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What is Privacy?

- Has been characterised as the right to be left alone, to be secure in one's home and free from unwanted interference
- In the context of the new law, privacy means having control over one's personal information
 - Choice of whether to disclose information at all
 - · Control over with whom it is shared
 - · Control over how it is used
 - Don't lose control once you've released your information "into the wild"

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History of Privacy Laws

- Public sector laws dated back 20+ years
 - *Privacy Act* protection of personal information held by federal government
 - Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (NS) protection of personal information held by the provincial governments
- No private sector laws until recently

 - Only Quebec 1994!
 Now Alberta & British Columbia
- According to surveys, one significant impediment to widespread adoption of electronic commerce has been consumer privacy.
- Part of the federal government's e-commerce agenda, but not limited to online activities

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Privacy - PIPEDA

- PIPEDA is implemented in a unique way that demonstrates its unusual constitutional position.
 - Property and civil rights in a province are part of provincial jurisdiction.
 - Privacy is a civil right.
 - But commerce is inter-provincial, international, interjurisdictional.
 - Some constitutional scholars say it is unconstitutional.
 - Government decided on a phased-in implementation.

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Privacy - PIPEDA

- Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act
 - First attempt by the federal government to impose privacy standards on the **private** sector
 - Public sector was already covered by the federal Privacy Act
 - Represents a huge change from previous laissez faire, self-regulation model

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5

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Privacy - PIPEDA

- Phased in application
 - 1 January 2001 Federal Private Sector
 - Telecommunications, railways, air travel, shipping, credit bureaus, banks
 - 1 January 2004 Provincial Private Sector
 - The rest of the economy
- Exemption if provincial government steps in and passes legislation that is declared to be "substantially similar"
 - Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia

No such legislation in Atlantic Canada – none anticipated

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PIPEDA – Purpose

3. The purpose of this Part is to establish, in an era in which technology increasingly facilitates the circulation and exchange of information, rules to govern the collection, use and disclosure of personal information in a manner that recognizes the right of privacy of individuals with respect to their personal information and the need of organizations to collect, use or disclose personal information for purposes that a reasonable person would consider appropriate in the circumstances.

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7

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Privacy - PIPEDA

- Addresses "personal information" information about an identifiable individual:
 - NOT name, title, business address or telephone number of an employee or organization
 - Would include name, address, income, health information, demographics, preferences, birth date, SIN, customer numbers, unique identifiers
- Also includes information that may be traced back to an individual

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McInnes Cooper National Privacy Services Inc **Privacy Principles Accountability** Based on the **Identifying purposes** 2. principles of the Consent 3. **Limiting collection** 4. **Canadian Standards** Limiting use, **Association Model** disclosure and Code for the retention Accuracy **Protection of** Safeguards Personal **Openness Information: Individual access** 9. Challenging compliance http://www.privacylawyer.ca/privacy/htcia.pdf

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Principles

Accountability - an organization is responsible for personal information under its
control and shall designate an individual or individuals who are accountable for the
organization's compliance with the principles contained in the Canadian Standards
Association model code for the protection of personal information.

Must appoint a privacy officer

2. **Identifying Purposes** - the purposes for which personal information is collected shall be identified by the organization at or before the time the information is collected.

Must tell people why you are collecting their information

3. **Consent** - the knowledge and consent of the individual are required for the collection, use or disclosure of personal information, except where inappropriate. Form of consent is dependent upon the sensitivity of the information

Must get consent for the collection, use and/or disclosure of PI

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10

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Principles

4. **Limiting Collection** - the collection of personal information shall be limited by that which is necessary for the purposes identified by the organization. Information shall be collected by fair and lawful means.

Can only collect information that is necessary

5. **Limiting Use, Disclosure, and Retention** - Personal information shall not be used or disclosed for purposes other than those for which it was collected, except with the consent of the individual or as required by law. Personal information shall be retained only as long as necessary for the fulfilment of those purposes.

Can only use information for the purposes identified. Can only keep information for as long as necessary for those purposes.

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11

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6. **Accuracy** - Personal information shall be as accurate, complete, and up-to-date as is necessary for the purposes for which it is to be used.

Information should be as accurate as necessary for the purposes identified

7. **Safeguards** - Personal information shall be protected by security safeguards appropriate to the sensitivity of the information.

Must protect personal information against all risks.

8. **Openness** - An organization shall make readily available to individuals specific information about its policies and practices relating to the management of personal information.

Must have a privacy policy and make it available to anyone who asks.

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2

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Principles

9. **Individual Access** - Upon request, an individual shall be informed of the existence, use, and disclosure of his or her personal information and shall be given access to that information. An individual shall be able to challenge the accuracy and completeness of the information and have it amended as appropriate.

Must provide timely access to all an individual's personal information, unless subject to an exception.

10. **Challenging Compliance** - An individual shall be able to address a challenge concerning compliance with the above principles to the designated individual or individuals accountable for the organization's compliance.

Must have a mechanism to deal with complaints....

It's your last chance to avoid a formal complaint.

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13

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Does it apply to you?

