



The Cone of Silence – Data Protection and Privacy What every in-house lawyer should know

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About IIS

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



Outline

Data as asset and liability Summary of ACC Review ACC – Facts and challenges ACC – The way forward Implications for in-house lawyers Key takeaways Questions





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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 ... Stakeholders will need to embrace the uncertainty, ambiguity and risk of an emerging ecosystem." – World Economic Forum (2011) Building trust and innovative privacy solutions

Data as liability

Data may be vulnerable to external parties, who act for fun and/or profit

- 52% of attacks involved some form of hacking
- 76% of network intrusions exploited weak or stolen credentials
- **71%** of attacks targeted user devices
- 66% of data breaches took months to discover



Source: Verizon, '2013 Data Breach Investigations Report' (2013)

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In New Zealand



Cost of breaches

Cost to organisations

- Aus \$2.3M per org (\$138 per record)
- Intangibles reputation and trust

> Financial costs reduced by:

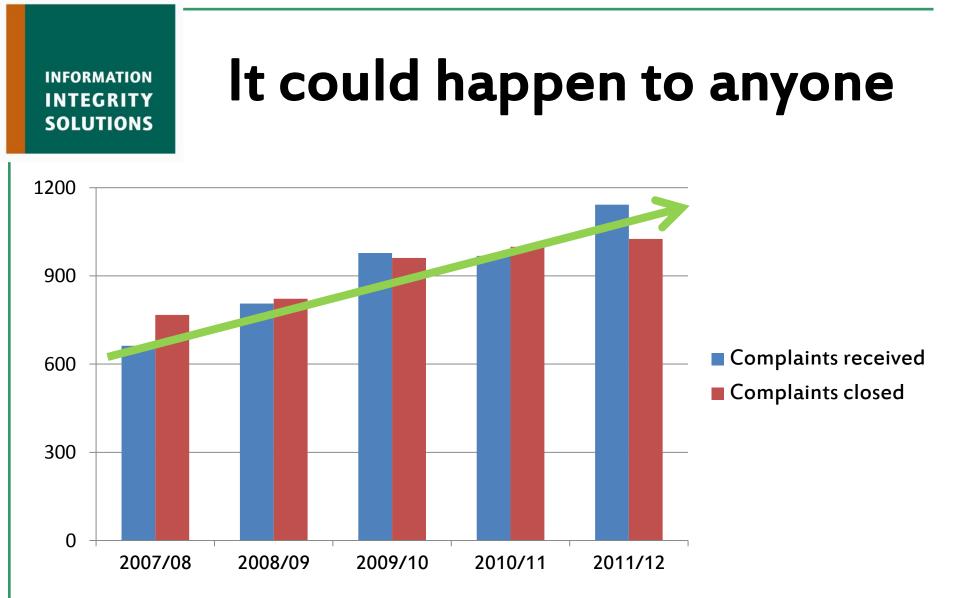


- External consulting support (\$45 per record)
- CISO and overall data protection strategy (\$35 per record)

Cost to individuals

Fraud; time, money and effort to resolve the issue

Source: Ponemon Institute, "2011 Cost of Data Breach Study: Australia' (2012) Building trust and innovative privacy solutions



Source: Privacy Commissioner (NZ), 'Annual Report 2012' (2012)

Privacy matters

> The people have spoken:

- 67% Concerned or very concerned with privacy, the highest level recorded and up from 47% in 2001
- 92% "It's extremely important that government agencies properly protect the information I give them"
- 88% "Businesses should be punished if they misuse people's personal information"

Source: UMR Research, 'Individual privacy and personal information' (2012)

The experts have spoken...

ACC Review

- Findings: breach was a genuine error, but arose in the context of systemic weaknesses in ACC's business as usual
 - Technology and business practice multiple monitors and spreadsheets
 - Culture inconsistent respect for personal information
 - Privacy management lack of accountability
- Privacy is a whole-of-business concern



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ACC Review

Framework for good privacy management





Response

• Crisis management

- Established a dedicated toll-free service and response team
- Called all clients in released list to advise of the breach and confirmed in writing with an apology, within 5 days





 Technology and process changes- ongoing, cont..

Some ideas not so workable

• Refusing to courier files

Stress to staff causing

• oversensitivity about releasing information



The challenges

Retrieving information

- The good prompt return
 - Same day interim injunction
- the bad Five months to get court orders
- the perplexing



Volume of information

On a daily basis, ACC

- Operates across 48 locations
- Sends 25,000 letters to claimants, levy payers and health providers
- Answers over 24,000 calls
- Processes up to 7,500 claims

On an annual basis, ACC

- Handles 1.6 million claims
- Purchases \$1.7 billion health and disability services
- Engages 20,000 individual registered providers



The way forward

• Technology changes

• Culture changes

• A long game

Implications for in-house lawyers

- Organisational role
- Expertise
 - Understanding Privacy by Design
- Risk management
 - Privacy Impact Assessments
 - Contracted service providers
 - Assurance and review
 - Managing data breaches



Organisational role

- > Know what your role is and how privacy fits into it
- Buy into the organisation's culture, governance structure and strategic vision
- Be familiar with the organisation's information handling practices
- Raise awareness:
 - Privacy is an important issue
 - You can make a difference



Expertise

Keep up-to-date with latest privacy developments:

- Privacy law reform in NZ
- International developments eg, APEC, US, EU
- Technologies eg, Big Data, Internet of Things
- Understand the most widely endorsed approach to fostering organisational privacy: Privacy by Design



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Privacy by Design

- 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 Privicy 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 Derign* – 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 ocurred - it aims to prevent them from occurring. In short, *Privacy by Design* comes before-the-fact, not after.

Privacy Impact Assessment

- Identify and manage privacy risks and opportunities
- Features of PIA:
 - Prospective looking at the future privacy impacts
 - Iterative conducting analysis and feeding back into the design process
 - Risk & opportunity management for both org and individuals
- See Privacy Commissioner's PIA Handbook



Contracted service providers

> Be careful when engaging CSPs:



- Read terms carefully and clarify ambiguous provisions
- Find out where and how the data will be stored
- Find out CSP's arrangements with third-party subcontractors
- Clarify rights of access, correction and deletion
- Determine liability what happens when things go wrong
- Determine accountability 'corrective', 'detective' and 'preventative'
- Enforce Building trust and innovative privacy solutions

Assurance and review

- > Monitor compliance with privacy and security policy
- Periodically review new risks and adequacy of existing measures
- > Update policies and procedures when required



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Risk management

Managing data breaches

How will you know if the data has been accessed or used inappropriately? What happens when there is a breach of privacy and data has been accessed, used or disclosed?

Do you have sufficient resources or insurance to cover the cost of data breaches? What data breach response plans are in place to deal with the breach?

Managing data breaches

- 1. Contain breach and do a preliminary assessment
- 2. Appoint a response leader (internal or external)
- 3. Evaluate risks associated with the breach
- 4. Consider notification to affected individuals and/or the Privacy Commissioner
- 5. Review incident and take action to prevent future breaches

Key takeaways

- > Be wise, be prepared it could happen to you
- Good privacy is *not just* about stopping data breaches
- Getting data management and privacy right requires a whole-of-business response
 - Addressing governance and risk issues
 - Strong leadership required



Questions?

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