



7th National Cyber Security Conference

**Mona ICT Policy Centre (MICT), CARIMAC, The University of the West Indies,
Mona**

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SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSIONS

1. The Jamaican government urgently needs to approve the Data Protection Act. This is a necessary legislation that must precede the passage of any reformed National Identification and Registration Act for NIDS. The NIDS law was struck down in the Jamaican constitutional court in April 2019 because it breached certain fundamental constitutional rights of citizens.
2. A digital identity (ID) system that respects citizen's rights is an international prerequisite for individuals and businesses to cross borders, access government services, participate in a knowledge-based society and digital economy. It allows government to improve service delivery, offer new innovative services and engage with citizens in a streamlined and efficient manner.
3. Before a new edition of the NIDs law is enacted, there needs to be more public consultations and Parliamentary Committee debate about the systems security, constitutionality and the benefits that will be conferred to citizens by its voluntary adoption.
4. The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is one the most significant data protection regulations globally. It is a major driving force on global standards. It will also have implications for Caribbean companies doing business in the EU or with EU citizens or businesses.

5. To prepare for GDPR, companies and large government departments should appoint a Data Protection Officer, and staff should be to ensure that consent is sought to process client's personal data and to know where and how the data should be stored.
6. To develop a creative Caribbean digital economy that is globally competitive citizens and enterprises must have access to a trustworthy and secure internet platform that is able to operate on the principle of Net Neutrality.
7. Jamaica needs to develop a robust data protection and cyber security framework in the interest of citizens and businesses.
8. Practices in Estonia are among those that Jamaica can review to see if some can be emulated in terms of data protection and digital productivity: In a country of less than 1.5 million people nearly 98% of the population have national ID cards.
9. Artificial Intelligence is a critical tool to boost digital productivity. However, it is a double-edged sword: While it reduces operational costs, boosts efficiency, increases and improves the customer's experience, it also exposes users to risks of identity theft, 'deep fake' practices, fraud and other cyber threats.
10. To capitalize on opportunities in the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) era, training in strategic subject areas are critical: for example, digital innovation, big data and data analytics, AI applications, data protection and cyber security. Academia will also have to change how it operates to create professionals and persons who can operate across disciplines in the local and global digital economies.
11. Public education is essential to engender the adoption of proper personal cyber security habits among citizens. We need to take care of ourselves digitally because we are all vulnerable targets.

FOR MORE DETAILS, PLEASE SEE RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT 2019 ON THIS CONFERENCE WEBSITE