- *PIPEDA*, s. 4(1):
 - "... applies to every organization in respect of personal information that
 - (a) the organization collects, uses or discloses <u>in the</u> <u>course of commercial activities</u>; or
 - (b) is about an employee of the organization and that the organization collects, uses or discloses in connection with the operation of a federal work, undertaking or business."

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Does it apply to you?

- "... in the course of commercial activities..."
 - Defined in the Act to mean:

"any particular transaction, act or conduct or any regular course of conduct that is of a commercial character, including the selling, bartering or leasing of donor, membership or other fund raising list"

- Subject is the "transaction, act or conduct", not the whole enterprise
- You can be non-profit, but engage in some commercial activities under the Act
 - E.g. universities operating bookstores, health clubs, etc.

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15

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What about employees?

- PIPEDA only applies generally to employee information in the <u>federally-regulated</u> private sector
- Employee information is only covered in the provincially-regulated private sector if it is used in a commercial way
- But, employees likely believe that the law protects them and <u>expect</u> you to protect their privacy

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Consequences

- Individual (not just customer!) can make a written complaint to the Privacy Commissioner (s. 11).
 - Commissioner may initiate a complaint of her own accord.
 - · Commissioner investigates the complaint
 - Powers in s. 12(1): Compel evidence, administer oaths, accept any evidence whether ordinarily admissible (or not), enter any premises other than a dwelling, review documents, etc.

Commissioner's Report

- To contain findings and recommendations, whether there was a settlement
- Commissioner can decline to issue a report if the complainant has other recourse available

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17

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Consequences

- Court hearing
 - A complainant (*not the organization*), after receiving the Commissioner's report, may apply to the Federal Court Trial Division for a hearing.
- Court's remedies include:
 - Order the organization to correct its practices in order to comply with ss. 5-10 of the Act;
 - Order the organization to publish a notice of actions taken to correct its practices; and
 - Award damages, including damages for humiliation the complainant may have suffered.

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8

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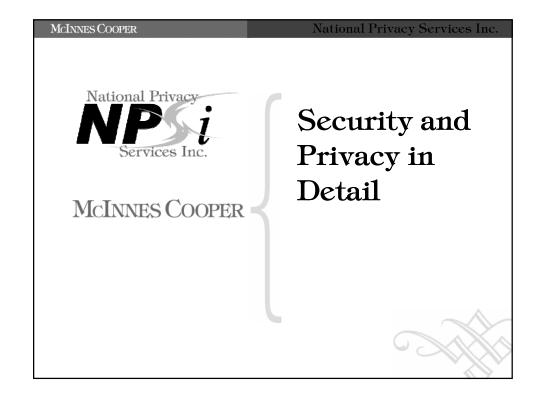
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Not just a technology issue ...

- Employees are often the weak link
- Make sure that personal information is compartmentalized and is not open to abuse by staff
- Need to be on guard for "social engineering", too.
- Staff need to verify the identity of people who are getting their own information.

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19



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What PIPEDA says ...

4.7 Principle 7 -- Safeguards
Personal information shall be protected by security safeguards appropriate to the sensitivity of the information.

- The security safeguards shall protect personal information against
 - loss or theft, as well as
 - unauthorized access,
 - disclosure,
 - copying,
 - use, or
 - modification.

Organizations shall protect personal information regardless of the format in which it is held.

The nature of the safeguards will vary depending on the sensitivity of the information that has been collected, the amount, distribution, and format of the information, and the method of storage. More sensitive information should be safeguarded by a higher level of protection. The concept of sensitivity is discussed in Clause 4.3.4.

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What PIPEDA says ...

- 4.7.3 The methods of protection should include
- (a) physical measures, for example, locked filing cabinets and restricted access to offices;
- (b) organizational measures, for example, security clearances and limiting access on a "need-to-know" basis; and
- (c) technological measures, for example, the use of passwords and encryption.
- 4.7.4 Organizations shall make their employees aware of the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of personal information.
- 4.7.5 Care shall be used in the disposal or destruction of personal information, to prevent unauthorized parties from gaining access to the information (see Clause 4.5.3).

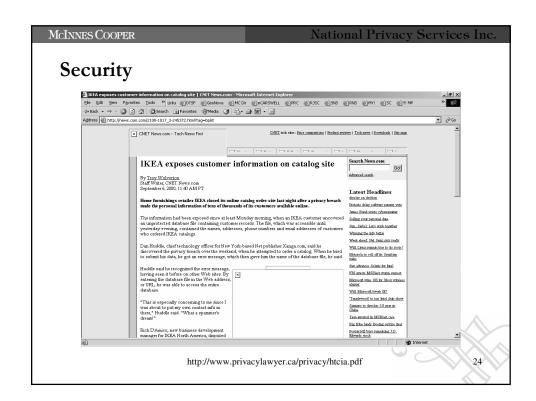
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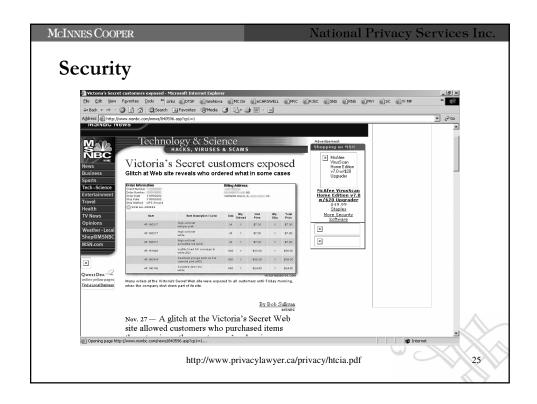
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What does "sensitive" mean?

