



How to build your customer's trust in the digital economy

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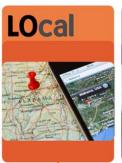
Optus Vision 2014 Sydney, 18 June 2014

What does privacy have to do with customer experience?

Big data is like Big Oil

Enormous value







Uber raises \$1.2B at a recordbreaking \$17B valuation — & it plans to raise \$200M more





And enormous risks



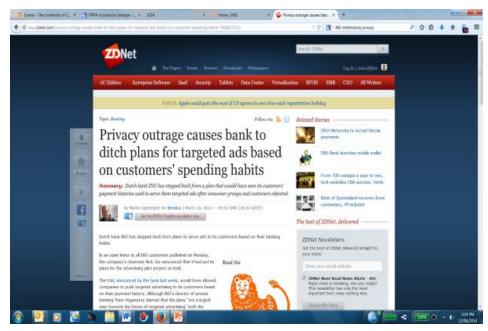


Look what happened to: ING DIRECT



Spend your life well

- Launched pilot using customer spending patterns to enable companies to offer discounts
- Public outcry on social media
- Government and Privacy Commissioner asking questions
- Pilot shelved and extensive explanation required



http://www.zdnet.com/privacy-outrage-causes-bank-to-ditch-plans-for-targeted-ads-based-on-customers-spending-habits-7000027422/

http://www.nltimes.nl/2014/03/10/ing-data-sharing-angers-mps-consumers/

http://www.ing.com/About-us/ING-and-the-use-of-customer-data.htm



"It's all about the value proposition"



Late Breaking News:

The Privacy Paradox, a Challenge for Business, New York Times 12 June 2014

http://bits.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/06/12/the-privacy-paradox-a-challenge-for-business/

EMC Privacy Index: our willingness to trade privacy for convenience

Necessary but not sufficient:

- "There is a business case for "
- "We have the ability to build _____"
- "____ is not illegal (strictly speaking)"
- "____ will provide value to our customers"



http://www.oaic.go
v.au/privacy/privacy
-archive/privacyreportsarchive/2004communityattitudes-towardsprivacy-in-australia

http://www.emc.com/campaign/privacy-index/index.htm

Privacy in a nutshell

- Privacy is more than secrecy
 - Privacy includes a <u>relationship</u> in which sharing is possible <u>and desirable</u>
- Privacy is more than security
 - Not just about keeping data safe, but also using it in the right way
- Privacy is more than compliance
 - The law may not tell you whether something is a good idea or not



Cultivate relationship, earn trust



How to build trust



- Categorise your data
- 2. Consider the context
- 3. Exercise leadership
- 4. Redefine customer-centricity
- 5. Establish ethical framework
- 6. Maintain accountability
- 7. Manage **risk** throughout
- 8. Prepare for **failures**

1. Categorise your data



High

Level of individual awareness

Low

Provided

1. Initiated

- Credit card purchase
- Medical history

2. Compelled

Certain application forms

3. Transactional

- Inquiries responded to
- Bills paid

4. Posted

Social network posts

Observed

1. Engaged

- Cookies on website
- Location-enabled device
- Fitness tracker

2. Not anticipated

 Sensor technology in modern cars

3. Passive

- Facial images from CCTV
- Wi-Fi station
- Call logs

Derived

1. Computational

- Credit ratios
- Average purchase per visit
- Risk of developing disease based on genetic marker

2. Notational

- Classification based on common attributes of buyers
- Medical condition based on diagnostic tests

Inferred

1. Statistical

- Credit/insurance score
- Life expectancy
- Crime hotspots
- Traffic patterns

2. Advanced analytical

- Risk of developing disease based on multi-factor analysis
 - ... ??

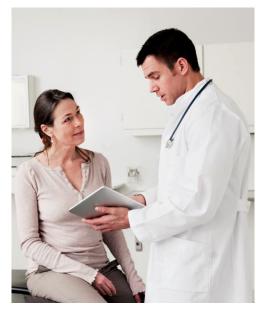


Source: Martin Abrams, '<u>The Origins of Personal Data and its</u> Implications for Governance' (2014)

2. Consider the context

- ➤ Should I do ?
 - It depends
 - Highest concern for passively collected/ generated data

- What if it's not strictly speaking PI?
 - Same considerations should apply!



