



**INFORMATION  
INTEGRITY  
SOLUTIONS**



# Closing the Gap: Security → Privacy

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**Gartner Security & Risk Management Summit**  
**Sydney, 19 August 2013**

# About IIS

- Building trust and privacy through global thought leadership and consultancy work for a range of public and private organisations
- **Services:** privacy governance & strategy; privacy impact assessments and audits; regulator, customer & stakeholder engagement; identity management; privacy training.....



Australian Government

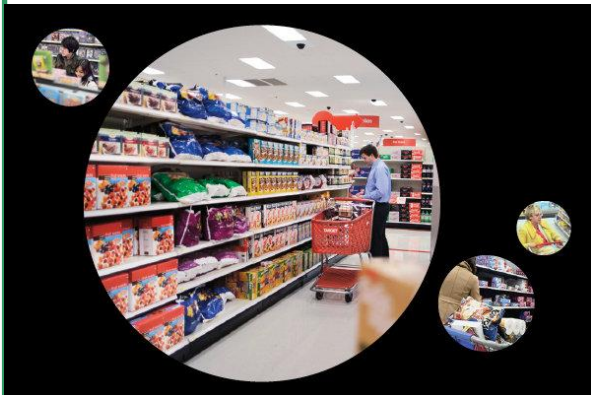
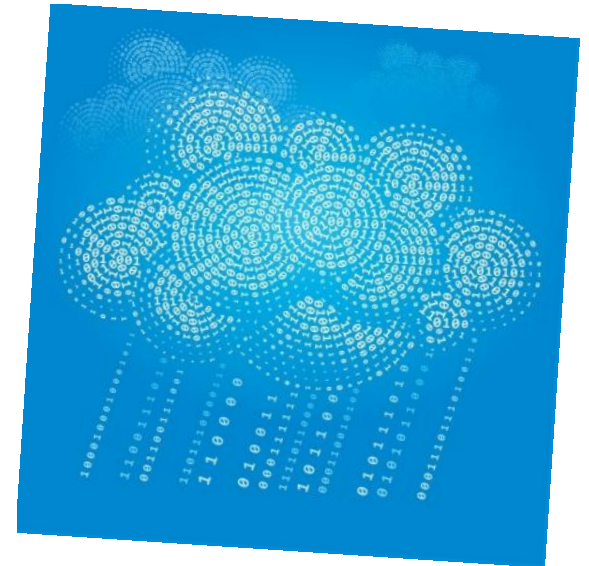
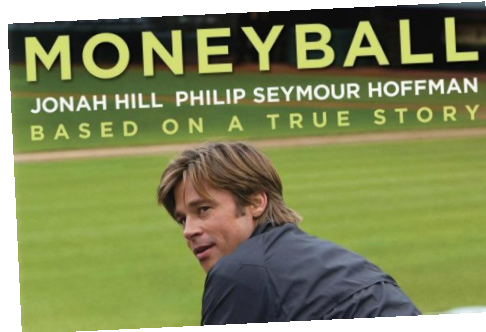


