Acutalities of Information Security Management and Identity Management: Case of Croatia

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• Starting point:
  – The complexity of the social changes that have affected modern society is primarily reflected in the frequent use of terms such as information, information security, personal information, right to privacy, information society and digital economy.

• Drawing connections between facts and figures in the field of information security in practice:
  – Legislative regulation and practice?
  – Business and public administration?

• Next level:
  – What about protection of privacy and identity management?

*Latin phrase that translates as: "Ignorance of the law harms."
Legal legislative of information security and identity management in Croatia

- The Constitution of Republic of Croatia, Official Gazette of Republic of Croatia, NN 56/90, 135/97, 8/98, 113/00, 124/00, 28/01, 41/01, 55/01, 76/10, 85/10
- Law on Personal Identification Number, Official Gazette of Republic of Croatia, No. 60/08
- Law on Protection of Personal Data, Official Gazette of Republic of Croatia 103/03
- Law on Right to Access Information, Official Gazette no. 172/03
- Law on Information Security, Official Gazette of Republic of Croatia 79/07
Active projects

• The e-Citizen’s project –is realized through three related systems:
  – The system of the Central Government portal (Gov.hr)
  – National Identification and Authentication System (NIAS)
  – The system of personal user mailbox (OCD)

Electronic credentials are issued in the Financial Agency are *epass* (username and password) and *mToken*. 
Research Objectives

• On which groundings the modern model of information security management in today’s information economy in business as well in public administration is based on?
  – Is it based on investments based on technical requirements of security, legislative regulation or standardization (meaning implementation of international standards)

• Bringing the data on investments optimisation model based on exploring the actual situation in Croatia in private business (companies) as well as in public administration

• Bringing the actualities in information security legislative, citizen’s privacy and identity management
Research approach, Methodology

• Hypothesis: Information security is investment or cost?
  – What are the investments in public and private sector in information security?
  – Education in the field of information security?
  – Implementation of international standards – ISO 27001, ISO 27002?
  – ISMS model is established?
  – Security controls/ access control /security policies?
  – Legislation procedures?

• The statistical research was based on the 500 questionnaires - based on sample of 250 companies and 250 units of public administration – local governments as well as state government units.
Major Outcomes/Results

- Positive indicators of the study indicate that investments in information technology increased by 15% compared to the previous 3 years index, which consequently increased the ICT budgets.
- About 60% of the budget goes to the default Operations ICT environment with the rest used for the development and promotion of ICT systems and operations.
- The main problems are noted for their rapid change and the need for continuous investment that is not possible due to lack of capital, slow acceptance of new technologies at the national level and slow computerization of business processes, poor infrastructure, and a reduction in investment, low share of broadband Internet access.
- 48% of the IT budget spent on postal and telecom services in public sector and 25% in private sector according to the data.
- Less than 3% of IT budget is spent on information security management in private and less than 1% in public sector.
Major Outcomes/Results

– Further, in the mobile network the percentage is around 20%, the average connection speed to the Internet is almost on the European bottom, weak incentives for companies that have their own development, the low demand for services as a result of poor awareness of the benefits of ICT solutions, small domestic market and high competition and the low level of investment in the public sector.

– Inefficient is the coordination of IT projects, and shared resources are being made in the various state governments spend the same or similar projects at various private resources.
  • For example central government bodies have about 500 domains and 200 registers which is located about 2000 databases, so that on average each citizen enrolled at least 16 times in various government bodies.
Finishing remarks

– Croatian government’s decision has initiated the project e-Citizens (Official Gazette no. 52/2013) with whom began the process by which from 2014 citizens are communicating with the public sector, via the Internet portal that will consolidate information on the Government and ministries, information about public services and provide secure access to the services provided by the use of electronic identity through one or more acceptable credentials for electronic identification (e.g. user name - password, token, digital certificate, etc.).

– Given the fact that the Croatian accession to the EU, the guidelines of the European Agency for information security and information networks affect the design and implementation of the e-citizens.

– Furthermore, the digitalization of the state administration governing bodies are more exposed to risks related to information security, however, and the expectation (that this research shows) will even more increase the investment in information security.
Instead of conclusion

Who ever leads the way to practice without theory is like a helmsman who boards the ship without a rudder and compass, and never isn’t sure where he sails “

L D. Vinci (1452.-1519.)
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!
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