

Content Security - the legal background

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www.mimesweeper.com

What is Content Security Risk?

- Risk of confidentiality and privacy breaches
 - Non-disclosure agreements
 - Duty of care under privacy laws
- Risk of defamation and obscenity
 - Vicarious liability for employee actions
- Risk of loss of corporate time & resources
- Risk of breach of intellectual copyright
- Risk of inadvertent contractual liability



Legislation Overview



- Gramm-Leach-Bailey Act (USA)
- HIPAA Act (USA)
- Digital Commerce Act (USA)
- Safe Harbor Agreement (USA)
- Data Protection Directive (EU)
- Cybercrime Treaty (EU)
- European Convention on Human Rights (EU)
- Data Protection Act (UK)
- Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (UK)
- Human Rights Act (UK)

Digital Commerce Law

One Hundred Sixth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday,
the twenty-fourth day of January, two thousand*

An Act

To facilitate the use of electronic records and signatures in interstate or foreign commerce.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act”.

TITLE I—ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND SIGNATURES IN COMMERCE

SEC. 101. GENERAL RULE OF VALIDITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any statute, regulation, or other rule of law (other than this title and title II), with respect to any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce—

(1) a signature, contract, or other record relating to such transaction may not be denied legal effect, validity, or enforceability solely because it is in electronic form; and

(2) a contract relating to such transaction may not be denied legal effect, validity, or enforceability solely because an electronic signature or electronic record was used in its formation.

Financial Services Modernization Act (USA)



Gramm-Leach-Bailey (1999)

Privacy Policies

Gramm-Leach-Bliley (USA 1999)

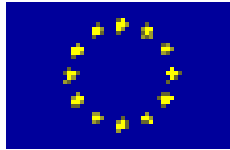
- Financial Services Modernization Act

TITLE V -- PRIVACY

- Requires clear disclosure by all financial institutions of their privacy policy regarding the sharing of non-public personal information with both affiliates and third parties.
- Requires a notice to consumers and an opportunity to "opt-out" of sharing of non-public personal information with nonaffiliated third parties

Similar rules for health information (HIPAA Act)

The EU Data Protection Directive



Data Protection

- EU 95/46/EC
 - Directive on Data Protection
 - Implemented in UK Data Protection Law
 - Similar laws in all EU countries
- Enforceable by Information Commissioners
- <http://europa.eu.int>

The British Information Commissioner



United Kingdom

Mrs Elizabeth FRANCE
Information Commissioner
The Office of the Information Commissioner
Executive Department
Water Lane
Wycliffe House
UK - WILMSLOW - CHESHIRE SK9 5AF
Tel 44/1625/54.57.00



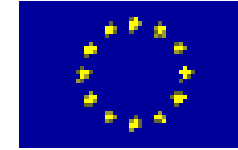
The Information Commissioner enforces and oversees the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

The Commissioner is a UK independent supervisory authority reporting directly to the UK Parliament and has an international role as well as a national one.

<http://www.dataprotection.gov.uk>

8 Principles of Data Protection

- **Fairness – fair play, fair process**
- **Limitation – only as needed**
- **Adequacy – relevant, sufficient**
- **Accuracy – correct, true**
- **Retention – time limited**
- **Respect – for human rights**
- **Security – kept confidential**
- **Protection – not transferred**



EU Cross Border Transfers

- 8th Principle Requires Data Protection in receiving country if outside EU
- Safe Harbor Legislation in USA
- Switzerland and Hungary accepted
- EU accession countries have Data Protection implemented eg in Poland..



**Biuro Generalnego Inspektora
Ochrony Danych Osobowych**
Pl. Powstańców Warszawy 1
00-030 Warszawa

Balancing Laws



Data Protection Act



Freedom of Information Act



Human Rights Act



Computer Misuse Act



CyberCrime Treaty

Who's allowed to monitor electronic communications?



**Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act
2000 (R.I.P.)**

- only the state authorities

+ businesses complying with Data Protection Act
and laws to prevent computer misuse (“***lawful
business practice***”)

Privacy v Lawful Practice?



Who's listening in on whom?