Commonwealth Bank



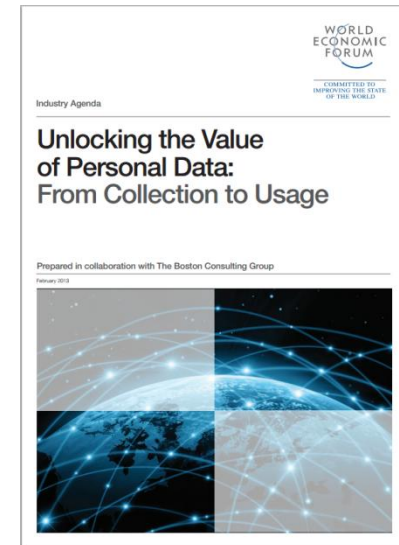
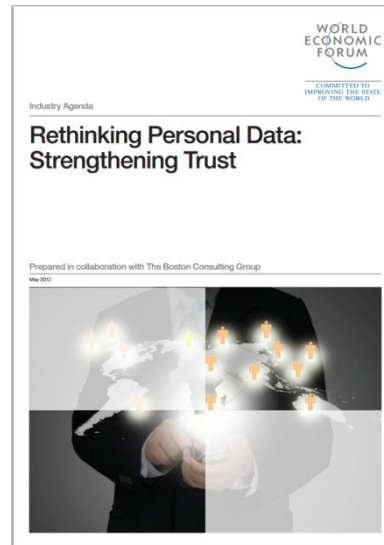
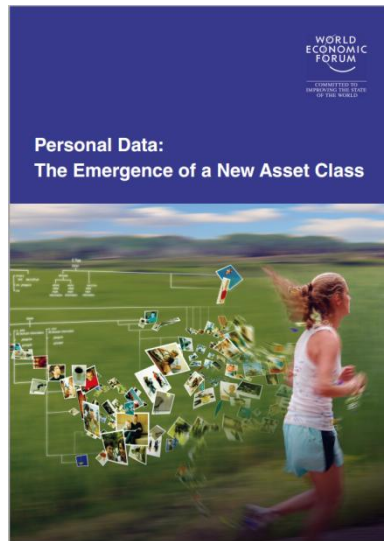
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# Data as asset



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# Data as asset



- “As some put it, **personal data will be the new ‘oil’** – a valuable resource of the 21st century. It will emerge as **a new asset class touching all aspects of society.**” ([2011](#))
- “[Solutions to the trusted flow of data] need to reflect the unique characteristics of personal data as an asset class that **increases in value with use**, that can be **copied