

Securing Electronic Transactions

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=380

par GBDe Secretariat

Next Generation Network

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=379

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International Micropayment

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e-Government

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Cyber Security Overview on Challenges and Recommendations for Secure Cyber Society

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=376

par GBDe Secretariat

Hackers Clone E-Passports

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=375

par Markus Fischer

E-Government im Bereich Sozialversicherung

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=374

par Hans-Jörg Scheitlin

E-Government Erfolgsfaktoren – Digital Identity Management/Unternehmens-Identifikationsnummer

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=373

par Markus Fischer

Domaine public

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=372

par Wolf Ludwig

Reif für die Praxis

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=370

par Tim Cole

Informationgesellschaft Schweiz-Tunesien. Einmal hin und zurück

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par Wolf Ludwig

Citizen E im virtuellen Staat

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par Reinhard Posch

Microsoft gibt Sender ID zur Nutzung frei

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=368

par Julius Stiebert

Management of Identities in Networked Environments

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=367

par Markus Fischer

Digitale Signatur: Gesetze allein genügen nicht

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=366

par Markus Fischer

Leitfaden, «Rechtskonformes E-Government»: Digital Identity Management

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=365

par Markus Fischer

Identity Management & Trust

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=364

par Markus Fischer

Identitäts- und Zugriffs-Management

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=363

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Behörden im Netz

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=362

par Reinhard Posch

Identity und Trust Management

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=361

par Hellmuth Broda

Other referencies

Position Paper on the Swiss e-Government Strategy

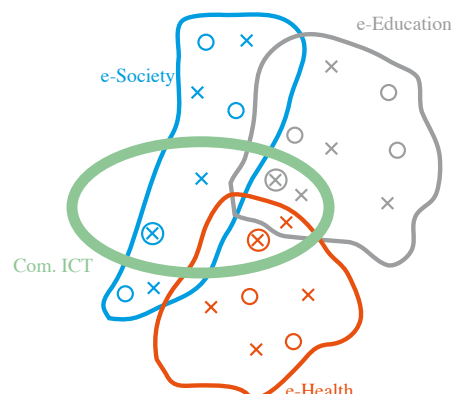
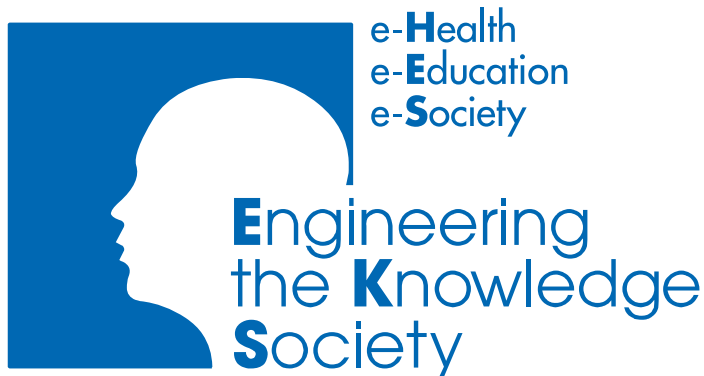
<http://www.ictswitzerland.ch/de/aktuell/medienmitteilungen/2006-11-14%20E-Government%20Strategie%20Schweiz%20Stellungnahme%20ICTswitzerland%20v1.0.pdf>

Digitale Identitäten

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Rapport annuel 2006 de la Commission ICT et de ses groupes de travail

1. Après le Sommet mondial de la Société de l'information de décembre 2003 (WSIS) et de novembre 2005

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=35

Après le Sommet mondial de la Société de l'information de décembre 2003 (WSIS) et de novembre 2005

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=35

Après ces deux manifestations phares, leurs plans d'actions et leurs déclarations associées, WSIS 2003 & 2005 => **Déclarations conjointes (summaries)**

<http://www.itu.int/itu-wsis/2005/>

WCCE 2005 => **Déclaration de Stellenboesch**

<http://www.ifip.org/home/TheStellenboschDeclaration.pdf>

WITFOR 2005 => **Déclaration de Gaborone**

<http://www.ifip.org/home/TheGaboroneDeclaration.pdf>

la Commission ICT a poursuivi son action sur ce domaine, mais avec un regard sur l'intérieur du pays (cf. travaux du groupe de travail e-Society).

Toujours sur ce créneau, il convient de noter l'évolution des activités du FSN (Fonds de Solidarité Numérique) et son Agence localisée à Lyon et dont fait partie activement l'IFIP. Cette présence a permis de renforcer le networking pour la Suisse.