Rules for *Lawful Business Practice* Monitoring



- Board level decision
- Employees must be informed
- Purpose must be for business compliance
- Technical measures must be based on acceptable use policies
- Code of practice published by UK Information Commissioner

ISO 17799 (BS7799:1)

Standard for information security

– you must

- ① have a **security policy document**
- ② allocate **security responsibilities**
- ③ have information security **education & training**
- ④ report security incidents
- ⑤ control **viruses**
- ⑥ have a **business continuity plan**
- ⑦ have **control over proprietary** copying
- ⑧ safeguard **company records**
- ⑨ comply with **Data Protection Laws**
- ⑩ show compliance with security policies

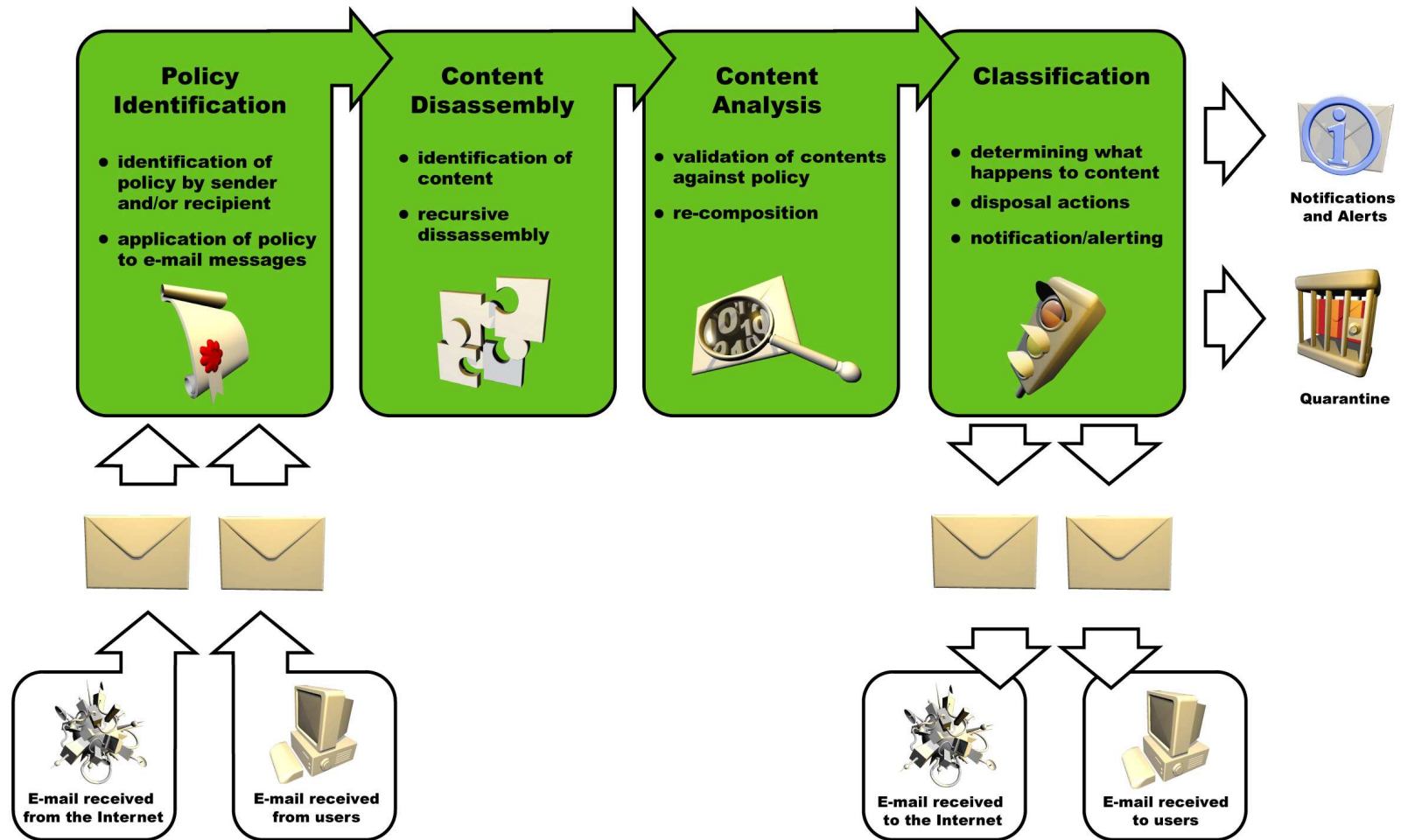


The typical practice in UK

- All major UK organisations monitor employee email & web traffic for acceptable use
- The main reason is the protection of reputation, the second is compliance with law
- Company lawyers and personnel managers make the corporate policy - not the CIO
- 80-90% use MIMESweeper as the preferred technical solution



What does MIMESweeper do?



(Technical presentation later ..)

Thanks for listening!

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Presentation Slides (.ppt) and IDC
White Paper (.pdf) available from
www.cc.com.pl later this week.