

Australian Internet Governance Forum

INFORMATION INTEGRITY SOLUTIONS

Does the Internet need a Delete button?



Annelies Moens Head of Sales and Operations Information Integrity Solutions Australian Internet Governance Forum Melbourne, 17 October 2013

Overview

- > Community attitudes to privacy in Australia
- Context for accelerating global privacy regulation
- Australian and international examples of a 'right to be forgotten'
- Issues with the status quo
- Issues with the implementation of a 'right to be forgotten'

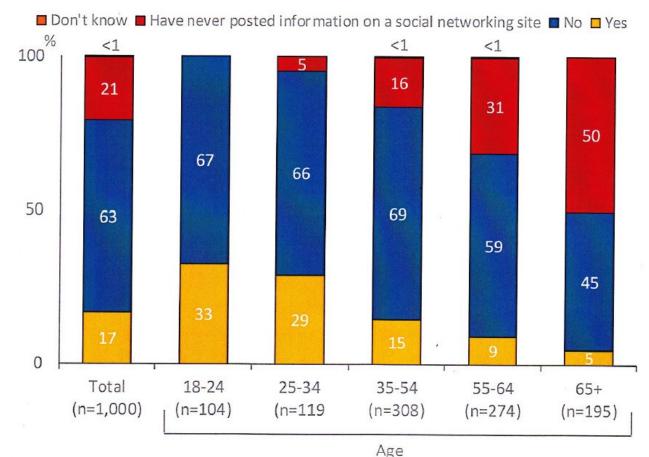
Community attitudes

- OAIC survey results (1,000 interviews) released 9 October 2013
- Previous surveys conducted in 2001, 2004 and 2007
- > 2013 results indicate that:
 - Biggest privacy risks facing people is using online services and social media – 48% (60% of 18-24 year olds concerned)
 - 17% regret something they have posted on a social networking site, rising to 33% amongst 18-24 year olds

Community attitudes

Chart: Source – OAIC – Community Attitudes to Privacy, 9 Oct 2013, p.42

Chart: Proportion regretting social networking posts



Context for accelerating global privacy regulation

Adobe warns 2.9 million customers of



International examples

France

EU DP Regulation

Code of Good Practice on the Right to Be Forgotten on Social Networks and Search Engines – 2010 14 signatories including Microsoft France **Draft EU Data Protection Regulation** Proposes 'right to be forgotten' in Article 17

Argentina

Frequent litigation by celebrities

~200 cases pending – right to be Discussed in Virginia da Cunha v Yahoo and Google

California

Privacy rights for California minors in the digital world

Law in force January 2015.

Spain

Spanish data protection regulator advising Google to remove links Case before the European Court of Justice

No right- kept forever

National sex offender public website on public record forever in some US states

Australian examples

Current Privacy Act

Spent convictions

National Privacy Principle 4.2 -

Data Security – destroy or de-identify

No similar requirement for government

Crimes Act & state/territory schemes After a waiting period, unlawful to disclose the conviction without individual's consent

Amended Privacy Act

Australian Privacy Principle 11.2 –

Security of Personal information – destroy or de-identify

Applies to both public and private sector

Suppression orders

Court Suppression & non-publication orders

State/territory courts can issue orders. SCAG seeking to harmonise.

Credit reporting

Amended Privacy Act: s20W Limited retention periods for credit information (2-7 years)

No right- kept forever

Bankruptcy on public record forever, even if discharged or annulled

Retaining the status quo

<u>Not</u> implementing an enhanced right of destruction right for individuals into Australian law – may lead to:

- Stifling of free speech online (chilling effect of perfect memory)
- Inhibiting ability to learn and develop society
- Disproportionate impact of past actions on future actions
- > No protection against an uncertain future

Challenges of implementing a 'right to be forgotten'



Source of Image: European Network and Information Security Agency

Challenges of implementing a 'right to be forgotten'

> Who do you enforce the right of action against?

Cross-jurisdictional enforcement issues

- Censorship risk?
- > Aligning incentives to implement right
- Fechnological issues:
 - Tracking duplication of data, hosted on multiple servers
 - Effecting the erasure
 - Standing ensuring the right person asks for removal

Further information

- Greenleaf, Graham, 'Sheherezade and the 101 Data Privacy Laws: Origins, Significance and Global Trajectories' Journal of Law, Information & Science, September 2013 <u>http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2280877</u>
- Moens, Annelies, 'The latest David and Goliath story Does the 'right to be forgotten' defy the tsunami of online information collection and distribution?', International Association of Privacy Professionals, Australia New Zealand, Bulletin 44, June 2013
 <u>http://www.pams.com.au/demo/StaticContent/Images/IAPP/iappANZ_Bulletin_130701.htm</u>
- European Network and Information Security Agency, 'The right to be forgotten, between expectations and practice', November 2012 <u>http://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/identity-and-trust/library/deliverables/the-right-to-be-forgotten</u>
- Fleischer, Peter, 'Foggy thinking about the right to oblivion', March 2011 <u>http://peterfleischer.blogspot.com.au/2011/03/foggy-thinking-about-right-to-oblivion.html</u>
- Secretariat d'etat a la prospective et au developpement de l'economie numerique, 'Charte du droit a l'oublie dans les sites collaboratifs et les moteurs de recherche' October 2010 <u>http://www.huntonfiles.com/files/webupload/PrivacyLaw_Charte_du_Droit.pdf</u>
- Mayer-Schonberger, Viktor, *Delete*, Princeton University Press, 2009

Q?-during panel discussion

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