<http://www.dsf-fsn.org>

<http://www.dsa-asn.org/>

http://www.ifip.org/newsletters/News2006/News_Sept_2006.pdf

Rappelons que, sur le site de la Commission ICT, l'internaute trouve une collection de plus de 300 « **cartoons** » de l'illustrateur-philosophe Pécub sur les

thématiques correspondantes au WSIS et aux différents workshops organisés depuis 2002. Ces dessins humoristiques sont libres de droits pour autant que la mention « Forum EKS » ou « COM ICT – SATW » soit précisée afin de rappeler l'origine de ces travaux.

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=16

<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/galleries/galerie%20Munchenwiler/>

<http://www.ict-21.ch/spip.php?rubrique3>

2. Groupe de travail eHealth

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=4

La SATW, via la COM ICT et son groupe de travail eHealth, a contribué à la définition d'une stratégie eHealth sur le plan national en réunissant des experts des milieux académiques et industriels ou appartenant au Parlement ou à des administrations fédérales ou cantonales. Des travaux de réflexion menés dans une perspective multidisciplinaire avec des ingénieurs, des médecins, des économistes et des juristes, ainsi qu'avec des politiciens, ont permis par une approche globale de cerner des aspects essentiels liés à l'intégration des ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) dans le système de santé suisse. L'idée est de recourir à la télématique de la santé ou eHealth, notamment en mettant en œuvre des moyens modernes, tels qu'Internet, pour disposer en temps réel, 24h sur 24, et depuis n'importe où, des données numérisées concernant les patients. Pour que ce soit accepté par les patients il faut que l'accès à ces données par les prestataires de soins soit contrôlé par eux de manière sûre et que les différents systèmes informatiques soient interopérables.

La 1^{re} **Conférence nationale stratégie eHealth** a été organisée à Worblaufen le 18 mai 2006 avec le soutien de l'Académie suisse des sciences techniques, de l'Office

fédéral de la communication et de Swisscom IT Services. L'Office fédéral de la santé publique a accepté de donner son patronage http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=78

Cette conférence, qui a réuni une centaine de participants, a été un succès. Les réactions positives qui ont été reçues suite à cette conférence et au rapport final <http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/wor200605.pdf> qui a paru peu après et qui comprenait dix recommandations (voir ict.satw.ch), ont incité la SATW à poursuivre ses travaux et à organiser les 18 et 19 octobre 2006 un Workshop http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=77 dont le but était de proposer un plan d'actions eHealth allant jusqu'en 2010. Les réflexions qui ont été faites et les discussions qui ont été menées ont conduit à formuler 40 actions découlant des dix recommandations préalablement énoncées. Le rapport correspondant paru en décembre 2006 peut être téléchargé à l'adresse <http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200610.pdf>. Il est à relever que toutes ces propositions sont articulées autour d'un axiome d'importance primordiale, à savoir « **Le patient i.e l'individu doit être au centre de la démarche eHealth** ». La SATW exige que ce principe soit respecté dans la stratégie nationale eHealth.

Avec les dix recommandations faites et avec le plan d'actions proposé, la SATW espère avoir apporté une contribution constructive à la préparation et à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie eHealth de la Confédération. Il faut noter que le Conseil fédéral a déclaré qu'eHealth était l'un des deux axes prioritaires de la stratégie pour la société de l'information en Suisse, qu'il a adoptée le 18 janvier 2006.

Des informations détaillées se trouvent dans les rapports cités ci-dessus.

En 2007, la SATW collaborera avec l'initiative parlement-économie « ePower pour la Suisse » et organisera un deuxième Workshop en automne. Par ailleurs des préparatifs seront faits pour mettre sur pied la 2^{ème} Conférence nationale stratégie eHealth qui est planifiée pour le printemps 2008.

3. Groupe de travail e-Education

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=5

Après son travail sur la **certification des formateurs** (<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200305.pdf>) et sur les **référentiels de compétences** (<http://ict.satw.ch/>

[SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200409.pdf](http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200409.pdf)), le groupe de travail e-Education de la commission ICT de la SATW propose une série de workshops sur le thème de l'**intégration des MITIC dans l'éducation**.

En 2005, il a porté sur l'**accompagnement d'activités et de projets pédagogiques** (<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200511.pdf>).

