

Digital Sovereignty through Secure Key management

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Sovereignty

Supreme authority in a state

subject to the recognized limitations imposed by international law.

The Oxford Reference

**Digital
Sovereignty
=
Control**

“**Digital sovereignty** refers to the ability to **control** your own digital destiny – the data, hardware, and software that you rely on and create.”

World Economic Forum

Digital Sovereignty & Cloud Adoption

Cloud = somebody else's computer

- User needs control = Digital Sovereignty

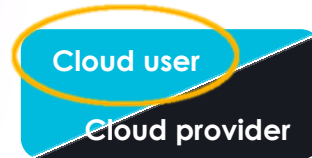
Impacts of Cloud Adoption

- Loss of direct control (outsourcing)
- Multinational law enforcement

Loss of direct control

Users' Responsibilities in the Cloud:

- Security IN the Cloud
- Data Protection and Access Controls



Cloud Shared Responsibility

	Private	IaaS	CaaS	FaaS	SaaS
Operational resilience	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Identity and Access Mgt	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Data	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Application	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Black
Runtime	Blue	Blue	Blue	Black	Black
OS, KB's, Services	Blue	Blue	Black	Black	Black
Virtualisation	Blue	Black	Black	Black	Black
Infrastructure (DC, Networking, Storage, Compute)	Blue	Black	Black	Black	Black

Multinational law enforcement

Apple Threatens to Pull FaceTime and iMessage in the UK Over Proposed Surveillance Law Changes

- the Online Safety Bill requires companies to install technology to scan for child sex exploitation and abuse (CSEA) material and terrorism content in encrypted messaging apps and other services.



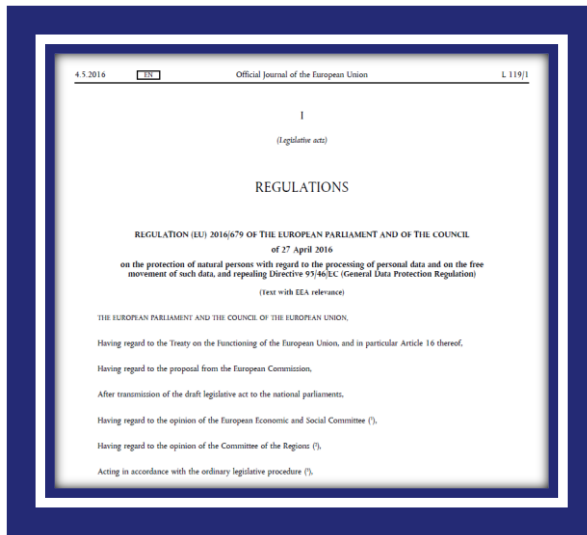
Regulation EU GDPR



Technical Measure



Organisational Measure



Organisations “shall implement appropriate **technical and organisational measures** including **encryption of personal data;**”

GDPR, Article 32

Personal data is protected by the “use of additional information **[Keys], kept separately** and subject to technical and organisational measures”

GDPR, Article 4



GDPR & extraterritorial transfers (“Schrems2”)



Technical Measure



Organisational Measure



“the personal data is processed using strong **encryption**”

“the **keys are reliably managed** (generated, administered, stored, if relevant, linked to the identity of an intended recipient, and revoked)”

“the keys are retained solely **under the control of the data exporter**”

EDPB post-Schrems2 recommendations



Regulation EU GDPR



New Trans-Atlantic Data Privacy Framework largely a copy of "Privacy Shield". *noyb* will challenge the decision.

The fundamental problem with FISA 702 was not addressed by the US, as the US still takes the view that only US persons are worthy of constitutional rights.



NIS2 (Network and Information Security)



Technical Measure



Organisational Measure

BRIEFING
EU Legislation in Progress



The NIS2 Directive

A high common level of cybersecurity in the EU

OVERVIEW

The Network and Information Security (NIS) Directive is the first piece of EU-wide legislation on cybersecurity, and its specific aim was to achieve a high common level of cybersecurity across the Member States. While it increased the Member States' cybersecurity capabilities, its implementation proved difficult, resulting in fragmentation at different levels across the internal market.

To respond to the growing threats posed with digitalisation and the surge in cyber-attacks, the Commission has submitted a proposal to replace the NIS Directive and thereby strengthen the security requirements, address the security of supply chains, streamline reporting obligations, and introduce more stringent supervisory measures and stricter enforcement requirements, including harmonised sanctions across the EU. The proposed expansion of the scope covered by the NIS2, by effectively obliging more entities and sectors to take measures, would assist in increasing the level of cybersecurity in Europe in the longer term.

Within the European Parliament, the file has been assigned to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy. The committee adopted its report on 28 October 2021, as well as a mandate to enter into interinstitutional negotiations.

“essential and important entities shall take appropriate and proportionate **technical and organisational measures**, include at least:

- policies on risk analysis and information system security;
- **supply chain security;**
- the use of **cryptography and encryption**”

NIS2, Article 21



Digital sovereignty and AI –can you prove it?



