

The logo for Information Integrity Solutions features a dark green square with a vertical orange bar on the left side. The text "INFORMATION INTEGRITY SOLUTIONS" is written in white, bold, uppercase letters in the center of the green square.

**INFORMATION
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International Conference on the Amendment of Personal Information Protection Act

Organised by: BSA | The Software Alliance
Co-organised and sponsored by: JEITA and JISA
Supported by: ACCJ

Malcolm Crompton
Managing Director, IIS
Tokyo, 14 November 2014

Overview



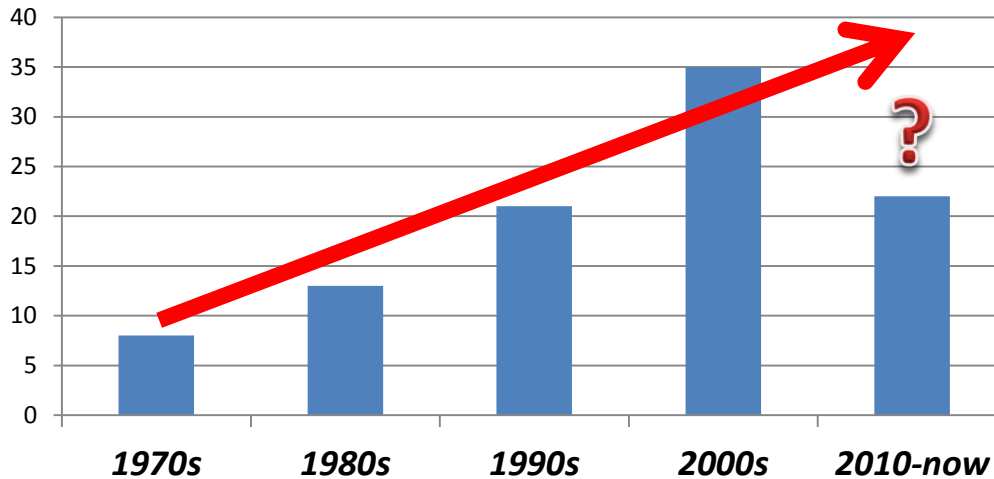
- Rapidly escalating data flows between jurisdictions and two of the emerging responses:
 - The EU's Binding Corporate Rules (BCR)
 - APEC's Cross Border Privacy Rules (CBPR)
- Running a data commissioner's office
- Implications for Japan

APEC CBPR & EU BCR

Building trust and innovative privacy solutions

The case for a global interoperability framework

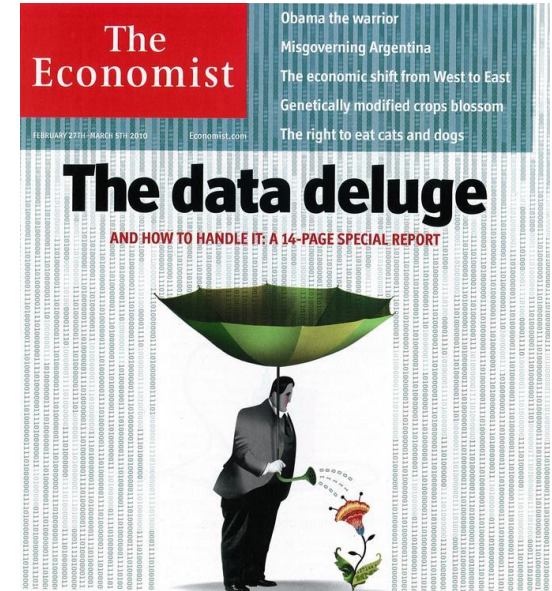
➤ Privacy laws are proliferating



➤ Cross-border data flows are accelerating

➤ Protecting personal data requires international cooperation

- EU – Largest economic entity in the world
- APEC – 40% of world's population, 54% of world's GDP, 40% of world trade



