y'ello

Trust and Convergence

everywhere you go

MTN

Agenda

I - Some definitions
II - Digital trust challenges
III - Digital Trust Perspectives
IV - Some Benefits for Africa

Some Definitions

TRUST

- Believes strongly.
- Printing of security towards a person who is recovering.

Trusted computing includes several technologies, sparking fierce debate including the preservation of individual freedoms and the privacy of the user

TECHNOLOGICAL CONVERGENCE

It is often very broadly defined as a process in which telecommunications, information technology and the media, which originally operated largely independently of each other, are increasingly integrated together.

THE DETERMINANTS OF CONFIDENCE HERE ARE PRINCIPALLY

- Technology is the first determinant of trust:
  consumers must adapt to new technologies before they can judge whether they can trust.
- The second determinant is the service:
  Trust in the service will depend on identifying partners, resolving security issues, preserving privacy and ethics, and honesty in billing.

Digital trust Challenge

TRUST	Establishing a Common Digital Trust Framework	Regulatory Compliance and Digital Trust	Digitizing Business Rules
Challenge	How can businesses and standards development organizations (SDOs) establish common digital frameworks to realize the potential value of digital trust capabilities?	How can businesses, regulators and SDOs collaborate to address the increasing regulatory compliance demands while creating a regulatory environment that enables and supports digital trust capabilities?	How can the digitization of business rules be accelerated to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of digital trust decisions?
Answer	Establishing a common digital trust framework requires a common vocabulary, information models, business process models, APIs, and metrics. There are a number of elements of digital trust frameworks in existence today in Frameworks as well as other SDOs such as ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27, the Cloud Security Alliance, the Online Trust	Regulatory bodies are increasing demands on businesses to protect customers, end users, marketplaces and suppliers from rapidly increasing rates of incidents of data and identify theft, fraud, denial of	Trust decisions are made based on business rules. The speed and accuracy with which business decisions can be made is increased by the proportion of business rules that can be digitized.

Trust	Information Governance and Provenance	Balancing Privacy, Security and Transparency	Digital Trust Decision Computational Capabilities	Managing Autonomous Digital Trust Decisions
Challange	How do businesses improve information governance and provenance capabilities to provide more trustworthy digital information?	How do businesses balance privacy, security and transparency which are key areas of digital trust capabilities?	How can businesses develop digital trust decision algorithms and implementations that can be computed in a timely manner ("right-time") to realize the full potential of digital trust capabilities?	How can businesses establish safeguards and provide transparency to digital trust decisions based on artificial intelligence and machine learning?
Answer	Trust decisions are based on information from information sources derived from a chain of custody from the originating information source. The trustworthiness of this information is based on the information governance and provenance capabilities of the information sources. Trust decisions and other types of business decisions are based on the accuracy, precision, and timeliness of the information used to make those decisions. Trust, privacy, security, revenue management,	Achieving digital trust requires balancing privacy, security and transparency. Balancing the privacy of individuals and organization's information with the ability to develop better products, services and experiences for those customers using their information is key to creating long-term, mutually beneficial, sustainable trust relationships between customers, businesses and their suppliers in value chains, platforms and ecosystems. Customers will be more willing to share their information for different purposes with businesses they trust. Security	The timeliness and accuracy with which digital trust decisions can be made are partially determined by the performance characteristics of the algorithms and implementations used to make digital trust decisions.	Autonomous digital trust decisions made with no human involvement require safeguards to protect against incorrect or questionable decisions from a customer and business perspective.Using artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities to make these decisions increases the difficulty in ensuring proper decisions because of the complexity, dynamic nature and potential opacity of these decision-making technologies.

Digital trust perspectives

There are many perspectives and contexts in which Trust plays a role. The success and sustainability of the Internet of Everything requires consideration of all of these trust perspectives between **people**, **organizations**, **process**, **data** and **things.** Things include ecosystems, platforms, systems, devices and components.

Trust decision

A decision to trust another entity is made based on the information available at the required time of the trust decision. Before the information age, trust decisions were only made by people or organizations about other people, organizations, data, processes, and things. In the Internet of Everything, things have acquired the ability to make trust decisions, and the trustworthiness of the Internet of Everything depends on the ability to make trust decisions about entire digital ecosystems and the people, organizations, data, processes and things that participate in these digital ecosystems.

Trust between Stakeholders and Digital Ecosystems

Academic research on this topic proposes 6 trust facets between people and organizations (Hutrust):

- Relationship – the human qualities that the trustee portrays.
- Competence – the ability of the trustee to achieve the Vision or move towards it.
- Stability – The consistent ability of a party to satisfying trustor expectations on outcomes and risks.
- Development – The ability to innovate, progress and stay relevant in the future.
- Vision – the higher goal, shared ambition, or hope of the trustee.
- Benefit – what is in the value to the trustee in trusting the trustor

Trust Decisions among Parties and Things

In the Internet of Everything, trust decisions about things delivering outcomes involve similar attention that is paid to trust decisions about people and organizations. Things will also be making trust decisions about the parties that are offering to engage in transactions with them. In addition, things will be making decisions to trust other things. For example, does a smart phone trust a Wi-FI connection.

BENEFITS FOR AFRICA

❑ Economy

Dynamism of the economy
Reduction of costs of expenditure
More profit for the informal sector

❑ Education and training

Improvement of education and training through the promotion of MOOCs and E-learning

❑ Health


Thank you