

Data Protection: The Enabler for Innovative Information Technologies

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European Digital Rights - EDRi

- Association of European Digital Rights Associations
- founded in 2002
- 32 Member Organisations
- 20 CoE Countries

- bi-weekly newsletter EDRi-gram since 2003
- German edition since 2006 at www.unwatched.org



IT Trends

- Cloud computing
- "Intelligent" objects
- Sensor networks
- Smart grids
- Intelligent transport systems
- Internet of things
- Big data

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IT Trends

- Vast amounts of (personal) data
 - collected, processed, stored, transferred, analysed, combined, aggregated, ...
- Increasing amounts of data controllers
 - interacting with each other
 - dynamically interconnecting their systems
- Decreasing size of computing devices & integration into objects
 - "The most profound technologies are those that disappear" (Mark Weiser, 1991)



IT Trends

- Ever cheaper data storage
 - enough storage to identify the location of each of one million people to 5-meter accuracy at 5-minute intervals, 24 hours a day for a full year
 - → comes at 50 USD

- storage of one year's worth of phone conversations of 15 million people costs about 2.5 million USD
 - \rightarrow in 2016, this will drop to 250,000 USD



Data protection

- Data protection, privacy and associated free speech rights are protected by the Charter on Fundamental Rights of the European Union
- The Charter is the promise made by the EU to it's citizens
- Improper data protection
 - will not be a policy failure
 - but a crack in the foundations of trust of citizens in the Union
 - and a crack in the trust of consumers in businesses



Data protection

- Lack of trust
 - hinders the advancement of the market

- Lack of data protection enforcement
 - creates unequal market conditions for EU and 3rd country businesses
 - hinders innovation (data protection by design)
 - damages the society
 - it should not be optional to comply with the law



What needs to be achieved?

Trust

- In information technologies
- In innovative (online) services
- In "intelligent" products / environments / ...
- Innovation
 - From massive data exploitation to data minimisation
- Fundamental rights protection
 - At a high qualitative level, everywhere in the EU
 - In all sectors (including law enforcement / governments / ...)



How to achieve?

- Clear definition of personal data
 - online behaviour as a rule leaves personal identifiable traces
 - Unique identifiers in most cases need to be considered as personal data
- Consistent enforcement
 - across all member states
 - by sufficiently equipped and empowered DPAs



How to achieve?

- Sound legal basis for processing
 - "legitimate interests" need to be made transparent
 - "informed consent" needs to be truly informed and involve a "clear affirmative action" of the data subject
- Transfers to 3rd countries
 - clear enforceable rules
 - "Safe Harbour" clearly is not safe
 - Access to personal data by 3rd countries LEAs
 - How to enforce binding corporate rules?



How to achieve?

- Reduce fragmentation of data protection law
 - All processings subject to EU law should be subject to one set of overarching data protection rules
 - The regulation is perfectly suitable to that end
- Put data protection by design into practice
 - Data protection officers
 - Data protection as requirement for IT design
 - Documentation requirements for all data controllers
 - Data protection impact assessments
 - Education



We have the choice.



Without proper data protection

Data might be the oil of the 21st century.





With proper data protection



Information Technologies will be the powering wind of the 21st century.

Choose wisely!





Thank you for your attention!

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