The Pan Asian Regulatory Summit 2018

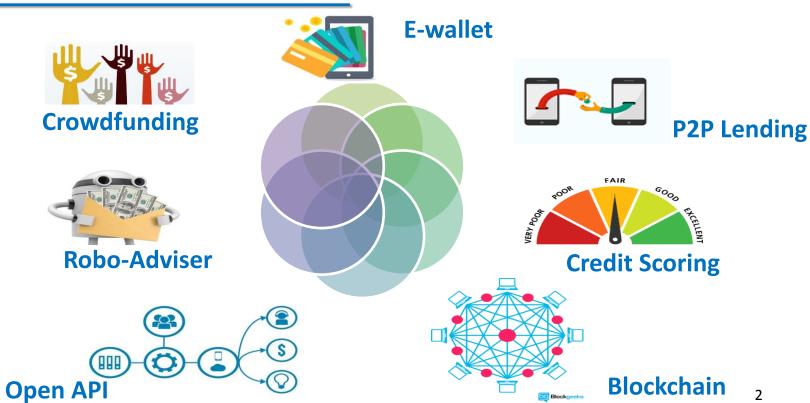
9 October 2018 | The Grand Hyatt Hong Kong

Accountability & Ethics in the Personal Data Ecosystem

Stephen Kai-yi Wong, Barrister
Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong



Proliferation of Fintech





Data is the lifeblood of Fintech



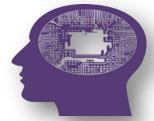
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Data analytics (e.g., profiling, credit scoring)

Collection of big data (e.g., transaction records, behavioural data)

Automated decision making

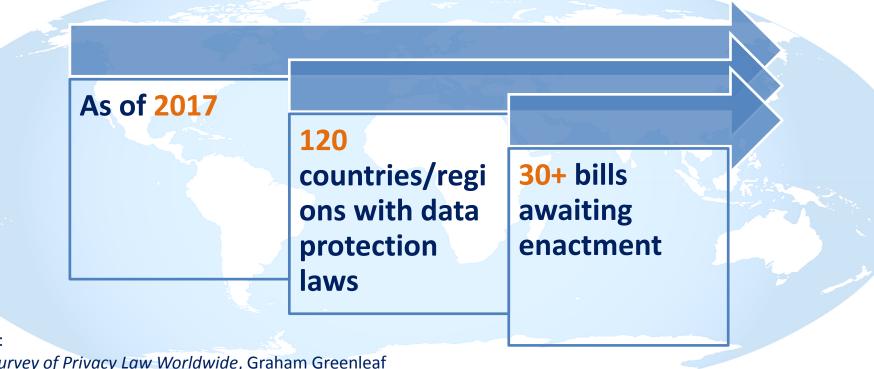
(e.g., granting of loans, investment recommendations)







Global Data Protection Landscape

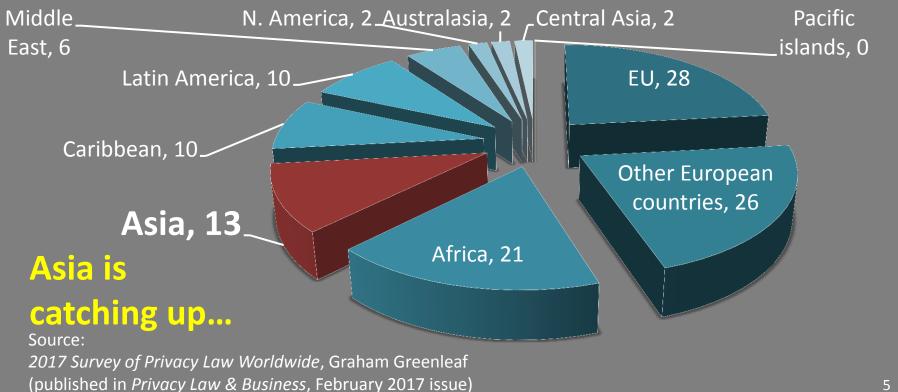




2017 Survey of Privacy Law Worldwide, Graham Greenleaf (published in Privacy Law & Business, February 2017 issue)



Geographic Distribution of Data Protection Laws





Asian/Oceanian Jurisdictions with Restrictions on **Cross-border Transfer of Personal Data**