infinitely** and **distributed globally**, and that **intimately affects 7 billion agents** in the personal data ecosystem.” ([2012](#))
- “[T]he economic and social value of big data does not come from its quantity. It also comes from its quality... It is up to the individuals and institutions of various societies **to govern and decide how to unlock the value** – both economic and social – and **ensure suitable protections.**” ([2013](#))

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# Data as liability

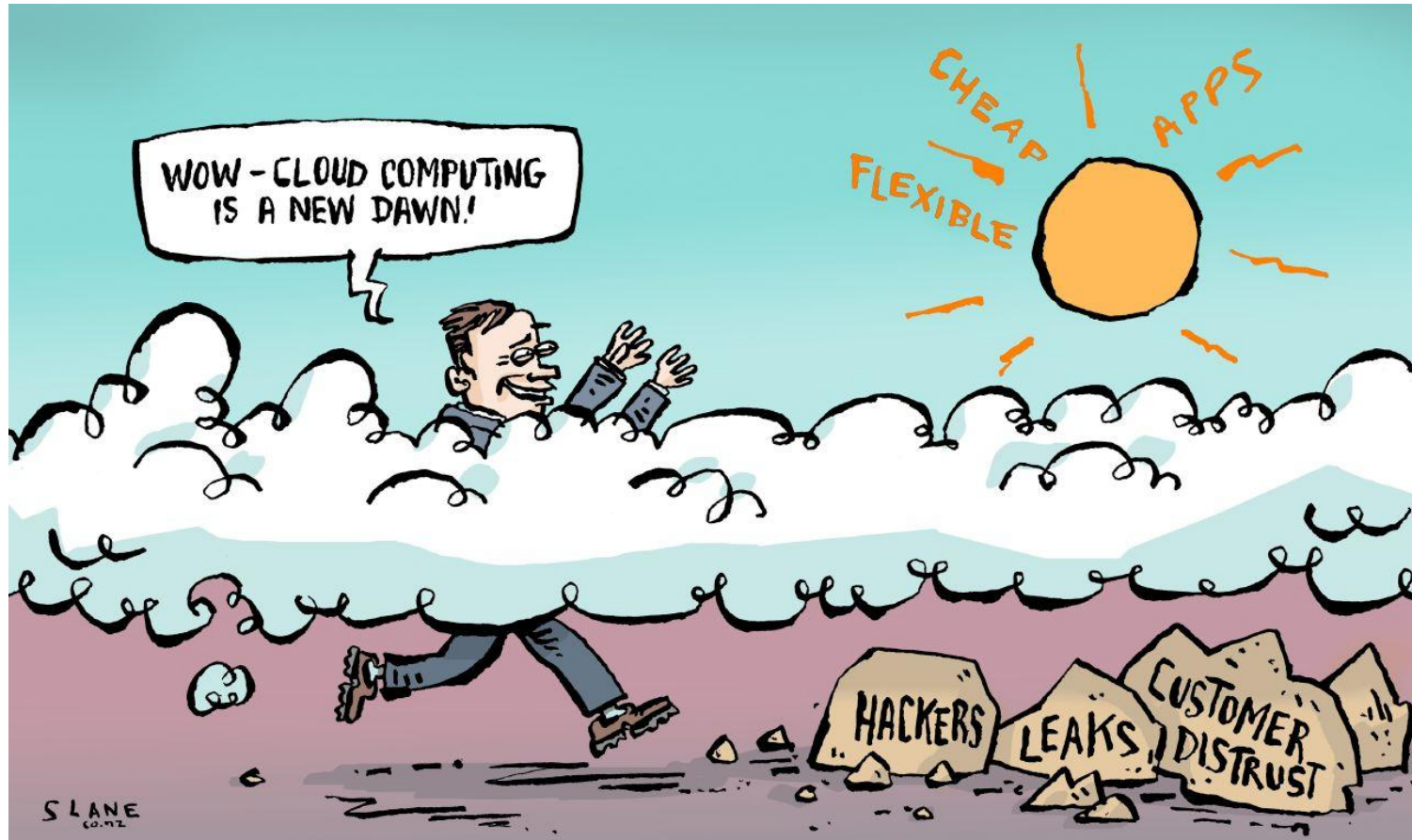
Growing complexity of the digital landscape – how to ensure individuals are not left behind?



