FIDIS

Future of Identity in the Information Society

Title:	"D9.7: A Report on IDIS Journal: First Year 2008
Author:	WP9
Editors:	James Backhouse, Ruth Halperin (LSE, UK)
Reviewers:	Mirreile Hildebrandt (VUB, Belgium), Zeno Geradts (NFI)
Identifier:	D9.7
Type:	[Report]
Version:	1.0
Date:	Wednesday, 31 December 2008
Status:	[final]
Class:	[Public]
File:	D9.7.fidis_deliverable.wp9.final.doc

Summary

This document contains a report on the IDIS journal in its first year of 2008. Main topics covered are the setting up of the editorial function and the submissions of articles to IDIS thus far.

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The FIDIS NoE receives research funding from the Community's Sixth Framework Program

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Versions

Version	*Date*	*Description (Editor)*
0.1	03.09.2008	• Initial release (Ruth Halperin)
0.2	05.09.2008	• Edited version (James Backhouse)
0.3	08.09.2008	• Revised version + updates (Ruth Halperin)
0.4	01.11.2008	• Further updates and editing (Ruth Halperin, James Backhouse)
1.0	30.12.2008	• Final version incorporating reviewers comments (Ruth Halperin, James Backhouse)

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1 Executive Summary

This deliverable reports on the key activities undertaken by WP9 in relation to the setting up of the newly founded journal ***Identity in the Information Society*** (IDIS).

The establishment of the editorial function is the first area covered in this report, focusing on administrative and operational activities. Topics addressed include: the appointment of editorial board members, the design of the journal's website, including logo, CfPs and essential documents to assist authors and editors, and, the establishment of policies and systems to facilitate the peer review process.

The second area addressed in this report concerns submissions to IDIS journal in its first year. The four strategies that have been used to attract high quality submissions are outlined, namely: invited contributions, IDIS08 workshop, general CfP, and, special / thematic CfPs. The report concludes by indicating the result of these efforts: a total number of 36 submissions. The number of submissions obtained thus far exceeds the original expectation. IDIS journal is considered to have a healthy pipeline for a newly founded journal.

2 Introduction

This document reports on the key activities undertaken by WP9 in relation to the setting up of the newly founded journal ***Identity in the Information Society*** (IDIS). The report is organized in four parts. Following this brief introduction (chapter 1), in the next part (chapter 2) we report on the set up of the editorial function, focusing on administrative and operational activities. Topics addressed include the appointment of editorial board members, the design of the journal's website, and the establishment of policies and systems to facilitate the peer review process. The third part of the report (chapter 3) discusses submissions to IDIS in its first year. Four strategies have been used to attract high quality submissions and they are briefly outlined below. Finally, chapter four provides a brief conclusion of this report.

3 Administrative and operational set up

Upon finalizing the publishing agreement with Springer in December 2007, a number of activities were carried out to facilitate the start-up of the journal at the operational level. Three key activities are outlined below, namely: the appointment of an editorial board for IDIS journal, design of the journal's website and setting up the policies and systems to facilitate the peer review process of article.

3.1 Appointment of editorial board members

The editorial board of IDIS journal was appointed shortly after the official start of the journal in January 2008. The current board comprises of 29 individuals in total. In recruiting members for the editorial board, emphasis was placed on a number of elements:

- Representation of a broad range of expertise relevant to the topic area of IDIS, and required for a multidisciplinary journal. Scholars appointed come from different disciplinary backgrounds, including: technology/computer science, law, social science, and philosophy.

- Representation of diverse geographical area appropriate for a global journal. Scholars appointed are affiliated with institutions world wide including: six European countries (eastern and western), China, Australia, Thailand, South Africa, North America (USA and Canada).

- Representation of world-class academics as well as practitioners, with a view to promote the journal within influential networks and to strengthen its link with the fast evolving 'world of practice' related to eIdentity in government, business, and the technology industry. It should be mentioned that top figures in the field were keen on becoming involved with the journal and on acting as members of the editorial board.