En 2006, en se focalisant sur la **formation tout au long de la vie, Lifelong Learning, LLL** (<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200609.pdf>), il s'est inscrit dans la réflexion européenne matérialisée par le programme Jean Monnet.

- *Quelles sont les conséquences sur l'école obligatoire, le secondaire II et la formation professionnelle si l'on vise une formation tout au long de la vie ?*
- *Comment favoriser le développement d'une société apprenante ?*

Le séminaire organisé à Villars-les-Moines / Muenchenwiler, les 7 et 8 septembre 2006 a réuni 40 personnes, dont 5 experts internationaux.

Deux conférenciers: M. Michael Kendall et Mme Dominique Rychen ont situé LLL dans les perspectives européennes et montré la richesse des réflexions helvétiques sur le plan international, notamment dans les travaux du DeSeCo http://www.oecd.org/document/17/0,2340,en_2649_34515_2669073_1_1_1_1,00.html

Le séminaire a également démontré l'efficacité de l'intégration des ICT dans la préparation, la réalisation et les publications des travaux effectués. L'ensemble des documents préparatoires, des comptes-rendus de travaux de groupes, des diverses contributions étaient **immédiatement disponibles** en version numérique et accessibles sur serveur http://www.f3miticbjn.ch/spip/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=169

Les observations ont entraîné la production de précieuses recommandations, destinées aux autorités politiques, scolaires, syndicales et professionnelles.

Les actes du séminaire sont sous presse, en décembre 2006 <http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200609.pdf>.

Ceux du séminaire 2005 ont paru en début 2005 <http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200511.pdf>. L'ensemble des travaux de la commission sont disponibles sur site.

Publications:

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=70

Autres documents :

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=5

Nos objectifs pour 2007

- Présenter aux responsables des HEP les travaux sur les compétences clés produits par le DeSeCo
- Organiser en automne un séminaire sur la formation initiale des enseignants de tous les niveaux
- Selon l'avenir de la proposition de révision de la maturité MAV, une réflexion sur le contenu des enseignements de l'informatique au secondaire II est envisagée.
- Une rencontre avec une délégation de la KB est prévue en début 2007
- La diffusion et la promotion des travaux du séminaire 2006

4. Groupe de travail e-Society

http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=6

Si, après WSIS, il paraissait normal de travailler déjà dès 2004 par rapport à notre pays (workshop de Münchenwiler de novembre 04) avec comme thème la révision de la stratégie de 1998 du Conseil fédéral pour la Suisse dans la société de l'information, **en 2006** c'est les conséquences de cette révision annoncée le 18 janvier <http://www.infosociety.ch/site/default.asp> qui ont été au centre des préoccupations de bien des acteurs en Suisse avec les deux priorités :

- E-Gouvernement
- E-Health

Comme avant toute chose il est bon de disposer d'un capital confiance et surtout de ne point fantasmer sur les aspects de sécurité, de protection de la sphère privée et de protection des données, la contribution de la COM ICT à l'aide de son groupe de travail e-Society a placé au cœur du workshop de Münchenwiler de novembre 06 la thématique :

« Identity Management & Trust »

Le séminaire a réuni une **quarantaine de participants**, provenant de toutes les régions helvétiques et représentant des milieux très diversifiés.

Les travaux et les échanges du séminaire ont mis en évidence **l'importance d'explicitier des actions indispensables**.

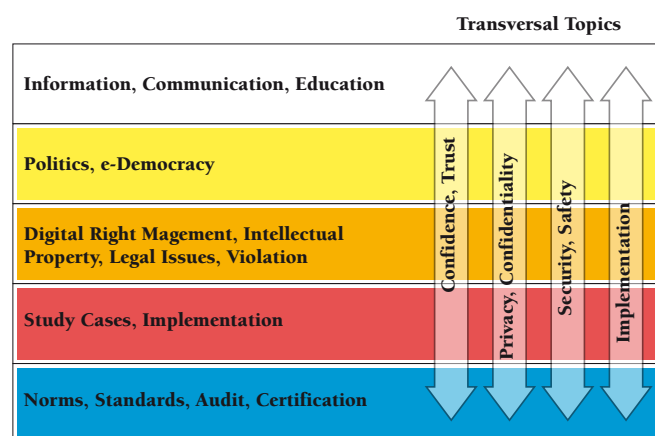
Les **résultats sont particulièrement riches** avec une **liste de recommandations pratiques et de portée touchant réellement toute la société**. Elles sont destinées à des partenaires variés (en fonction des thèmes de chaque recommandation : aux instances de décision fédérales et cantonales, aux institutions de formation et au corps enseignant, mais aussi à des organismes liés à la société civile, etc. (cf. pages 11 et suivantes)