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# Data as liability

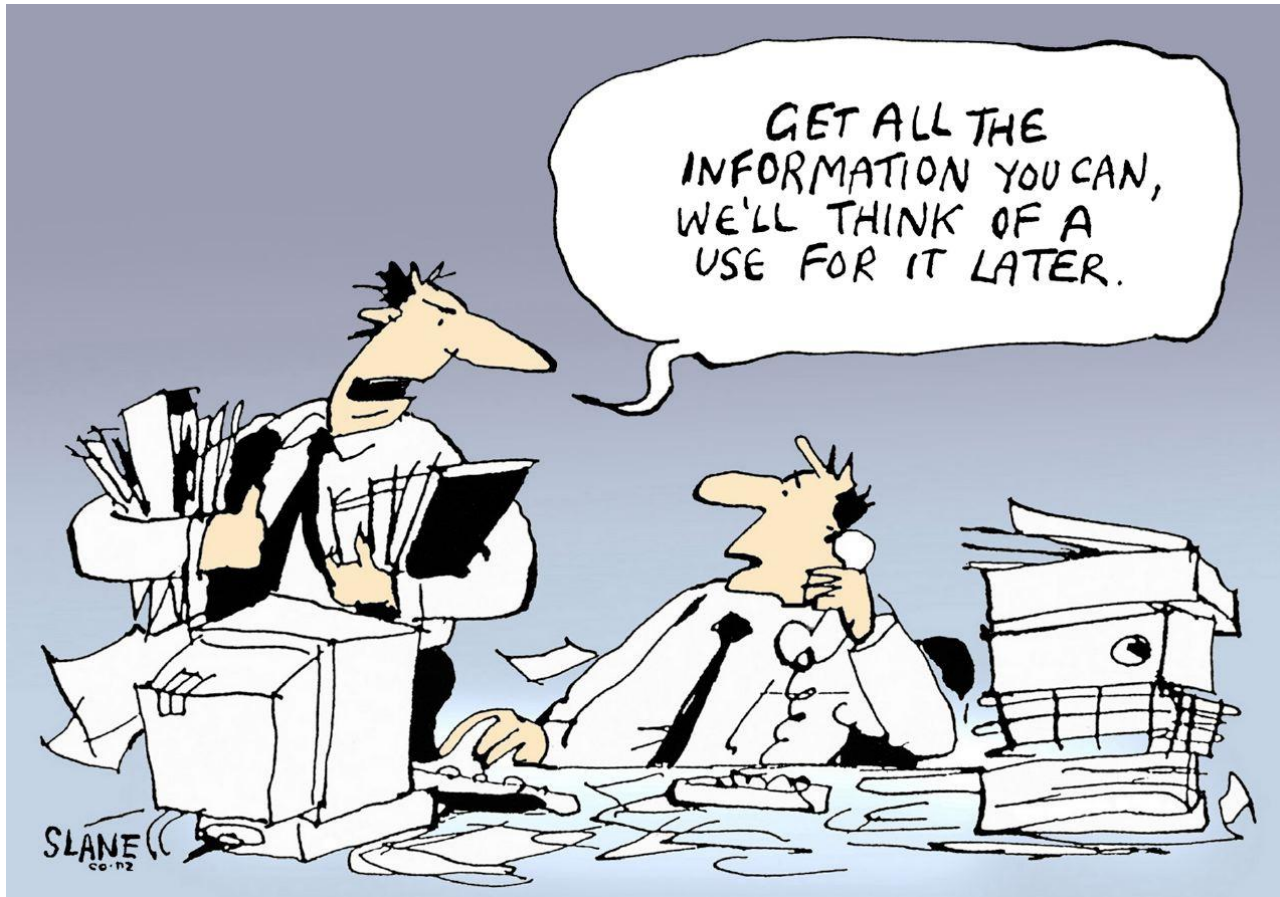
New technologies and familiar risks



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# Data as liability

Short-sighted policies and practices increase privacy and security risks



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# Data as liability

The end result



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# What's to be done?

- From a security perspective:
  - An asset must be protected
- From a business perspective:
  - An asset can be used to create value



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# Common responses

- Confidentiality + integrity + availability = mission accomplished
- “Just encrypt everything”

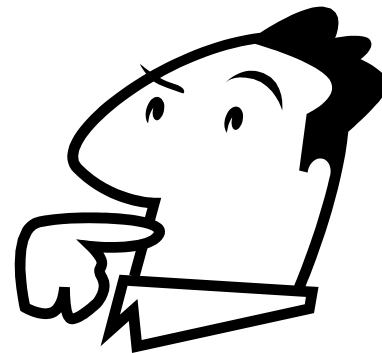


- “Trust us, we’ll do the right thing”
- Head in the sand (“That’s not my problem”)

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# It's not that simple

- You can have security without privacy... BUT you cannot have privacy without security
- What's the difference?





# It's not that simple

## ➤ Security:

- Protection and control of personal data



## ➤ Privacy:

- Governance and use of personal data



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# Privacy = security *and more*

- Privacy is not only about keeping the data safe, but also using it in the right way
- Why is this important? **Trust**
- The goal:
  - Derive *value* from the data,
  - In a way that is beneficial for *both* the business and its customers,
  - While maintaining and building *trust*



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# Shifting boundaries

- Traditional assumption: getting security right depends on knowing where the organisational boundaries are
- New reality: this has become increasingly difficult, if not impossible...
- Technology exacerbating this trend:
  - Social media – employee or company?
  - Cloud – data sovereignty issues
  - Big Data – how to define new purposes
  - Mobile – BYOD
  - Social media & cloud & mobile – BYOID



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# It's all connected

- Security is very much intertwined with privacy:
  - Eg, with BYOD – sometimes the company should know what the employee is doing, but other times it shouldn't
  - A security solution may create privacy problems – eg, monitoring the system through methodical collection of metadata
  
- Today, information systems architecture is driven by much more than technical factors, including:
  - **What the enterprise wants to achieve**
  - **Environmental factors** that will influence those achievements