Forthcoming and enthusiastic reactions testify to the potential value attributed to IDIS journal. For example:

Prof Gary T. Marx, a highly influential academic at MIT, USA, and a leading sociologist researching identity issues in the context of the information society has said: *'…looks terrific. I would be pleased to join the advisory board….The issues are terribly important. Glad to see energy and thought devoted to them!*

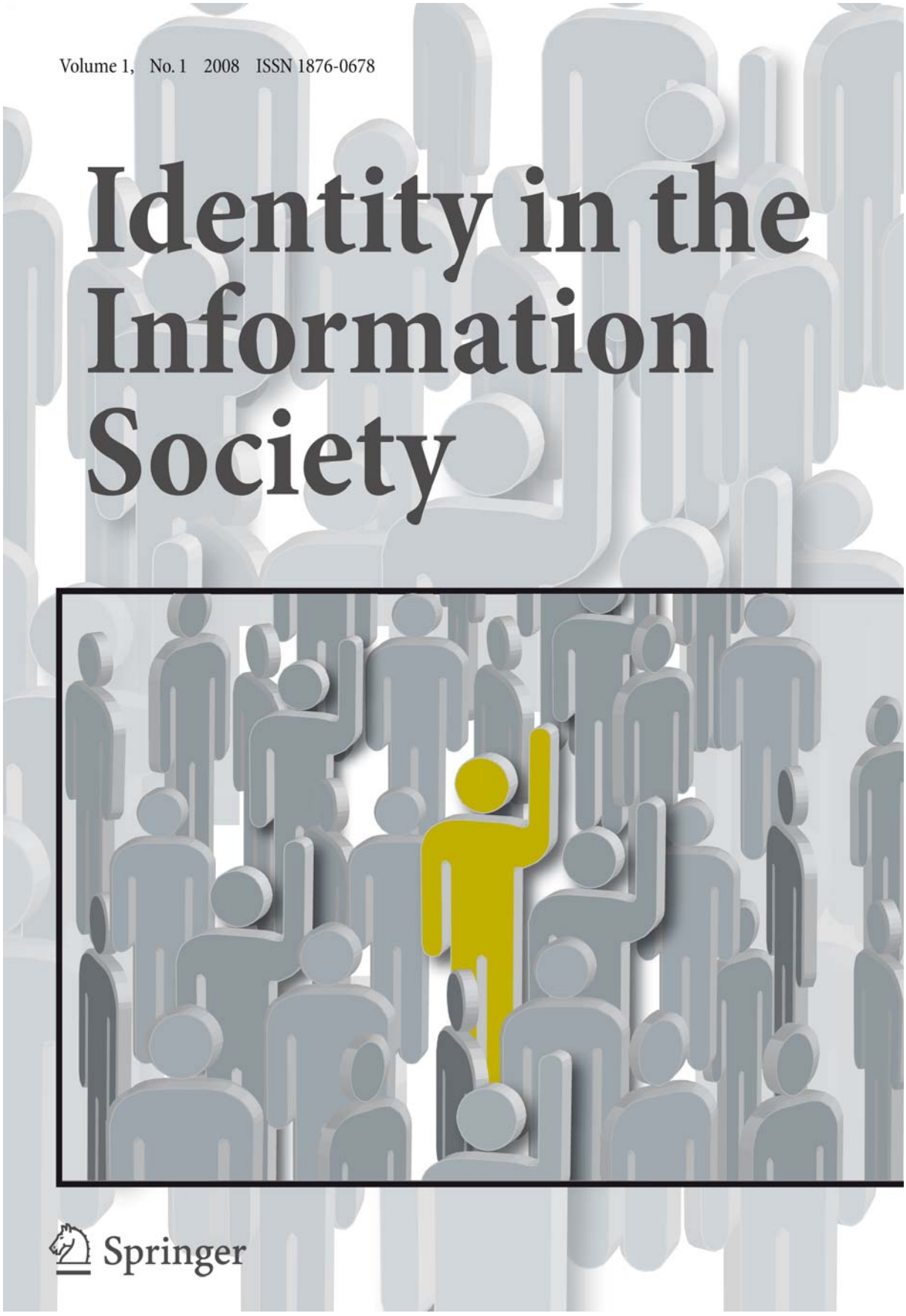
Dr Ann Cavoukian, Privacy and information commissioner of Ontario, Canada said she *'…would be honoured to join the Advisory Board of Springer Publications' new electronic journal entitled "Identity in the Information Society"… will certainly promote the journal and encourage authors to contribute….Your proposal for a multidisciplinary, electronic journal concerning ID management is very exciting and should be of interest to a wide group world-wide. …*

