



Australia's ICT Research Centre of Excellence

INFORMATION
INTEGRITY
SOLUTIONS



Malcolm Crompton

Privacy by Design: An Oxymoron, An Impossibility or The Way To Go?

NICTA – Big Picture Seminar Series

Brisbane
1 June 2010

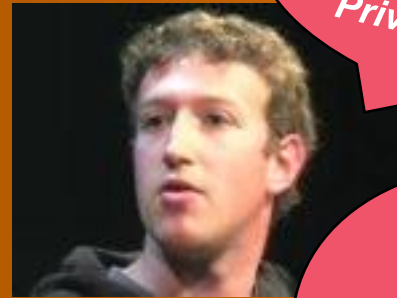


“Privacy” – Outdated? Incompatible? A problem?

Google's Eric Schmidt:
“If you have something that
you don't want anyone to
know, maybe you shouldn't be
doing it in the first place”



Facebook's Mark
Zuckerberg:
“The Age of
Privacy is Over”

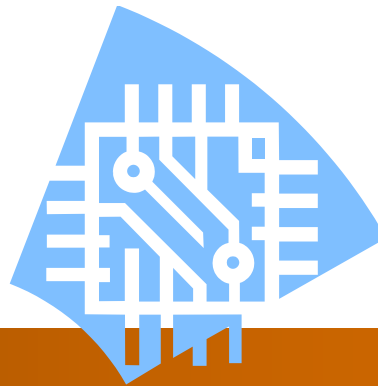


Sun Microsystems'
Scott McNealy:
“You have zero
privacy anyway..
get over it.”



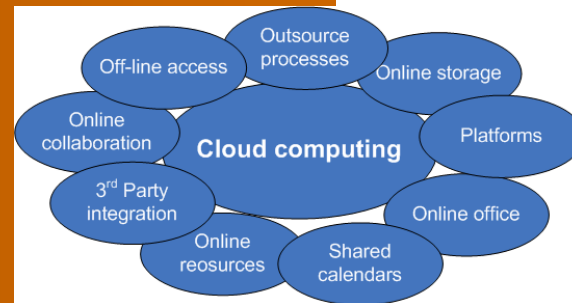
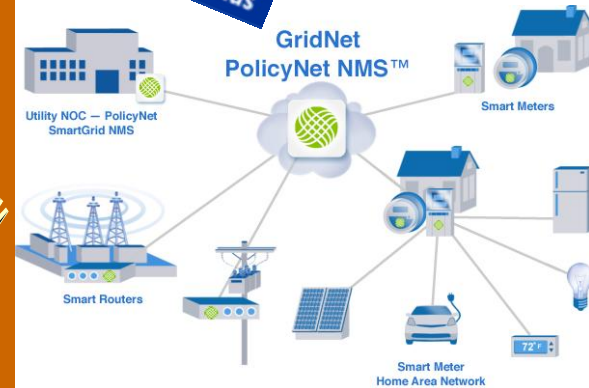
Louis Freech former
Director FBI:
“the American people
must be willing to
give up a degree of
personal privacy in
exchange for safety
and security”





Explosion in new Technology...

- Electronic Health Records
- Social Networking
- Smart grids & other networks
- Location based services
- Mobile banking
- The Cloud
-



Plenty of evidence that Privacy interests not always well considered

- Road travel
 - E-tags track movements
- Online purchasing
 - ID theft, behavioural targeting
- Social Networking
 - Facebook's recent woes
- Govt. efficiency
 - Australia Card/Access Card
- Privacy v security
 - 9/11, anti-terrorism, surveillance
- Entering a pub or club
 - increasingly ID scanned

1. (noun) zero-sum game

a game in which the total of all the gains and losses is zero

Synonyms: zero-sum game

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But even the
experts don't agree

Mike McConnell, Director of
National Intelligence:

*"We have a saying in this business:
'Privacy & security are a zero-sum
game.'"*

Bruce Schneier:

*What Our Top Spy Doesn't Get:
Security & Privacy Aren't Opposites*





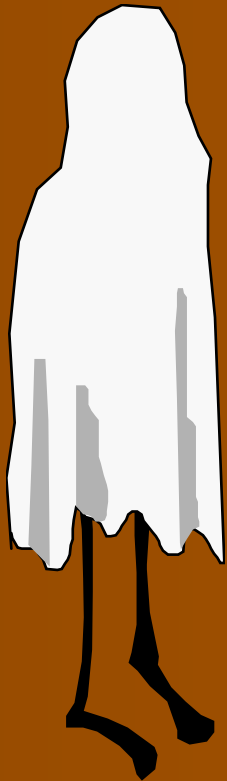
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Privacy – what it isn't ...