Un projet de communiqué de presse a été élaboré et résume bien l'ambiance et les types de réflexions

SATW: Digitale Identitäten braucht das Land

„Identitätsmanagement und Vertrauen“ war Hauptthema beim diesjährigen ICT-Workshop der Schweizerischen Akademie der Technischen Wissenschaften (SATW) in Münchenwiler. Im Vordergrund der Tagung mit etwa 40 Fachleuten aus der Schweiz, Deutschland und Österreich stand die Schwierigkeit, den Begriff Identität zu definieren und ein gemeinsames Verständnis davon zu entwickeln. Digitale Identitäten sind wesentliche Voraussetzung für den Bankverkehr, bei elektronischen Geschäftsabwicklungen (E-Business), im Gesundheitsbereich (E-Health) oder auch den digitalen Behördengängen (E-Government) wie bei der Wahrnehmung von Bürgerrechten via elektronischen Kanälen (E-Voting).

Abbildung: Struktur des Workshops



Identity Management & Trust

Neben einer Gesamtbetrachtung des Themas erläuterte Heinz Gutscher, Universität Zürich, die subtilen Wechselwirkungen zwischen „Vertrauen“ (Trust) und „automatisierter Zuversicht“ (Confidence). „Social trust“, so der Wissenschaftler, gründe eher auf einem „Bauchwehvertrauen“ und schliesse das „Bewusstsein um Verwundbarkeit“ ein während „Confidence auf positiver

Erfahrung und Zuversicht aufbaut, dass schon nichts schief gehen wird“. Diese Faktoren sind wesentliche Voraussetzungen für eine Vertrauensbildung, wie zum Beispiel die Gewährleistung der Öffentlichkeit gegenüber Betreibern und Technologien.

Reinhard Posch, Projektleiter der Bürgerkarte in Österreich, berichtete über die Voraussetzungen zur Entwicklung und Einführung einer „Citizens Card“ im Nachbarland. Diese sei ab November 2000 bis 04 aus Verbindungen privatwirtschaftlicher Initiativen und der Verwaltung entstanden. Die Bürgerkarte, (die alle wesentlichen Anforderungen an digitale Identitäten erfüllt, kann sowohl in einer Bank-, oder einer beliebigen Sim-Karte untergebracht werden. Die drei Funktionsbereiche der digitalen Karte, so Posch, „können von Unbefugten nicht miteinander verknüpft werden“, daher hätten sich aus Sicht des Datenschutzes keine neuen Probleme ergeben. Da deren Technologie auf Open Source basiere, sei das Signatur-System ausserdem kompatibel mit ähnlichen Karten in anderen Ländern.

Im Rahmen der Diskussion wurde festgestellt, dass die Schweiz vor fünf Jahren ebenfalls an einem vergleichbaren Konzept (eID-Karte) arbeitete, was 2004 jedoch politisch vom Bundesrat gestoppt wurde. Durch diese amtliche Blockade habe die Schweiz im Bereich Identitätsmanagement enorm viel Zeit und Expertise eingebüsst. Die Fachleute waren sich in Münchenwiler einig, „dass die Schweiz in allen relevanten ICT-Bereichen über die nötige Kompetenz verfügt, es aber bei den Umsetzungen an Entschlossenheit und Führung in Politik und Wirtschaft fehlt“. Raymond Morel, Leiter der ICT-Kommission der SATW, forderte die Verantwortlichen auf, „der Informations- und Wissensgesellschaft Schweiz endlich den Stellenwert zu geben, der ihr zusteht, sonst werden wir durch blosses Abwarten abgehängt“.

Les travaux de ce workshop http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=76 ont été articulés autour de quelques exposés, des contributions des participants, des moments d'échanges et d'élaboration de **propositions concrètes** qui vont faire l'objet d'un autre fascicule SATW (avec fichier pdf sur le site de capitalisation de cette manifestation <http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200611.pdf>).

En tenant compte de l'évolution des réflexions (cf. initiative e-Power ci-dessous) et de l'impact des décisions gouvernementales (plusieurs textes ont été ou sont en consultation ces derniers mois touchant au domaine e-Society), et toujours avec une vision prospective et utile

pour notre pays, le prochain workshop **2007** pourrait avoir un titre qui tourne autour de **e-Democracy** et dans le sillage des problématiques évoquées dans le **FORUM ICT 21** qui aura lieu à Gerzensee à fin janvier 2007.