3.2 Journal's website

The launch of the IDIS website earlier in 2008, represented the actual start of the journal. The website, hosted on the SpringerLink portal (http://www.springer.com/computer/programming/journal/12394), required the preparation and production of various materials as outlined below.

IDIS Logo

A logo for IDIS has been designed and is used on the IDIS website as well is in flyers already distributed in relevant events, and in other publicity material to be produced and made available in the future. The concept and sketches for the logo were proposed by WP9 and designed by the graphic designers at Springer. The chosen logo, shown below, offers a visual representation of the topic area IDIS journal is intended to cover.


Volume 1, No. 1 2008 ISSN 1876-0678
Identity in the Information Society
Springer

Invitation to submit

The opening page of the IDIS website introduces a general call for paper under the title: an invitation to submit. The call was penned by the WP9 team and incorporated feedback provided by members of the journal's editorial board, in particular the Associate Editors. This CfP, shown below, has been used as one of the strategies to attract submissions to the new journal. We discuss this further in part 4 of this report.

****

Call for Papers: Identity in the Information Society

Identity is now a key issue for citizens, business and state. The journal will explore the developing relationships between identity, security and privacy in an information-intensive society.

The questions that are raised in this area are many and pressing. Should there be an absolute single identity for all social purposes or might people legitimately deploy different identities in their everyday lives? Can identity management be reconciled with notions of privacy that prevailed in a pre-digital age, or does privacy need re-defining for the current era? How far should state bureaucracies have unfettered access to personal information in order to maximise returns from eGovernment systems that interoperate across departmental boundaries? What technologies are emerging that could revolutionise the interface of conflict between information harvesting and the maintenance of security and privacy? How can new advances in technology in this area be exploited, and what impact might these developments have on our sense of identity and expectations of privacy? In the name of better marketing or more efficient delivery of goods and services, can we and should we relentlessly track physical persons, their financial transactions, and their health?

These phenomena deserve in-depth study, and this journal provides a forum for advancement in research approaches and learning. We invite research papers ranging across different

disciplinary areas, reflecting the broad nature of the topic with its interwoven concerns of law, technology, and information systems alongside other social, political and management issues.

Some themes that are of particular interest include, but are not limited to:

- Evaluating emerging identity-related technologies for their impact on privacy and security
- Information risk and security issues arising with the interoperability of identity management systems
- The changing concepts of identity and privacy in the digital era
- Case studies of identity management in particular sectors, such as ehealth, egovernment, ecommerece
- Legal and regulatory issues of identity: cross-national comparisons and reviews
- Profiling: the possibilities and trade-offs for business, citizens and the state
- Effectiveness of biometric systems on national and multi-national scales

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In addition to the general CfP, information for editors and authors was prepared and made available on the website. Among other links, it includes *Aims and Scope* and *Instructions for authors* as shown below.