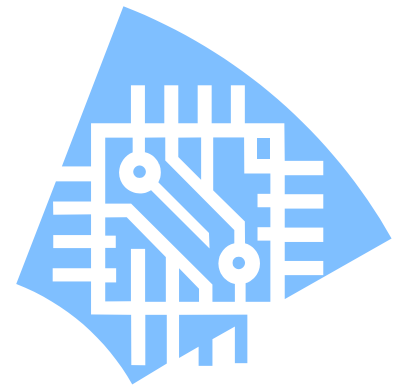
Ann Cavoukian & Marc Chanliau, [\*Privacy and Security by Design: A Convergence of Paradigms\*](#) (2013)

# The law is catching up

- **APP 1 – Open and transparent management of personal information**
  - Entity must take reasonable steps in the circumstances to implement practices, procedures and systems that ensure compliance with the APPs
  - Entity must have a clearly expressed and up-to-date policy about management of personal information
- “The bedrock principle”
- Supports a Privacy by Design approach

# What is PbD?

- The design and implementation of systems and processes to **respect individual privacy** while **meeting business objectives**, finding greatest expression in an organisation's:
- Information technology
  - Physical design and networked infrastructure
  - Accountable business practices





# The 7 foundational principles

1. **Proactive** not Reactive;  
**Preventative** not Remedial
2. Privacy as the **Default Setting**
3. Privacy **Embedded** into Design
4. Full Functionality: **Positive-Sum**,  
not Zero-Sum
5. End-to-End Security – **Full  
Lifecycle Protection**
6. **Visibility** and **Transparency** –  
Keep it **Open**
7. **Respect** for User Privacy – Keep  
it **User-Centric**



Privacy by Design

*The 7 Foundational Principles*

Ann Cavoukian, Ph.D.  
Information & Privacy Commissioner  
Ontario, Canada

*Privacy by Design* is a concept that I developed back in the 90's, to address the ever-growing and systemic effects of Information and Communication Technologies, and of large-scale networked data systems.

*Privacy by Design* asserts that the future of privacy cannot be assured solely by compliance with regulatory frameworks; rather, privacy assurance must ideally become an organization's default mode of operation.

Initially, deploying Privacy-Enhancing Technologies (PETs) was seen as the solution. Today, we understand that a more substantial approach is required – extending the use of PETs to taking a positive-sum, not a zero-sum, approach.

*Privacy by Design* now extends to a "Trilogy" of encompassing applications: 1) IT systems; 2) accountable business practices; and 3) physical design and infrastructure.

Principles of *Privacy by Design* may be applied to all types of personal information, but should be applied with special vigour to sensitive data such as medical information and financial data. The strength of privacy protection requirements tend to be commensurate with the sensitivity of the data.

The objectives of *Privacy by Design* – ensuring privacy and personal control over one's information and, for organizations, gaining a sustainable competitive advantage – may be accomplished by practicing the following principles:

1. **Proactive** not Reactive; **Preventative** not Remedial

The *Privacy by Design* (PbD) approach is characterized by proactive rather than reactive measures. It anticipates and prevents privacy invasive events *before* they happen. PbD does not wait for privacy risks to materialize, nor does it offer remedies for resolving privacy infractions once they have occurred – it aims to *prevent* them from occurring. In short, *Privacy by Design* comes before-the-fact, not after.

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# Case study: Google Buzz

- Classic example of security without privacy (and thereby compromising both): **Google Buzz**
- Privacy missteps:
  1. Participate checkbox pre-selected
  2. Publicly visible list automatically populated from the users' most frequent email contacts
  3. Multiple and non-obvious steps necessary to change privacy settings
  4. Inadequate internal testing failed to detect problems.