5. Autres activités

La Commission ICT a eu encore d'autres activités qui sont résumées très brièvement ci-après :

- En marge du plan d'action issu de la loi PPP qui arrive à son terme, la série de brochures éditée par la Confédération pour guider les écoles dans l'intégration des MITIC dans l'apprentissage a pris son envol. Une des brochures porte le thème ultrasensible de **l'éthique**. Le **pré-workshop** organisé par la COM ICT à Lucerne en mai 2005 a porté ses fruits et a débouché sur le dossier avec un sommaire dont le contenu est partagé par les dix auteurs. Là encore la synergie déployée par la COM ICT a fait merveille. Ces travaux sont maintenant publiés. <http://www.educaguides.ch/dyn/11136.php> et http://www.schwyz.phz.ch/content_x.php?link=269998532896.htm
- Les **liens et la synergie** entre Kommission Bildung d'ICTswitzerland (ex-AIA: **KB**) et le groupe de travail **e-Education** se renforcent <http://www.ictswitzerland.ch/fr/organisation/kommissionen-aia.asp>
- Le **partage** des activités de la Com ICT avec le WBR et ses commissions
- **L'engagement dans e-Power** (www.ePower-initiative.ch) **de la part de la SATW** http://ict.satw.ch/pdf/SATW_WBR_ICT_%C9CH_050921_d_f.pdf **via sa COM ICT**. http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=73
- La diffusion selon différents canaux de l'information **en Suisse** de et vers les comités SI, SiSR, ICTswitzerland, de sa Commission KB, du SIC (Swiss Committe for IFIP), SKIB (Schweizerischen Koordinationskonferenz ICT und Bildung)
- La diffusion selon différents canaux de l'information **à l'étranger** de et vers l'Assemblée Générale et le Conseil de l'IFIP, le TC3 et le TC9 et lors de manifestations comme WITFOR'2005 et WCCE'2005

6. Travaux en cours

En dehors des activités de routine (WBR, diffusion de l'information, etc.), les principaux travaux de ces prochains mois seront :

- Terminer la préparation, l'organisation, le déroulement et le suivi du **FORUM ICT 21** (<http://www.ict-21.ch/spip.php?article1>)
- La préparation des workshops 2007 des trois groupes de travail
- Le suivi de l'initiative **e-Power**

7. Point de la situation des publications déjà éditées

N° 1 Abstracts EKS Forum, décembre 2003 (WSIS)
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/gen200312.pdf>

N° 2 e-Society, novembre 2004
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200411.pdf>

N° 3 F3-MITIC, mai 2003
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200305.pdf>

N° 4 Competencies Referential(s), septembre 2004
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200409.pdf>

N° 5 F-ONE – Federation Observatories and Networking for Education
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200410.pdf>

N° 6 Ethics, Oktober 2005,
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200510.pdf>

N° 7 Piloting Pedagogical Projects, November 2005,
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200511.pdf>

N° 8 LifeLong Learning, September 2006,
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200609.pdf>

N° 9 eHealth – plan d'actions, Octobre 2006,
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200610.pdf>

N° 10 Identity Managment & Trust, Novembre 2006,
<http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/IMG/pdf/mun200611.pdf>

Hors-série: Proceedings of the 1. National Strategic eHealth Conference, Worblaufen 18th of May 2006,
http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=345

Pour avoir une idée plus globale de ce qui se déroule en termes de collaborations et d'échanges, se référer aussi aux travaux vers et depuis l'IFIP avec ICTswitzerland, the Swiss IFIP Committee à partir des liens suivants :
http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/article.php3?id_article=350
http://ict.satw.ch/SPIP/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=316

Raymond Morel
Président de la COM ICT 20 Janvier 2007

Who we are. SATW is a non-commercial, politically independent umbrella organisation bringing together people, institutions and specialised organisations in Switzerland which are active in the application and promotion of the engineering sciences.

What we want. SATW strives to promote technology for the benefit of society and to improve people's understanding of technology.

What we do. SATW organises events, publishes studies and periodicals, arranges visits, issues statements on current affairs and supports the activities of other organisations.



Early recognition

We promote the conversion of scientific discoveries into commercial applications.