Keeping everything about yourself secret

or

Simply having something to hide



Think about it!





Privacy – what it IS ...

- Control
 - deciding what to reveal and when
 - ‘You can choose your friends, but you can’t choose your relatives’
 - solitude, reserve, autonomy, intimacy
- Creepiness factor
 - big brother, too much information, too intrusive
- Risk
 - who bears it...



The Assault on American Jobs,
Families, Health Care and Retirement
And How You Can Fight Back

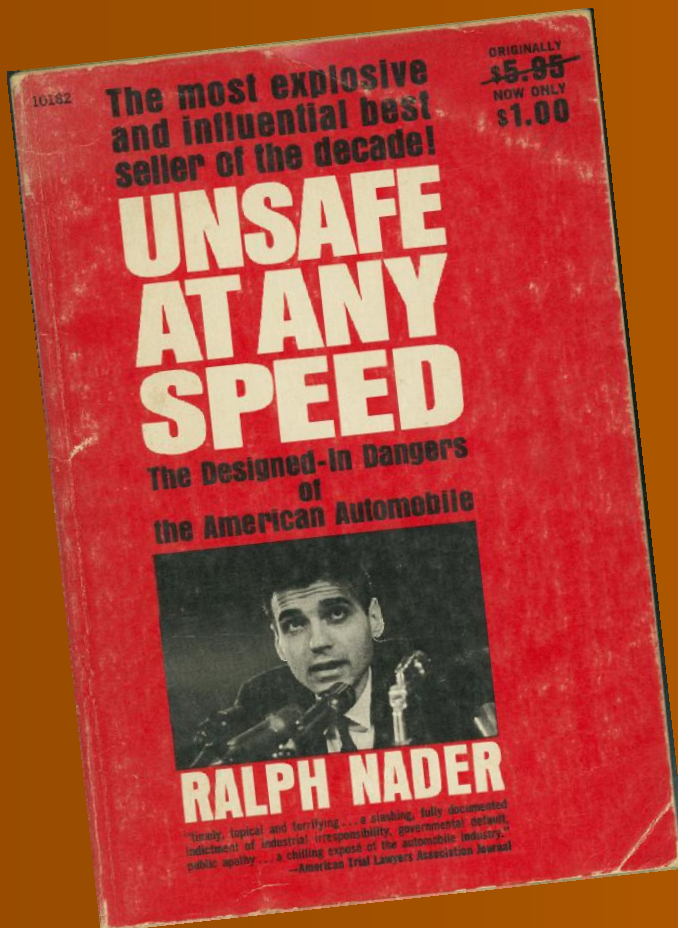
The Great Risk Shift

JACOB S. HACKER

Is the answer simply more compliance with privacy laws?

- Privacy laws: a great start, but ...
 - don't necessarily cover all that consumers expect or worry about
 - tend to be reactive – they help with the “how” but not with the “what”
- Pace of technology change, amount of information flowing around = getting privacy right even more of a challenge

“There has to be a better way”



“Unsafe at Any Speed”



Car safety by design

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unsafe
at Any Speed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unsafe_at_Any_Speed)

Why Not:

“Privacy by Design (PBD)”



Privacy by Design: The 7 Foundational Principles

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



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 "Triology" 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.

United Kingdom Information Commissioner 2008 Conference

Information Commissioner's Office

Privacy by design



- Building executive support
- Wider use of privacy impact assessments
- Consistent standards for public and private sectors
- Promoting use/research privacy enhancing technology
- More rigorous compliance and enforcement mechanisms

What is privacy by design?

The purpose of privacy by design is to give due consideration to privacy needs prior to the development of new initiatives – in other words, to consider the impact of a system or process on individuals' privacy and to do this throughout the systems lifecycle, thus ensuring that appropriate controls are implemented and maintained.

Regulators expecting more...

Ten Data Protection Commissioners tell Google
“...unacceptable to roll out a product that unilaterally renders personal information public, with the intention of repairing problems later as they arise”



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
PROTECTING AMERICA'S CONSUMERS

Pamela Jones Harbour (FTC Commissioner)
describes Google's approach as “throw it up
against the wall and see if it sticks, and if not, we
can always pull it back.”



EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR
LE CONTRÔLEUR EUROPÉEN DE LA PROTECTION DES DONNÉES
The European guardian of personal data protection
Le gardien européen de la protection des données personnelles

Peter Hustinx (EDPS) – operationalise privacy by
design, including more ‘privacy by default’
settings

Office of the
Privacy Commissioner
of Canada

CNIL
Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés

Der Bundesbeauftragte
für den Datenschutz und
die Informationsfreiheit

An Coimisinéir
Coimisiún Éireannach
Data Protection
Commissioner

ILITA
The Israeli Law
Information
and Technology
Authority

GARANTE
PER LA PROTEZIONE
DEI DATI PERSONALI

COLLEGE BESCHERMING
PERSONNELEGEVENS

Privacy Commissioner
New Zealand
Te Mana Matapono Matatapu

AGENCIA
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PROTECCIÓN
DE DATOS

ico.

And some more views on PbD

Harriet Pearson – IBM

- Technology design and technology to support privacy
- Business processes, people, accountability
- Products and customer facing services
- US Department of Commerce
 - PbD needs to be developed carefully to foster not inhibit innovation, cautious about making it law, rather governments can support research, lead by example, focus on technology neutrality

PbD – towards ‘and’ not ‘or’ privacy solutions

A philosophy

Building privacy in from the start