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Aims and scope

Identity in the Information Society (IDIS) is an international, multidisciplinary journal that promotes the study of identity in the information society. Identity is now a key issue for citizens, business and state. The journal explores the developing relationships between identity, security and privacy in an information-intensive society that in the name of security, better marketing or more efficient delivery of goods and services relentlessly tracks physical

persons, their financial transactions, and their health. Articles range across research, practice, current issues and debates. IDIS specifically encourages articles from different disciplinary sources, reflecting the broad nature of the topic with its interwoven concerns of law, technology, and information systems alongside other social, political and management issues.

****

Instruction for Authors

Instructions for authors prepared for IDIS journal are shown below. The instructions are mainly concerned with length, style and formatting of submissions. However, an important point is made regarding the multidisciplinary nature of the journal with the aim of guiding authors to produce accessible contributions that address readership with varied backgrounds.

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IDIS Instruction for Authors

Addressing a Multidisciplinary Audience

IDIS is a multidisciplinary journal with a readership consisting of researchers and practitioners with varied backgrounds. Articles published in IDIS should therefore be accessible to the general audience rather than merely to a highly specialized disciplinary group of readers. To achieve relevance and accessibility in their submissions, authors are instructed to contextualize their papers within the broad discourse of identity research and practice. In particular, ensure an introduction to their paper that positions the issues addressed in relation to key debates. In addition, authors should provide a discussion of the broad-ranging implications arising from their study that are potentially relevant to the audience at large.

Manuscript Presentation

The journal‘s language is English. British English or American English spelling and terminology may be used, but either one should be followed consistently throughout the article. Please use double line spacing and leave adequate margins on all sides to allow reviewers‘ remarks. Quotations of more than 40 words should be set off clearly, either by indenting the left-hand margin or by using a smaller typeface. Use double quotation marks for direct quotations and single quotation marks for quotations within quotations and for words or phrases used in a special sense. Number the pages consecutively with the first page containing:

running head (shortened title)

title

author(s)

affiliation(s)

full address for correspondence, including telephone and fax number and e-mail address

Abstract

Please provide a short abstract of 100 to 250 words. The abstract should not contain any undefined abbreviations or unspecified references.

Key Words

Please provide 5 to 10 key words or short phrases in alphabetical order.

Main Text

Main text may vary in length but should normally be up to 6.000 words.

Section Headings

First-, second-, third-, and fourth-order headings should be clearly distinguishable but not numbered.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations and their explanations should be collected in a list.

Figures

All photographs, graphs and diagrams should be referred to as a 'Figure' and they should be numbered consecutively (1, 2, etc.). Multi-part figures ought to be labelled with lower case letters (a, b, etc.).

Please insert keys and scale bars directly in the figures. Relatively small text and great variation in text sizes within figures should be avoided as figures are often reduced in size. Provide a detailed legend (without abbreviations) to each figure, refer to the figure in the text and note its approximate location in the margin. Please place the legends in the manuscript after the references.

Tables

Each table should be numbered consecutively (1, 2, etc.). In tables, footnotes are preferable to long explanatory material in either the heading or body of the table. Such explanatory footnotes, identified by superscript letters, should be placed immediately below the table. Please provide a caption (without abbreviations) to each table, refer to the table in the text and note its approximate location in the margin. Finally, please place the tables after the figure legends in the manuscript.

Appendices

Supplementary material should be collected in an Appendix and placed after the Reference section.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements of people, grants, funds, etc. should be placed in a separate section before the References.

References

References in the text must be included in Reference section and vice versa. References in text should include the authors' last names and year of publication. Use et. al. for more than two authors, and if you need to use multiple citations at the same time, order them alphabetically and separate them by a semi-colon. References are to be ordered alphabetically according to authors' or editors' last names, or the title of the work for items with no author or editor listed. For references to items in periodicals, include the author, title, journal, volume, number, month, year, pages. For authors, last names are given first, even for multiple authors. For references to reports or proceedings, use the author's name and title of report (same style as above), report number, source, editor and/or publisher as appropriate, city and state/country of publisher OR full name of conference as appropriate, including date and pages. For references to books, use the author's name (same style as above), title, publisher, city, state/country, year, page, or chapter. Do not use "et al." in the list of references. The names of all authors and editors must be listed. If you are using EndNote, please check your references to ensure that the settings are correct and that all authors are listed in the references. References should comprise only published materials accessible to the public. Proprietary information may not be cited.