SATW regularly organises public and specialist events. With the initiative «Transferkolleg» it promotes the exchange of knowledge and experience between university researchers and technologists from industry. It supports promising projects by offering modest grants. At its annual workshop it offers expert advice and a framework for open exchange.

We investigate the conditions required for the success of innovation.

With its studies of different countries, SATW provides the impetus for improvement of the conditions for innovation. For example SATW analysed the innovation process in Finland and came up with recommendations for Switzerland based on this system. It presented these recommendations to the public and implemented them with representatives from the sciences, from business and from public authorities.



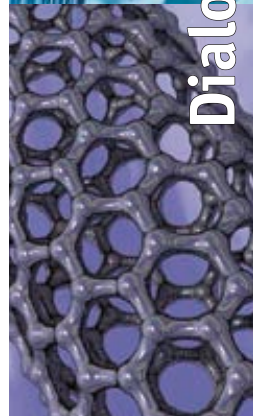
Ethics

We promote understanding of technology.

SATW publishes «Technoscoop», an engineering magazine for young people. Each edition concentrates on a particular theme (e.g. applications of technology in sport). Its mixture of information and entertainment brings engineering themes closer to its young readership. The magazine is published in German, Italian and French and distributed to Swiss schools. Subscription is free of charge.

We network organisations.

SATW and its member organisation, Swiss Engineering STV, declared 2005 a «Year of Technology». Over 60 associations, universities and businesses took part in events based around the dialogue between engineering, science and the public. SATW awards small grants to its member organisations for the realisation of projects and events.



Dialogue

We take a stand on technology issues.

SATW addresses current social issues. For example it organised a conference on a sustainable energy supply. SATW summarised and distributed the expert knowledge presented at the conference in a concise, comprehensible report. SATW also issues regular public statements and position papers on political matters.

We foster dialogue.

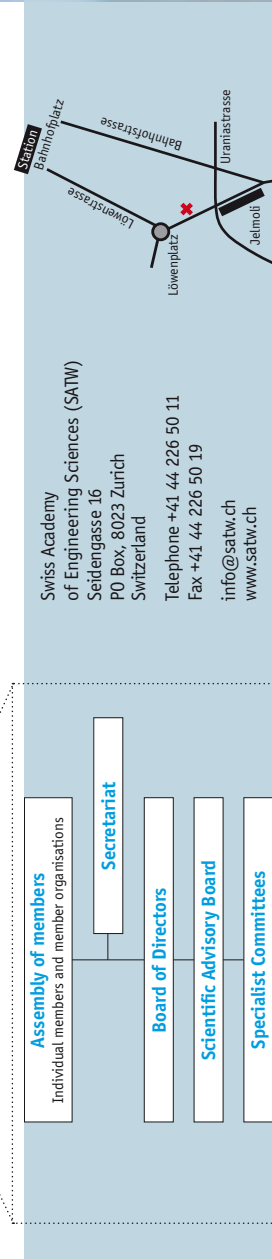
SATW seeks to maintain a dialogue with the public. It fosters the exchange of ideas between the scientific disciplines and between countries. Its network of experts is at the service of the general public.

Contact us at: info@satw.ch





The Swiss Academy of Engineering Sciences (SATW) has around 240 individual members and 60 member organisations. Individual members are eminent figures from the fields of education, research, business and politics. They are appointed for life.



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Bodies

- The Board of Directors plans and manages the Academy's activities and maintains a permanent secretariat in Zurich.
- The Scientific Advisory Board (WBR) advises the Board of Directors in matters of science policy and in the planning of Academy activities.
- The Academy appoints committees in individual areas of expertise. These manage special events, carry out studies and make recommendations.
 - Committee on Applied Biosciences
 - Energy Committee
 - Committee on Ethics and Technology
 - Committee on Information and Communication Technologies
 - Lateral Think Tank
 - Committee on Nanotechnology
 - Committee on Technology and Society

The members of SATW bodies work on a voluntary basis.

Partners

- Together with its sister academies SAHS, SAMS and SCNAT, SATW forms part of a strategic association, the «Swiss Academies of Arts and Sciences» (www.swiss-academies.ch). This association coordinates the academies' activities and maintains contact with the Confederation.
- SATW keeps in close contact with ETH, universities and universities of applied sciences, engineering companies, public authorities and other scientific organisations.
- SATW maintains contacts with foreign engineering academies. It is a member of the International Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences (CAETS) and of the European Council of Applied Sciences, Technologies and Engineering (Euro-CASE).

visita point, Basel

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