Building privacy into technology, infrastructure
and at all levels

A set of tools

A work in progress

A practitioner's perspective on PbD

Experience shows that privacy won't just happen

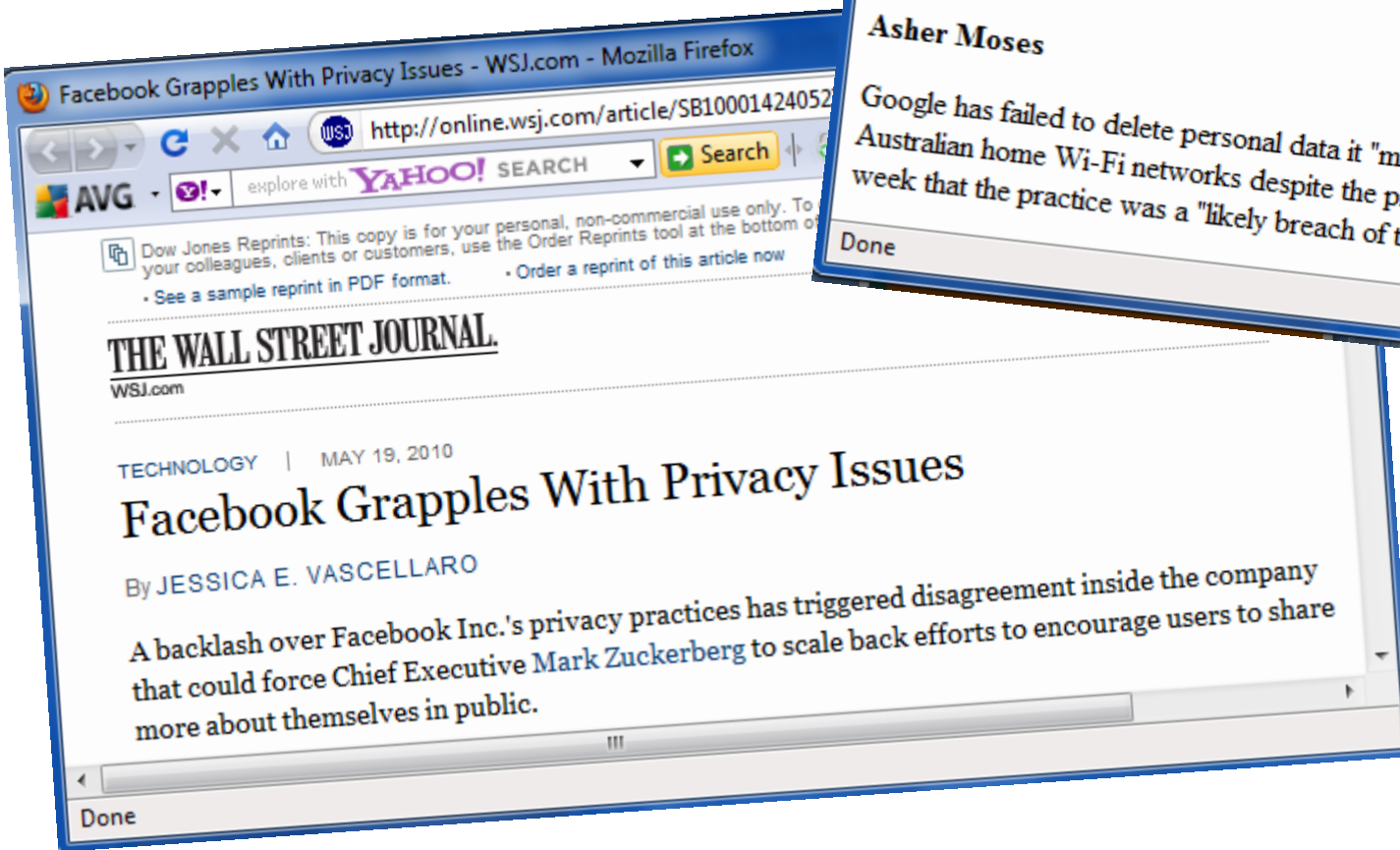
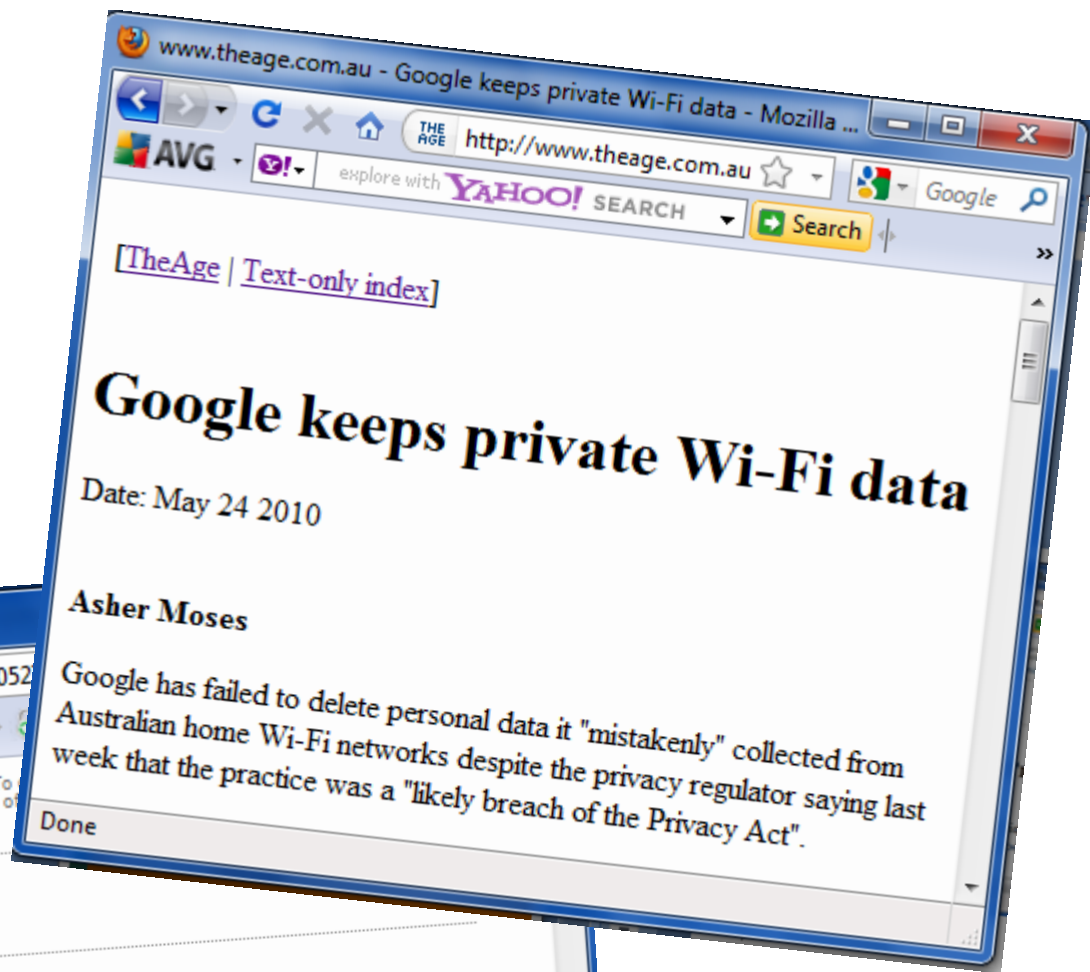
Recognise that good privacy needs a holistic approach:

- Base decisions on early privacy impact assessment
- Reflect social and cultural norms
- Effective/appropriate law and ensure Legal compliance
- Design at every level, not just technology or boxes & wires
 - layered response: processes, people, governance, 'safety net'
- Mix & match – strengthen other protections if there are legal or technology constraints

One is "... by Design".

The other is not.

Both fail on "Privacy".



PbD could have helped...

- Photocopiers storing copy of what is scanned – ID documents, company secrets – US Congress, Federal Trade Commission “Concerned”
- Airport body scanners that are less intrusive, limiting vision of travellers in the raw or capture & storage of images
- UK ID card – massive stakes, central database, a detailed trail of use and 50,000 people having a look – canned



Photocopier Fallout: Congress, FTC "Concerned"

As Armen Keteyian first reported, many copy machines store an electronic image of what you're scanning, putting your identify at risk....