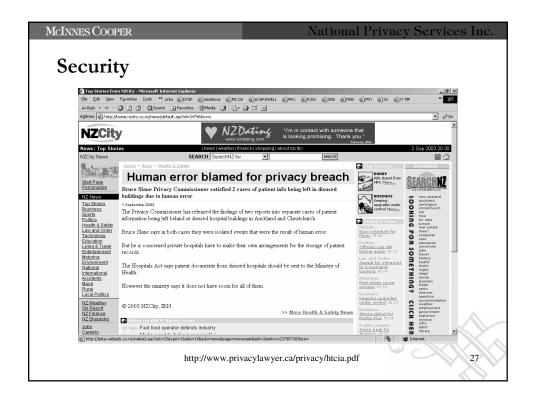
- Not defined in PIPEDA, but some examples are given:
 - "Although some information (for example, medical records and income records) is almost always considered to be sensitive, any information can be sensitive, depending on the context. For example, the names and addresses of subscribers to a newsmagazine would generally not be considered sensitive information. However, the names and addresses of subscribers to some special-interest magazines might be considered sensitive."
- Use common sense and "risk management" concepts.
- Think about the context:
 - Your name on a list of people who went to a Mooseheads game
 - (probably not sensitive)
 Your name on a list of people who are being treated by a psychiatrist (sensitive)

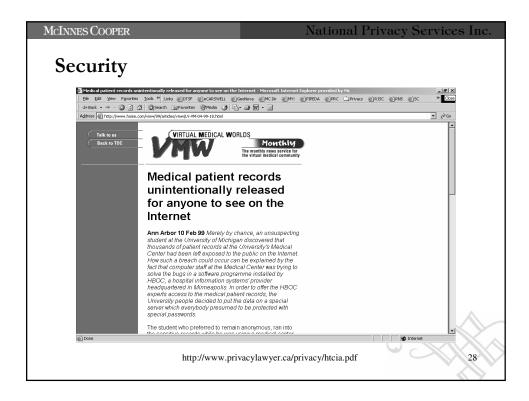
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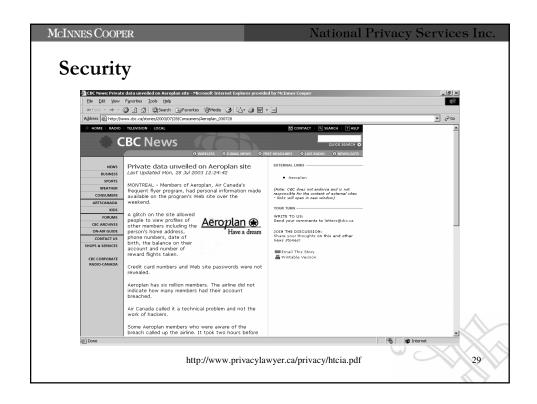




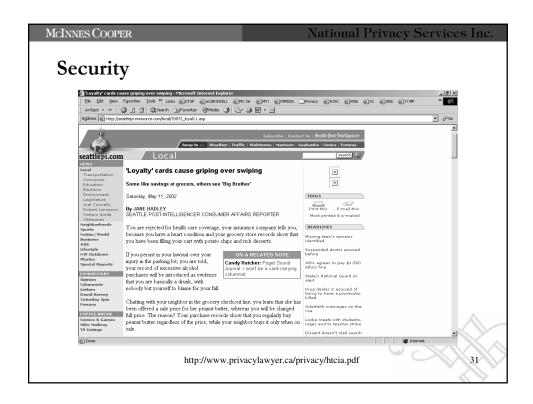












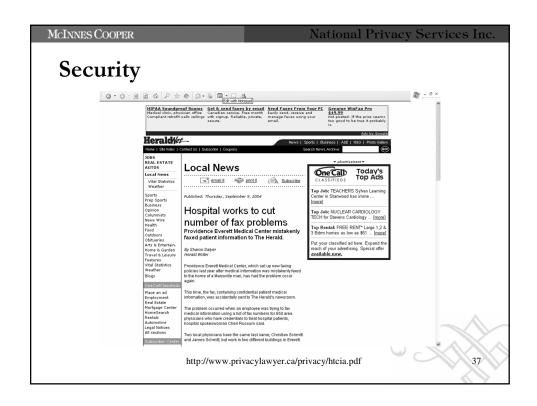














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Consequences

- A company can be liable for all losses related to a breach of security or misuse of personal information
- Identity theft is expensive and if you leaked the info, you can be on the hook
- You can also be on the hook for embarrassment the individual may suffer

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39

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