3.3 Peer Review process

IDIS is a peer-reviewed journal and as such required the establishment of policies and systems to facilitate a refereeing process that will operate in a timely and efficient manner. Key activities undertaken in order to achieve this are outlined in the following.

Database of referees

Building a database of referees is a continuing task being carried out by WP9 to assist in the peer review process of IDIS submissions. It is particularly useful in the case of a multidisciplinary journal such as IDIS that requires a wide variety of experts in different subject areas and disciplinary backgrounds. One way of ensuring the accessibility of articles is to have them reviewed by scholars from different disciplines and typically use one from the root discipline from where the paper originates, and another reviewer or two from other disciplines. To this aim, the database of experts and referees is developed as a useful tool that includes, among other details, discipline of study, area of expertise, current research topics.

Policy and procedure

In order to facilitate the peer-review process, some policies and procedures need to be put into place. These were raised and discussed in the first IDIS editors meeting, which was held on 29th of May 2008, in Arona, Italy. The IDIS team of Associate Editors agreed on the principles outlined below, as well as on the corresponding timeframe for the reviewing process.

IDIS is a journal that is dealing with contemporary phenomena, closely linked with the fast changing world of information and communication technology. For IDIS to be relevant and timely, articles published ought to be topical. Therefore, every effort should be made to minimize the lapse of time between submission and publication as a way of maintaining, as far as possible, the topicality of published content.

Furthermore, shortening the time between submission and publication is seen as an important way of attracting authors to IDIS. In this way we also take advantage of IDIS being an e-journal that is using a rolling model. In this model, the time taken to publish can be shortened significantly compared with the traditional print-based quarterly model in which authors are typically required to wait extended periods for their articles to be published.

An agreed timeframe to be sought by the IDIS team of Associate Editors has been specified as a consequence:

a) AEs should aim to allocate submissions to reviewers as soon as are received.
b) Reviewers should return their reports within **3 weeks**
c) AEs should submit their report to editor in chief **1 week** (from the date at which last review was received)
d) Resubmissions of revised manuscript and authors response to AE report:
    - 'Accept with minor revisions' should be submitted by authors within **2 weeks**

- 'Accept with major revision' should be submitted by authors within **4 weeks**

e) Final decision on acceptance of manuscript and return to editorial office should be made within **1 week**

f) Accepted manuscript will be sent from editorial office to Springer for typesetting, authors' proof and publication.

To further support this process, guidelines for reviewers template has been developed and put to use. It is shown below.

IDIS Review form

1. General

1 = very definitely not, 3 = to some extent, 5 = very definitely, NA = not applicable

Is the paper of interest to a reasonable segment of the researchers working on the subject of identity?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Is the paper logically and technically correct?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Is the research methodology rigorous and sound?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Are the title and abstract appropriate?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Does the paper make a sufficient contribution to research or debate on identity to warrant publication in IDIS?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Are the references appropriate and complete?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Is the use of theory appropriate and complete?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Is the English satisfactory?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Is the paper of interest to practitioners?	1	2	3	4	5	NA

Detailed comments

Please attach detailed comments, or edit this section accordingly. Authors should be given detailed reasons for the recommendation decided below, and very specific guidance on revisions to be made.

Recommendation

Accept with minor corrections

Revise and resubmit

Reject

Editorial Manager System

In order to facilitate a professional and efficient peer-review process it has been decided to implement an online manuscript submission, review and tracking system dedicated to the IDIS journal. The system chosen is Springer's Editorial Manager[4]. The application has been specified and configured to fit with the procedures of IDIS, and is managed by the editorial office at LSE.