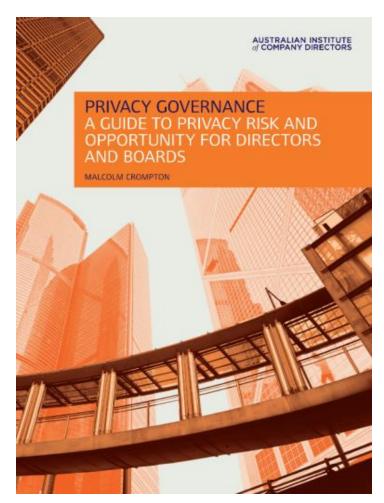






3. Exercise leadership

- The right culture and practices must begin at the very top
 - Governance of data assets
 - Privacy awareness
 - Privacy strategy
 - Senior-level responsibility and roles
 - Privacy as part of performance evaluation
 - Regular privacy audits
 - Partners and contractors



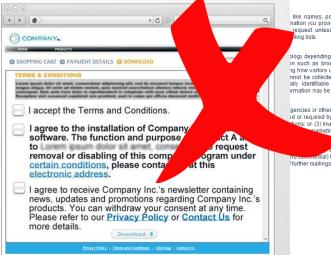
http://www.companydirectors.com.au/Director-Resource-Centre/Publications/Book-Store/Privacy-Governance

4. Redefine customer-centricity

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gencies or other companies assisting us in fraud prevention or ed or required by law; or, (2) trying to protect against or prevent ns; or (3) investigating fraud which has already taken place. arketing purposes.

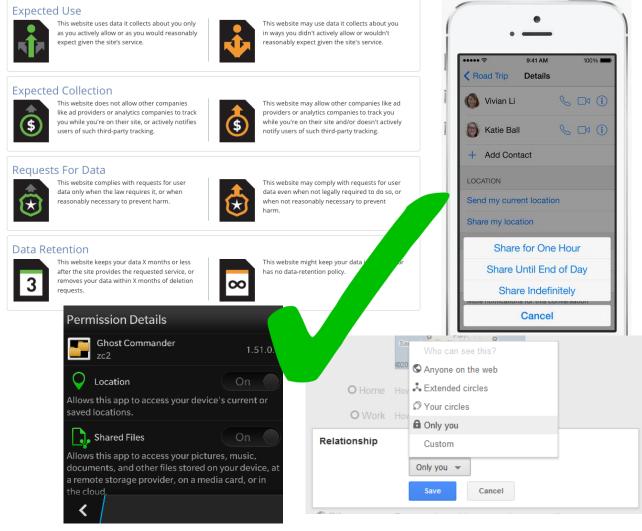
authorized employees, agents and contr tial) have access to this information. All emai

Fit for purpose

By degrees

Notice and choice that is:

- Simple
- Contextual
- Just-in-time

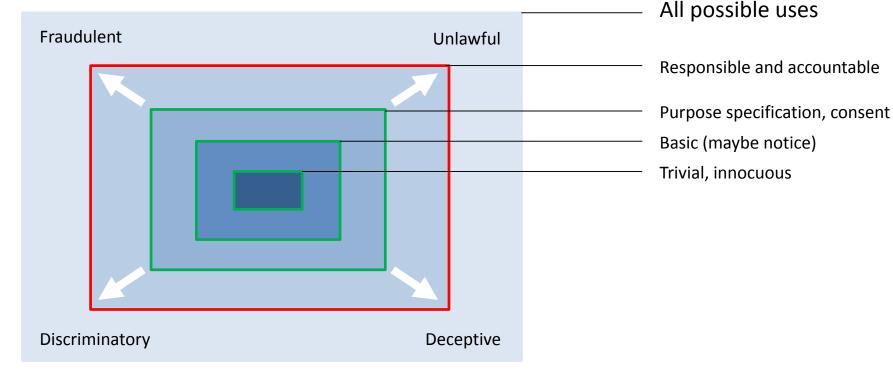




5. Establish ethical framework







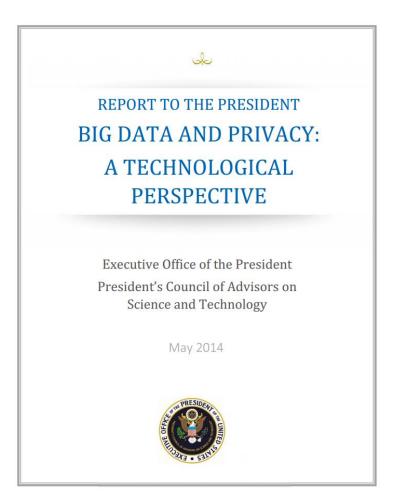
- Credible decision-making processes and safeguards expand the scope of permissible uses
- Governance is key



