Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-

ISESCO-

"5th International Workshop on 'Internet Security: Enhancing Information Exchange Safeguards'

Organized by:

ISESCO

COMSATS

INIT

SESRIC

14-18 September 2015,

Ankara, Turkey

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamu Alaikum Warahmatu Allah Wabarakatuh

It is a great honor and privilege for me to convey to all of you the greetings of His Excellency, Dr. Abdulaziz Othman Altwaijri, Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), and to welcome you to this **International Workshop on" Internet security: enhancing information exchange safeguards**" which is being organized in cooperation with the Commission on Science and Technology for sustainable development in the South, the COMSATS SESRIC, the institute of information technology (CIIT) and the Inter Islamic Network on Information Technology (INIT) and with collaboration of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC).

ISESCO is pleased to conduct this International Workshop in your Country and expresses its gratitude to the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries as well as the TUBITAK for their a warm welcome to the participants and guests, and for providing facilities towards its success. It is with immense satisfaction that ISESCO join hands with COMSATS as well as INIT in organizing this Workshop. ISESCO expresses its gratitude and its sincere thanks towards the Turkish authorities for the facilities extended to organize this Workshop.

I am fully confident that the outcomes of this Workshop will be of great value in strengthening the scientific capacities and enhancing the skills on information technology. I'm also convinced that the knowledge

accorded here will certainly help in promoting necessary skills human resources needed for scientific development and contributing towards up grading the capacities of scientific and technology institutes through the effective utilization of advanced information science and technology.

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Research standards of a country are a vital determinant of its capacity to utilize new scientific knowledge for sustainable economic progress. In this regard, ISESCO mobilize forces in order to create a suitable environment for performance of using information and communication technology as per technological requirements of the Member States.

ISESCO is implementing various activities that aim to strengthen and promote scientific and technological knowledge and skills that are necessary to induce progress in the scientific and technological research sectors to keep pace with the requirement of the new age. Our strategy copes with promotion of researchers and staff who are involved in the research and economic sectors of Member States and in this regard, many other activities are also being undertaken for the researchers and scientists from the universities and research centers in order to reinforce their capacities in the most relevant fields which are necessary for progress in the new millennium. Knowledge is now recognized as the driver of productivity and economic growth, leading to a new focus on the role of information, technology and learning in economic performance. In this regard, ISESCO facilitates transition towards knowledge-based economies through developing intellectual potential of societies and providing capable human resources. More activities were be geared to bridging the digital

divide with developed countries through integration of ICTs in educational institutions as well as in important sectors for economic development.

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The rapid growth and widespread use of electronic data processing and electronic business conducted through the Internet, along with numerous occurrences of international terrorism, fueled the need for better methods of protecting the computers and the information they store, process and transmit. The academic disciplines of computer security and information assurance emerged along with numerous professional organizations – all sharing the common goals of ensuring the security and reliability of information systems.

The Information Technology Security is information security applied to technology (most often some form of computer system). It is worthwhile to note that a computer does not necessarily mean a home desktop. A computer is any device with a processor and some memory. Such devices can range from non-networked standalone devices as simple as calculators, to networked mobile computing devices such as smartphones and tablet computers. IT security is keeping all of the technology within the company secure from malicious cyber attacks that often attempt to breach into critical private information or gain control of the internal systems.

The act of ensuring that data is not lost when critical issues arise. These issues include but are not limited to: natural disasters, computer/server malfunction, physical theft, or any other instance where data has the potential of being lost. Since most information is stored on computers in our modern era, information assurance is typically dealt with

by IT security system. One of the most common methods of providing information assurance is to have an off-site backup of the data in case one of the mentioned issues arises.

Protecting confidential information is a business requirement and in many cases also an ethical and legal requirement. A key concern for organizations is the derivation of the optimal amount to invest, from an economics perspective, on information security. For the individual, information security has a significant effect on privacy, which is viewed very differently in different cultures.

The field of information security has grown and evolved significantly in recent years. There are many areas such as securing network, allied infrastructure, securing applications and databases, security testing, information systems auditing, business continuity planning and digital forensics, etc.

In the mid-19th century more complex classification systems were developed to allow governments to manage their information according to the degree of sensitivity. The end of the 20th century and early years of the 21st century saw rapid advancements in telecommunications, computing hardware and software, and data encryption. The availability of smaller, more powerful and less expensive computing equipment made electronic data processing within the reach of small business and the home user. These computers quickly became interconnected through the Internet.

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The main objective of the fifth edition of the international workshop on internet security (the first and second edition were held respectively in

Syria 2011 Jordan 2012, the third in Egypt 2013 and the forth in Tanzania in 2014. This workshop aims to facilitate understanding of the significance of "Internet Security" and at increasing the state of the art technologies for protection of network and network accessible resources from different types of attacks. The main expected outputs are on how to (i) enhance the sensitize on the problems of cyber crime and cyber security, (ii) to encourage the preparation and adoption of a harmonized framework of cyber security and a legal and regulatory environment so as to reduce threats in cyber security.

Distinguished guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before concluding, and on behalf of all the participants, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to SESRIC, COMSATS, INIT for precious cooperation and the Republic of Turkey for its collaboration and hospitality.

May Allah bless our efforts towards the progress and prosperity of our Ummah.