[4] http://www.editorialmanager.com/idis/

4 IDIS Submissions

This part of the report discusses the processing of articles submitted to IDIS in its first year (2008). Four strategies have been used to attract high quality submissions, as outlined below.

4.1 Commissioned papers and opinion pieces

A number of renowned scholars and practitioners working in the area of identity have been invited to contribute articles, which we aimed to publish in the first year of IDIS journal. We reasoned that opinion pieces written by well-known figures should simultaneously help build the profile of the journal, provide top-quality, authoritative contributions, set a high standard for the journal, draw interest and, finally, raise debate and controversy.

Some leading scholars and professionals have been approached by email and delivered their articles, which were then reviewed and revised accordingly. In other cases we have approached the speakers that presented last year at SSIT7[5], asking them to develop their conference talk into a journal article for IDIS. SSIT7 was held at LSE, organized by the FIDIS WP9 team and devoted to the theme: *Identity in the Information Society: Security, Privacy, the Future*. The one and half day conference featured invited presentations and a panel session delivered by high profile researcher and practitioners in the field of identity.

4.2 IDIS 2008 workshop submissions

The first multidisciplinary workshop on Identity in the Information Society (IDIS 2008)[6] held in May 2008 in Arona, Italy was an event closely linked with the IDIS journal; it was

[5]http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/informationSystems/newsAndEvents/2007events/SSIT7programme.htm
[6] see FIDIS deliverable D9.8 for the full report

sponsored by FIDIS, LSE/Information Systems and Innovation Group, and, Springer – the publisher of IDIS. The workshop was initiated and designed as a structured route for submissions to IDIS based on presentation and feedback at the event. Submissions to IDIS journal that followed from the workshop included two articles based on invited talks and further 11 full papers authored by workshop participant, all researchers working on identity in various countries and institutions across Europe. At the time of writing of this report this set of submissions is under review, managed by a number of IDIS associate editors as appropriate. The timeline for the processing of these articles should ensure the editorial process finalizes by end of 2008, and accepted articles should be published in 2009.

4.3 General CfP

A general call for paper, as mentioned earlier in section 2, was made available on the IDIS website at the time of launch earlier in 2008. The general CfP invites potential contributors to submit their work relevant to IDIS at any time. Submissions received through the general call are processed upon arrival and no restriction is set on particular theme (see below) or type of contribution (e.g., full research paper, opinion piece, etc).

4.4 Special Sections CfP

Finally, the fourth strategy for attracting high-quality and timely submissions to IDIS relied on special/thematic sections (known as 'special issues' in the context of traditional journals). Two special calls on selected contemporary topics have been released for this purpose with each featuring special guest editors. The first is dedicated to *Social Web and Identity* emphasizing social aspects and human-computer interaction. The second special is focused on *Identity Management in Grid and Service Oriented Architecture*, with a more prominent emphasis given to technological aspects. The special CfPs are shown in turn.

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Call For Papers

Special Section for Identity in the Information Society

Social Web and Identity

Guest Editor: Thierry Nabeth, INSEAD, France

Thierry.NABETH@insead.edu

Important Dates:

Submission of full papers – 31 October 2008

Review returned – 7 February 2009

Submission of revised papers – 17 April 2009

Final decision by editors – May 2009

The social web refers to an important constituent of the latest Internet revolution (also termed Web 2.0), which is the result of the transformation of the Internet from an information space into a social space. In this new context, passive users have become full actors in a participatory ecosystem in which everybody contributes to the creation and exchange of knowledge using a variety of new tools and processes (social networking, blogs, wikis, social bookmarking, voting and opinion systems, etc.). Key to this social process is the development the online identity of the participants that consists of a patchwork of information of diverse origins and quality and which includes both the information explicitly provided by the users (in their home pages, social networking profile), information that can be inferred from their actions (people can express their opinion, and leave traces that are easily available), or generated by others explicitly (for instance when they provide an opinion) or implicitly (when people "vote with their feet" in favour of something or someone).