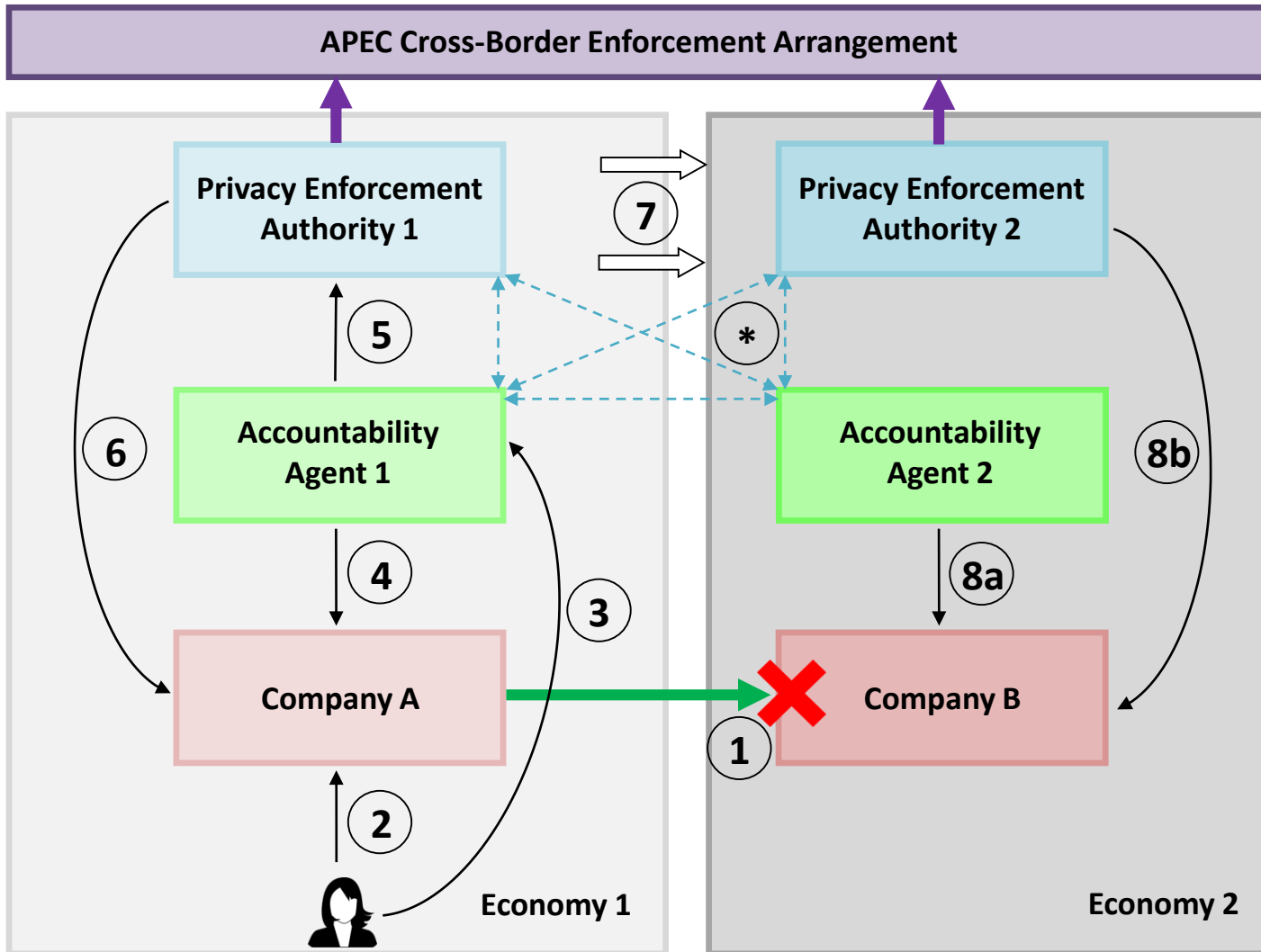
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Towards global interoperability: Steps in the right direction!

