

PUBLICATIONS



OECD Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems and Networks: Towards a Culture of Security, 2002 publication

- Promotion of a Culture of Security in OECD Countries, 2005 report
www.oecd.org/sti/security-privacy
- OECD Culture of Security Web Site:
www.oecd.org/sti/cultureofsecurity
- Biometric-based Technologies OECD, 2004 report
www.oecd.org/sti/security-privacy

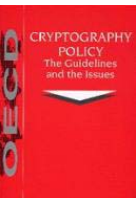


Privacy Online: OECD Guidance on Policy and Practice, 2003 publication



OECD Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data, 1980 publication

- OECD Privacy Policy Statement Generator:
www.oecd.org/sti/privacygenerator



Cryptography Policy:
The Guidelines and the Issues, 1998 publication

OECD – ICCP - WPISP

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is a unique forum where the governments of 30 market democracies work together with business and civil society to address the economic, social, environmental and governance challenges of the globalising world economy, as well as to exploit its opportunities.

The WPISP works under the auspices of the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP). It is supported by the OECD Secretariat within the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry.

The WPISP meets twice a year at OECD headquarters, and regularly organises forum sessions and conferences. Business, civil society, other international organisations and non-member economies collaborate in the development of its work.

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Working Party on Information Security and Privacy

WPISP



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OECD Working Party on Information Security and Privacy – WPISP

SECURITY

Security must become an integral part of the daily routine of individuals, businesses and governments in their use of ICTs and conduct of online activities.

Viruses, botnets, spyware, trojans, rootkits, denial of service attacks, software vulnerabilities, phishing, pharming, etc. threaten user **trust** online.

The 2002 OECD “**Guidelines** for the Security of Information Systems and Networks: Towards a Culture of Security” aim to promote security in the design and use of ICTs. They help each participant to become aware of risks, assume responsibility, and take steps to enhance the security of information systems and networks.

The WPISP assists governments, businesses and civil society in developing a **culture of security** across society and building trust online.

The WPISP surveys national information security policies, organises international workshops to help share best practices – including with non-member economies – and maintains a “**Culture of Security Web Site**” to reach out globally to all stakeholders.

Trust in the online environment often requires that parties to a transaction can validate each other's identities. WPISP helps bridge national frameworks to foster cross-border use of **e-authentication**. In 2006, WPISP will develop guidance on e-authentication and explore **digital identity management**, a topic which raises both security and privacy issues.

THE WPISP

- ⇒ Is an intergovernmental forum that develops policy options by consensus to sustain trust in the global networked society.
- ⇒ Addresses the complementary issues of privacy and security which are at the core of our digital activities.
- ⇒ Is an active network of experts from government, business and civil society.
- ⇒ Serves as a unique platform to:
 - Monitor trends,
 - Share and test experiences,
 - Analyse the impact of technology on information security and privacy, and
 - Provide policy guidance.

The work of the WPISP:

- Serves as a foundation for the development of coordinated national policies.
- Is balanced, pragmatic, and respects cultural, legal and social differences.
- Benefits the broader international community through OECD's co-operation with non-member economies.
- Is well recognised by other international and regional organisations.

PRIVACY

Privacy is a fundamental social value that concerns one and all. Protecting privacy is essential for building trust in e-business, e-government and other online activities.

Paying online, working in an international company, outsourcing data processing, flying abroad: examples of common situations where protection of personal information within or across borders is essential to address individual user concerns.

The OECD “**Guidelines** on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data” represent an international consensus on the handling of personal information in the public and private sectors since 1980.

The 2002 report “Privacy Online: **OECD Guidance** on Policy and Practice”, draws together four years of WPISP work on alternative dispute resolution, privacy-enhancing technologies, online privacy policies, enforcement and redress, etc. in relation to e-commerce.

The WPISP also works on topics related to both privacy and security such as biometrics, RFID, and travel security.

In 2006, the WPISP will develop an instrument for cross-border co-operation between bodies enforcing data protection and privacy.

OECD countries recognise the need for innovative policies to build trust online and develop economic and social well-being