In this new world, identity correlates to reputation and trust, and the construction of a good identity will translate into successful online experience: "socially proclaimed" experts are more heeded online, and impact on the beliefs of others; the vendors with the best reputation make more sales; the participants of dating sites (or more prosaically of a job search site) who project the best image attract more dates (or have more appointments), etc. But also, people with weak or inadequate identity, are excluded, or simply ignored. In short, a situation not so different from what exists in the off-line world.

This online Identity is also less and less "virtual" in its consequences, with people spending an increasing amount of their time online, and this activity becoming an increasingly important part of their real life, when it is not "colliding" directly with their off-line life (for instance people have been fired for posting on a blog).

Given the growing importance of this online identity, we would like in this special issue of JIDIS to investigate the identity aspects related to this social web.

In particular we would like to explore certain topics that have raised questions related to identity in the context of the social web such as:

- How these Identities are constructed and in particular what are the different components of these Identities? Who is in control?
- What are the mechanisms / technologies that intervene in the construction of these Identities (such as Web 2.0 technologies, social translucence), and other services that have appeared (Examples: Social aggregators, eraser services, etc.)?
- How reliable are these online identities? Are some systems more reliable than others (Wikis, reputation systems, dating systems)? What about the value of "gigantic" personal social networks (contests)?
- Identity and privacy. For instance some of these systems may "feel" secure but actually expose more information than people think.
- Identity and control of the online Identity? How to deal with persistence and erasability and how to correct it?

- Identity in different Web 2.0 collaborative contexts such as Blog, Wikis, reputation systems, Online social networking, etc.
    - Identity and OSN (Online social networking). Facebook, LinkedIn, Bebo, MySpace, etc.
    - Identity and Wikis. (such as Wikipedia, anonymity and dynamic of contribution)
    - Identity in 3D Virtual worlds (such as Second Life)
- Online / social identity, social digital traces and profiling. Social attention. Displaying and navigating social information (profiles, networks & traces). Mining social information (profiles, networks & traces).
- Exploiting social identities. Personalisation making use of social profiles, Viral marketing, etc.
- Issues with online identities in the social web. Social spamming, Quechuping, people defining other's identity, blurring between the private sphere and the public sphere

In all the above topics, we are seeking analysis and theorisation of the new developments and not simply descriptions. As a multidisciplinary journal, *Identity in the Information Society*, also requires transparency, clarity and accessibility in each contribution, so that different disciplines can benefit from each other's specialist concerns and methods.

Call For Papers

Special Section for Identity in the Information Society

Identity Management in Grid and SOA

Guest Editor: Prof. Dora Varvarigou (National Technical University of Athens)

e-mail: dora@telecom.ntua.gr

Important Dates:

Submission of full papers:	14-Jan-09
Feedback from peer review to authors:	10-Apr-09
Submission of revised papers:	19-Jun-09
Final decision by editors:	01-Sep-09

Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) represents the guiding principle in current applications development, which aims at improving architecture flexibility, integration with existing applications and data integration. Traditional infrastructure technologies fail to meet the new needs posed by SOA-compliant applications and the continuously growing requirements for availability, flexibility and scalability. In providing infrastructure resources by means of services, Service Oriented Infrastructures (SOI) can fill the gap and provide a basis for the realisation of SOA. One approach to SOI is the Grid, which has recently advanced from supporting high-performance applications to enabling complex collaborations among various users and systems of different expertise and differing levels of authorisation.

In addition to the research community, both commercial and industrial sectors have shown interest in adopting Grid solutions as a way of improving service provision and business agility and of increasing profitability. The Grid offers the infrastructure required for efficiently adopting SOA solutions by aggregating and coordinating various resources ranging from computing power and storage to applications and human expertise, serving users with different Quality of Service (QoS) requirements.