- Regional, not global solutions, so far
- Different scope of operation:
 - CBPR – transfers between participating companies in participating Economies (geography)
 - BCR – intra-company transfers (corporate structure)
- [IIS Comparison and Assessment](#)
September 2013



APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules System



1. Personal information is transferred to Company B and a privacy breach occurs

2. Complain directly to Company A

3. If no resolution, complain to AA 1

4. Enforcement by AA 1

5. If no resolution, escalate to PEA 1

6. Enforcement by PEA 1

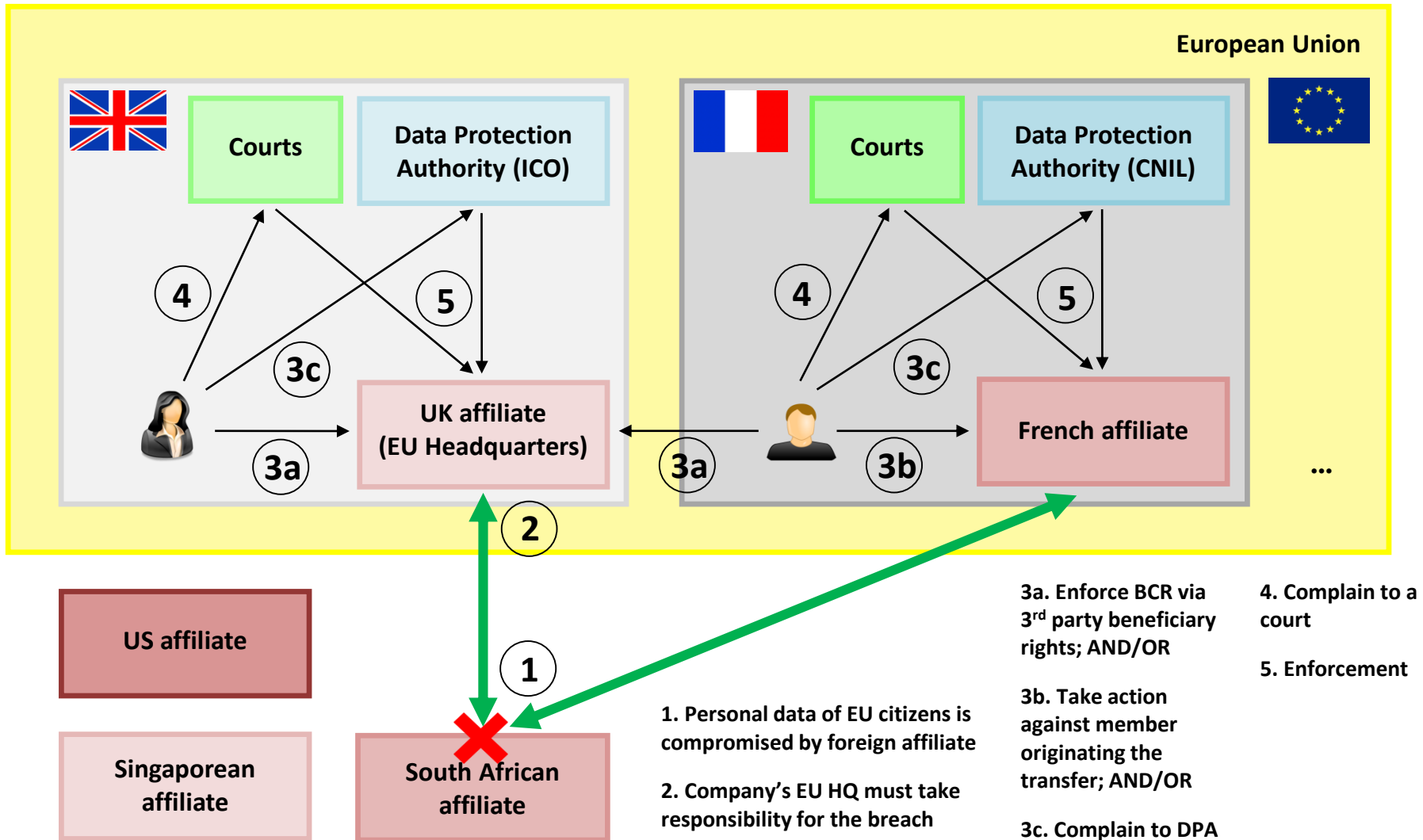
7. If no resolution in Economy 1, refer complaint to AA 2 and/or PEA 2 in Economy 2

8a. Enforcement by AA 2

8b. Enforcement by PEA 2

* Cooperation where appropriate and possible

EU Binding Corporate Rules



Room for optimism!