# Case study: Google Buzz

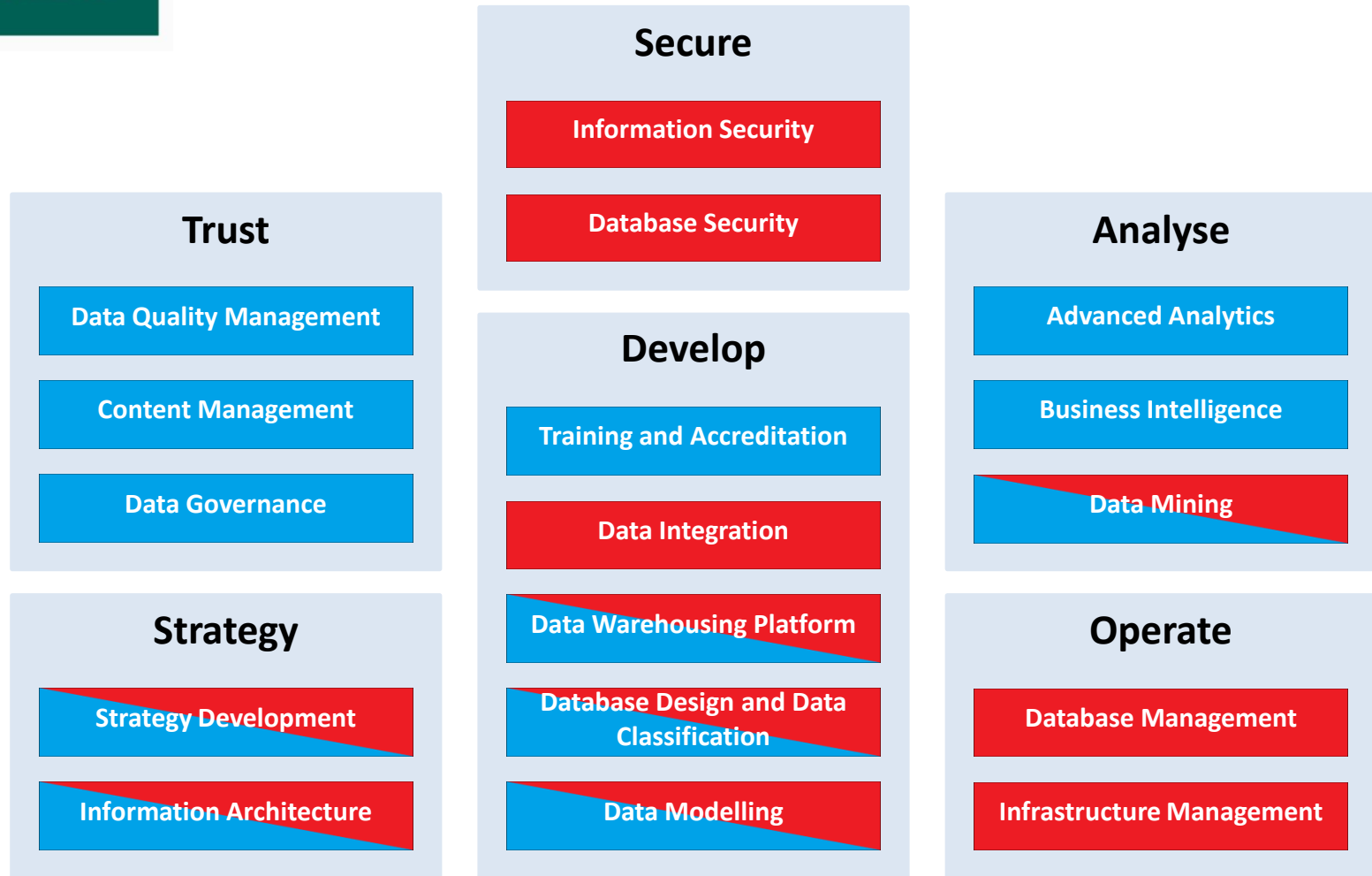
## ➤ Lessons learnt:

- Extensive analysis and strong precautions are required when a project significantly alters the way personal information is handled
- Context is important – business efficacy must be tempered by users' expectations
- Defaults are powerful shapers of user behaviour
- **Lack of usability** can increase both security and privacy risks – strong backend security measures not sufficient



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# Putting it together



Business owner responsibility

IT responsibility

*Adapted from: Steve Bennett, News Ltd (2013)*

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# What now?