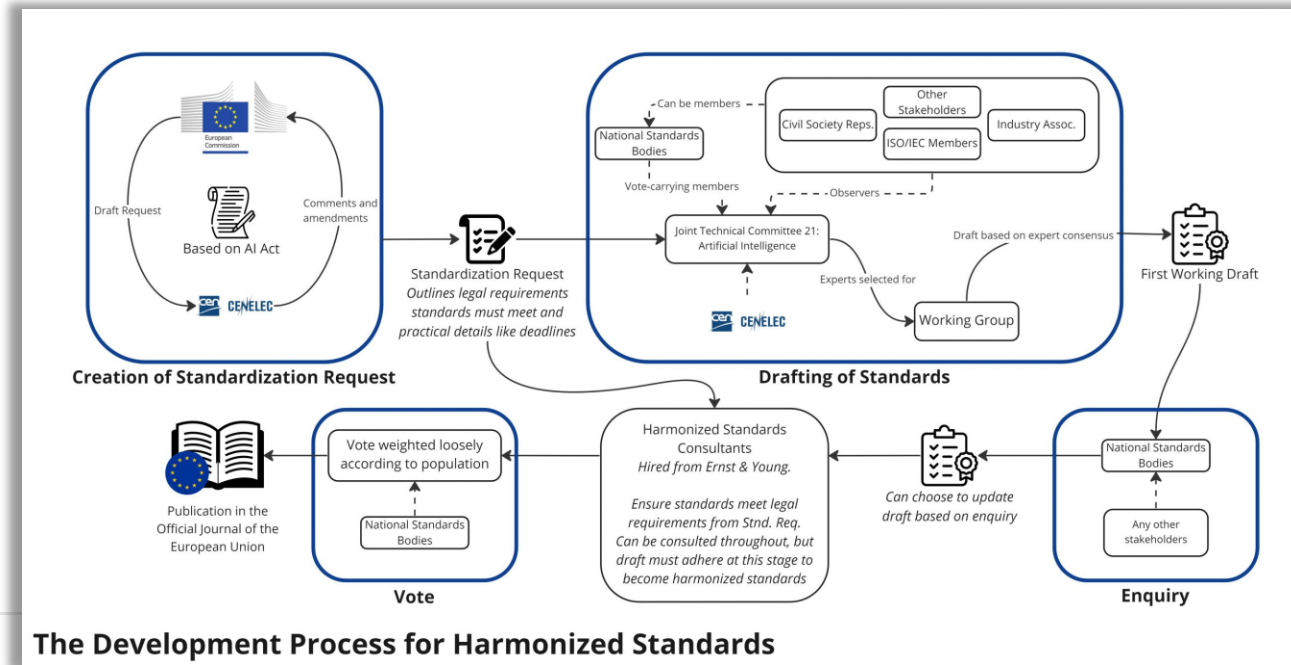
Source: www.9news.com.au



The AI Act

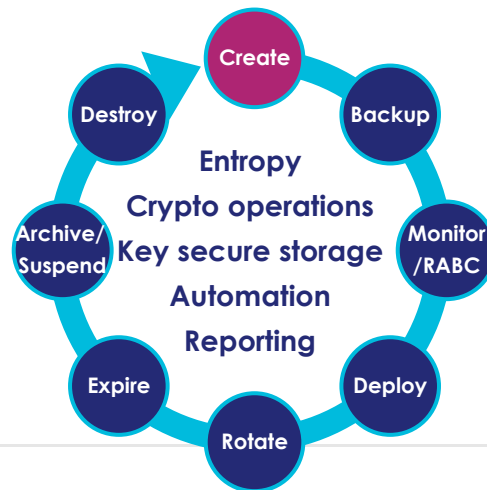
The AI Act is a proposed European law on artificial intelligence (AI) the first law on AI by a major regulator anywhere.

- ▶ Ensure that AI systems placed on the Union market and used are safe and respect existing law on fundamental rights and Union values
- ▶ Early 2025: Finalise standards, to be in place before AI Act is applied.



The Development Process for Harmonized Standards

User-controlled encryption and cloud key management = sovereignty-enhancing technology



The Big Picture

CipherTrust Connectors

Discovery and Classification



Application Data Protection



Ransomware Protection, Encryption and Access Control



Tokenization



Database Protection



Secrets Management



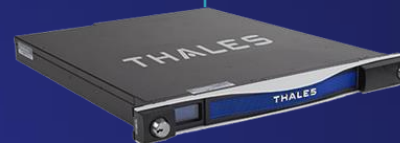
CipherTrust Cloud Key Manager



CipherTrust Manager
Enterprise Key Management and Policies



High Speed Network Encryptors



Luna HSM
Root of Trust

Enterprise Key Management
For native encryption



Oracle MySQL
MS Always Encrypted
IBM DB2



vSAN/vCenter
Hadoop
Custom Apps



Full Disk Encryption
Tape Archives
NTAP, Pure, EMC,
IBM, Hitachi, Dell,
etc.



Thank you

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