- Increased dialogue between EU's Article 29 Working Party and APEC's Data Privacy Subgroup
 - For example, the jointly produced referential
- The two systems are remarkably similar
 - In intent
 - In the practical effects of the requirements
- A sound basis for a globally interoperable framework

Comparing BCR & CBPR – Key elements to consider

1. A baseline level of **privacy protection that follows the data**
2. Expressed through **internal rules and policies**
3. Enforced via **accessible redress mechanisms** when something goes wrong
4. Demonstrated through **initial certification and ongoing audit**

1. Privacy protection...

- EU and APEC have many common principles:
 - For example fair and lawful collection, purpose specification, security, data quality
- EU-specific:
 - Retention limitation
 - Restrictions on processing of sensitive information
 - Right to object to automatic processing
 - All these are compatible with the APEC framework

1. ... that follows the data

➤ Common features:

- Only transfer data to other organisations that will apply the same protections
- One entity accepts responsibility
- Mutual assistance and cooperation between Data Protection Authorities (DPAs)/Privacy Enforcement Agencies (PEAs) (in the EU and APEC respectively)



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2. Internal rules and policies

➤ Common features:

- Application to group entities and third party processors
- Designate individual(s) to be responsible for privacy within organisation
 - Privacy training program for employees

➤ EU-specific:

- Explicit requirement for employees to be bound by internal rules and policies



3. Redress mechanisms

- Common features:
 - Organisation has formal process to handle privacy complaint
- EU enforcement avenues:
 - Judicial remedy
 - DPA
- APEC enforcement avenues:
 - Accountability Agent and dispute resolution process
 - Escalate to PEA where necessary
 - Private right of action (depending on local law)



4. Demonstrate compliance

- Common features:
 - Participation requirements assessed and certified by relevant body (DPA / Accountability Agent)
 - Regular compliance monitoring



An Australian perspective

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Australian Privacy Law

- Flexible, enforceable, adaptable to BCR & CBPR schemes
- Privacy Act 1988 – updated in 2014
- 13 Australian Privacy Principles
 - Similar to APEC and EU principles – a good platform for BCR & CBPR
- Privacy Commissioner has enforcement powers – complaints, investigations, enforceable undertakings
- Codes can be used to align compliance with CBPR if necessary



Implementing the law – Our approach

- My term as Privacy Commissioner 1999 – 2004
- Approach based on nature of the law
 - high-level, general principles
 - not prescriptive ‘black letter’ law
- A range of strategies needed to achieve our regulatory goals.



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Implementing the law – Our approach cont.

- How we went about it:
 - Strategic Plan – set approach to regulation
 - Creating a culture that respects privacy
 - Partners in developing and promoting privacy solutions
 - A clear and balanced voice on privacy principles
 - A comprehensive understanding of current community perceptions of privacy
 - Risk management framework
- Tougher sanctions used sparingly for egregious matters

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Implications for Japan

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Considerations when framing Japan's law

- Protect the Japanese people in the way they would expect
- Global interoperability crucial to developing a data services export industry
 - The rest of world expects its data to be equally well protected in Japan
 - Design for compatibility with global frameworks
 - Every difference could be very costly

Making global interoperability work

- Focus on what will make it easy for business to participate in both CBPR and BCR
 - Japan already a participating economy in CBPR
 - But improved enforcement arrangements desirable
 - BCR – accountability to an EU enforcer via a parent company or subsidiary
 - Could Japan’s regulatory framework accommodate and work with this requirement?
 - CBPR – Uses local privacy enforcement authority
 - The number of privacy enforcement authorities in Japan seen as a challenge to outsiders

What now?

- Opportune time for Japan:
 - Vision – Declaration to be the World’s Most Advanced IT Nation (2013)
 - Nationally – legal and institutional privacy reform
 - Internationally – participation in CBPR system
- Interoperable and enforceable frameworks essential to effective data services exports
- BCR and CBPR coming together and both have something to offer.

Questions?

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