CBS News (5/17/2010 3:39:47 PM -08:00)





Case study: Electronic health Records

- Individual Health Identifier (IHI) – like it or not, you're getting one
- IHI – like it or not – practitioners and others can use
- Next stage – Electronic Health Records using IHI
- A good start – Nicola Roxon promises Personally Controlled Electronic Health Records for All Australians (Budget 2010)

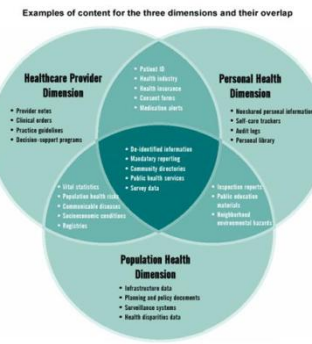
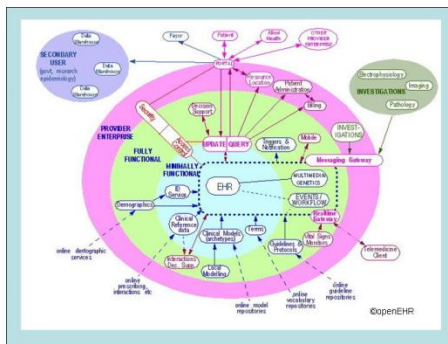




The EHR PbD story so far

A long gestation starting late 1990s – Not a PbD approach as such but great endeavours on privacy from the word go – the result??

PbD element	Australia's indicative scorecard: Work in progress ...
Proactive privacy approach	✓ Still concerns after 10+ years
Early privacy impact assessment	✓ Yes but slow to publish; more 'holistic' still needed
Reflect social and cultural norms	✓ & ✗ Privacy norms in the picture but some overridden
Law and legal compliance	✓ & ✗ IHI law and regs have made a start; more to come
Design decisions	
• Technology	✓ & ✗ Data trail associated with IHI
• People & Processes	✓ & ✗ Control of access to IHI at practice level
• Governance	✓ & ✗ Compliance regime in hot contention
• Safety net	✓ & ✗ May need review



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PbD for genuinely personally controlled EHR

- Good answers to complex issues such as
 - Central or distributed storage of records
 - Consumer control over access to whole/part of a record
 - Agreed processes for ‘break glass’ emergency
 - Role-based authentication & authorisation at individual provider level
 - Trustworthy security
 - Clear & credible accountability & compliance processes
 - The right law with real teeth with credible enforcement





Identity management

- The old way: Digital God
 - Brings you into digital existence
 - Takes you out of digital existence
 - Watches every move in between ...
- A better way
 - User centric; user controlled
 - Government and others investigating probabilistic, reputation based approaches
 - Rely on ID assertions last



Advertisement

SOON JUST ONE CARD COULD REPLACE THEM ALL.

The Australian Government is proposing to introduce a single card in 2008 for people to access Medicare, veterans' services and Government social services.

What is the card? How will it work? How will the card benefit me?

To find out the answers to your questions, call 131 792 from 8am to 8pm weekdays, visit www.australia.gov.au/accesscard or pick up a brochure at your Medicare, Centrelink or Department of Veterans' Affairs office.

TTY: 1800 146 180 (for hearing/speech impaired)

Australian Government

Authorised by the Australian Government, Capital Hill, Canberra.

PbD – Queensland example

New QLD Licence with Smartcard technology

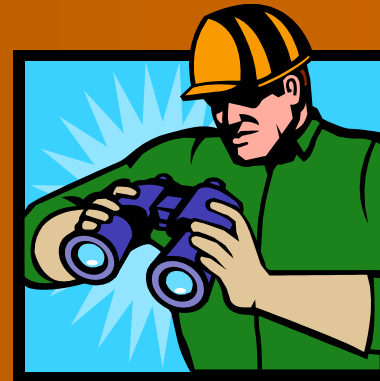
PbD elements include:

- Early consideration of privacy: Govt. Committee, PIAs
- Design of chip
- Surrounding processes including who gets access to what



NQDL – things to watch

- Early days – full rollout 2011
- Will privacy promises be kept?
- Address on card could go to enhance privacy?
- Potential for more government departments to read securely stored information – change process?



[Play full screen version of movie that is online at the following page of the Microsoft End to End Trust pages:

www.microsoft.com/mscorp/twc/endtoendtrust/vision/eid.aspx]

PbD - its doable

- Don't settle for any thing less for yourself
- Don't settle for anything less from others



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