Any collaboration involves interactions, knowledge sharing and information exchange. In a SOI environment this collaboration is translated into access and control of resources that may be heterogeneous, dynamic, geographically dispersed, self-autonomic, may have complex dependencies, and may belong to various security domains with different policies governing access control and security.

Given the nature of business processes and collaborations, security is of paramount importance to the implementation of SOI. However, the distributed nature of access to and management of resources raises many concerns in identity management: confidentiality, data protection and privacy, traceability, non-repudiation, integrity, access control, trust and policy enforcement. Indeed, considerable barrier to the adoption of Grid solutions in the public and private sectors lies in possible breaches of security and privacy and their implications: social,

economic, legal and organizational. Better understanding of these implications could enable a wider adoption of SOI.

This Call for Papers seeks research on SOI from all these perspectives

Topics for this special issue include, but are not limited to:

• Secure SOA-based/Grid-based Enterprise Architectures

• Security and Privacy issues in SOI

• User management in Grid Portals

• Mobile Identity Management

• Privacy-preserving techniques

• Trust Models and Trust Establishment

• Security as Quality of Service (QoS)

• Business models for Grids

• Models for authentication and privacy management in SOI

• Identity-related scientific, business, industrial, legal and social implications of SOI

• Audit and accountability in SOI

• Futuristic SOA/Grid Business/Social Scenarios (e.g., law enforcement, supply chain management, e-Science, e-commerce, etc)

The papers should clearly state how they relate to the special section, what particular problem and corresponding solution they address, and why it is expected to be relevant to both the special section and the relevant scientific community.

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In this part of the report we have described the ways in which submissions to IDIS journal have been solicited. The four strategies outlined above aimed at generating different kinds of contributions: from opinion pieces invited from high-profile scholars, to contributions drawn from ongoing studies by young researchers, facilitated by, for example, the IDIS 08 Workshop. We also aimed at targeting diverse communities associated with the topic addressed by the IDIS journal. First and foremost, through the general CfP, the FIDIS network and similar multidisciplinary groups were invited to submit papers, but also approaching special interest groups more directly through the initiation of special sections.

In terms of results, the overall number of articles submitted to IDIS journal thus far is 36. Of these, 8 papers were invited contributions, mainly opinion pieces. From the general CfP we received 3 contributions; IDIS 2008 workshop generated 14 submissions and finally, special CfPs led to 9 submissions for the Social Web issue and 2 contributions for the Grid issue (more submission are still expected before the deadline of 14 January 2009). All contributions have either undergone peer review, are currently in review process or are awaiting review, depending on their submission date. Of the submissions already processed, 10 papers have successfully passed the review process, being revised and resubmitted accordingly and are awaiting production. Taken together, these articles will comprise the first set of papers to be published in IDIS.

5 Conclusion

This deliverable reported on the key activities undertaken by WP9 in relation to the setting up of the newly founded journal ***Identity in the Information Society*** (IDIS).

First, we have reported on the establishment of the editorial function, focusing on administrative and operational activities. More specifically, we have addressed the following topics:

a) the appointment of editorial board members.
b) the design of the journal's website, including logo, CfPs and essential documents to assist authors and editors.
c) the establishment of policies and systems to facilitate the peer review process.

Second, we have reported on submissions to IDIS journal in its first year. The Four strategies that have been used to attract high quality submissions were outlined:

a) Invited contributions
b) IDIS08 workshop
c) General CfP
d) Special, thematic CfPs

Finally, we have indicated the results of these efforts that have led to a total number of 36 submissions by the time of writing this report. The number of submissions obtained thus far exceeds the original expectation of submissions in the year 2008. We consider IDIS journal to have a very healthy pipeline for a newly founded journal and anticipate a gradual growth in submissions over the coming years.