## 1. Seek **greater engagement** with:

- Privacy officers and in-house counsel
- Policy and business owners



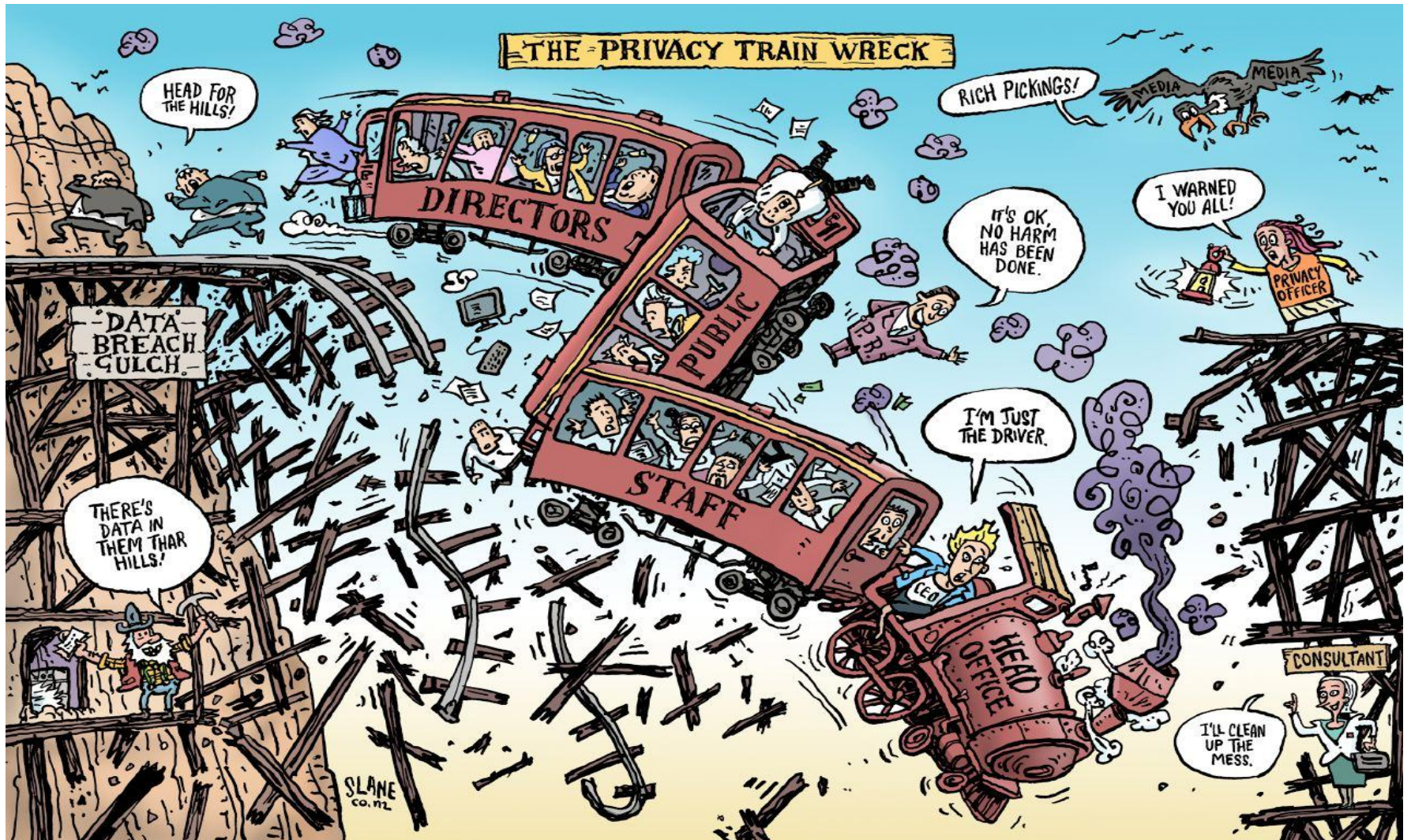
## 2. Familiarise yourself with the **right tools**, eg:

- IPC, [Operationalizing Privacy by Design](#), Dec 2012
- OAIC, [Guide to Information Security](#), Apr 2013

## 3. Put **customer trust** first when developing new products/services as well as back-end systems.



# Don't delay!



# Questions?

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