5. Establish ethical framework

- > Algorithms: the next flashpoint
 - NOT objective, NOT value neutral
 - Correlation ← → causation
 - \circ Probability $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ certainty
 - Generality ←→ specifics
 - Ensuring fairness, transparency and due process will be key





6. Maintain accountability

Accountability

Inability to effectively audit and enforce how data is actually used and if it had the consent of individuals.

It is nearly impossible to track how data flows and is used.

Some actors have the ability to change/ignore the rules.

Some actors have to unduly coerce the actions of others.

No shared taxonomies of data types or data uses.

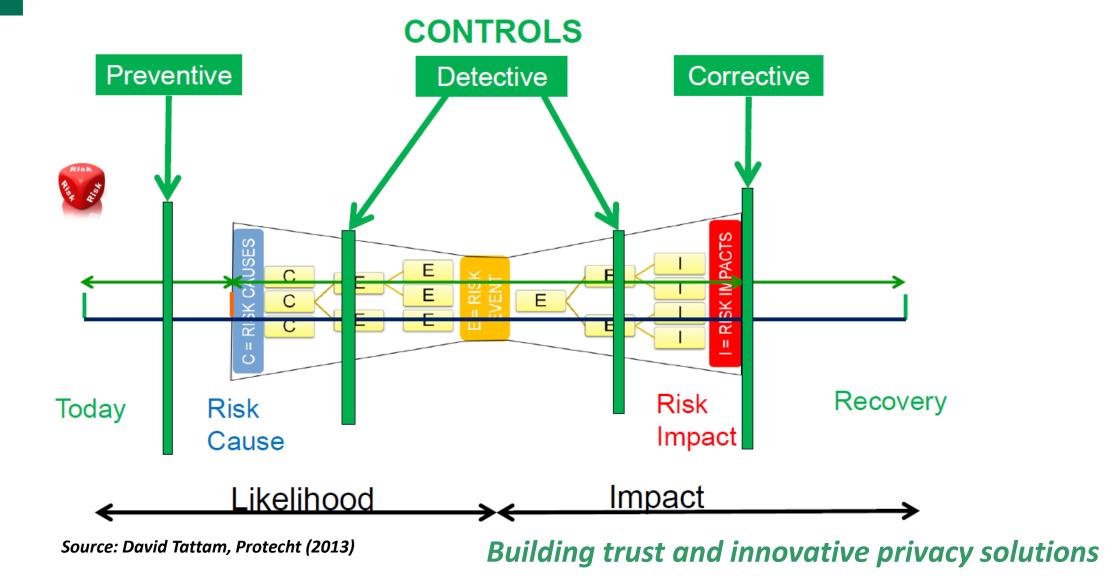
Highly complex data flows which are constantly changing.

Inability to trace the provenance and permissions for how data can be used.

Lack of shared metrics and norms on what constitutes good data stewardship.

Source: World Economic Forum (2014)

7. Manage risk throughout



encryption (poor industry standard)

7. Manage risk throughout

Relationship to third party HVAC vendor with questionable security practices Phishing attack on HVAC vendor Repeated warnings 40 Internal documentation MILLION MILLION from antivirus program **CREDIT** DATA located on public-facing and internal security **CARDS FILES** E Web pages with no experts were ignored login required E Systems handling Automatic eradication Negative press coverage sensitive payment feature of new antidata not properly malware system turned CIO and CEO resignations Stolen network credentials used to off segregated from rest upload data-stealing malware onto of network Reputation damage Risk Target's Point of Sale systems Risk Financial damage Impact Cause Law suits, government investigations, etc. No end-to-end

Source: David Tattam, Protecht (2013)



8. Prepare for failures

> Who:

- Individuals
- Regulators
- Media







> What:

- Going 'above and beyond'
- Restitution and recovery, proper allocation of risk
- Independent review
- Maximise learning, minimise need for punishment

> How:

- Have plans and processes in place and follow them!
- Open, upfront, responsive, honest, decisive, cooperative

Now is the time!



Building trust and innovative privacy solutions

Questions?

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