Jurisdiction	Relevant Regulation	Restricted data
Australia	Privacy Act 1988, Australian Privacy Principle 8	Personal data
Mainland of China^^	Cybersecurity Law (2016), article 37	Personal information & important data
India	Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules 2011, rule 7	Sensitive personal data or information
Indonesia	Financial Service Authority Regulation Number 01/POJK 07/2013 Concerning Consumer Protection in Financial Sector, article 31	Consumer data (apply to financial sector only)
Japan	Act on the Protection of Personal Information (2016 amended), article 24	Personal information
Macau	Personal Data Protection Act (2005), article 19 – 20	Personal data
Malaysia	Personal Data Protection Act 2010, section 129	Personal data
New Zealand**	Privacy Act 1993, section 114B	Personal information
Singapore	Personal Data Protection Act 2012, section 26	Personal data
South Korea	Personal Information Protection Act (2017 amended), article 17	Personal information
Taiwan**	Personal Information Protection Act 2010, article 21	Personal information
Vietnam^^	Law on Cybersecurity 2018 (effective on 1 Jan 2019), article 26	Personal information

^{^^} The regulations mainly apply to providers of telecommunications services and network operators. ** The regulations empower the regulatory authorities to restrict cross-border transfer of personal data under specified circumstances, 6 rather than imposing restrictions on the transfer directly.

Common legal bases for cross-border data transfer

Examples:

- EU's adequacy decisions
- White list

White list

Certifications

Examples:

- APEC CBPRs
- Privacy Shield
- Certification under GDPR

Examples:

- Model contract clauses
- Binding corporate rules

Safeguards

Consent

Including necessity for conclusion or performance of contract, etc.



Updates on the International Arrangements for Transfer of Personal Data

EU adequacy decisions

- 11 countries obtained adequacy decisions (e.g., Canada and New Zealand)
- Recently reached an agreement with Japan
- Will start discussion with South Korea

APEC CBPRs

- 6 APEC economies joined (i.e. USA, Canada, Mexico, Japan, South Korea and Singapore)
- 2 new applications submitted (i.e. Australia and Chinese Taipei)
- 22 companies certified

EU-US Privacy Shield

- 3,200+ companied certified
- Effectiveness being questioned, e.g., by the European Parliament



- Abuse of dominant position by "data monopolists"
- Lack of control and genuine choices by consumers

- Hacking
- Data leakage

Privacy Challenges in Digital Economy

Competition

Data Security

Privacy

Cross-discipline and crossborder issues

- Excessive and covert data collection
 - Exposure of sensitive information
 - Unexpected, unfair and/or discriminatory use of data
- No meaningful consent
- Consumer protection
- Cross-border data flow



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Accountability & Ethics as the Answer





Risk-based approach of accountability

"Arguably the biggest change [brought by the GDPR] is around accountability."

Elizabeth Denham, Information Commissioner of the UK

"[The GDPR] aims to restore a sense of trust and control over what happens to our online lives."

Giovanni Buttarelli, European Data Protection Supervisor





Accountability – Privacy Management Programme (PMP)



Effective management of personal data



Risk minimisation



Effective handling of data breach







PMP – Main Components





PMP – Main Components





PMP – Main Components





Data Ethics & Trust



No Surprise

Genuine Choices

Beneficial

15



香港個人資料私隱專員公署 Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong

Promoting Ethics:

"Legitimacy of Data Processing Project"

Objectives

What does "ethical data processing" mean? "Fair data processing" – what would the standards be to describe what being "fair" means?

What is the direct or indirect linkage between fair/ethical data processing and legal requirements, and what aspects of ethical data stewardship go beyond the law?

What are the motivators for business to adopt the principles and standards and utilise ethical data impact assessments?



Deliverables by the Consultancy

(To be published in the end of

October 2018)

Find out the meaning and core values of data ethics

Provide tools to bring the core values of data ethics into practice

Encourage businesses to embrace data ethics in daily operation



PCPD's Strategic Focus Compliance **Engaging Accountability Culture** Ethics/ **Incentivising** Trust/ Respect 18

Thank You!

