DP1-4 FSS 18/11 (2010)

> Data Protection Issues for Financial Services Firms: The ICO perspective

Jonothan Bamfurd Head of Strategic Liaison



Public social concerns

Preventing crime 93% Protecting personal information 8294 Unemployment 90% The Niss Smyroving education standards 90% 87% Equal rights for everyone Protecting freedom of appears 86% National security Environmental spuce ico.

Financial services complaints to ICO



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Financial services complaints to ICO

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Financial services compliance

- · ICO relationship with FSA
- · Imposition of monetary penalties
- Zurich UK fine £2,275,000
- Risks mitigated by breach notification to FSA and ICO plus other proactive steps
- · Fine imposed reflected this

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Monetary penalties

- . Introduced in April 2010
- Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008
- Penalty of up to £500,000 for serious breaches of DP Principles, committed knowingly/recklessly
- · ICO statutory guidance

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purple ortented - 1 yout an in Amount of penalty · Nature of contravention · Effect of contravention . Behaviour of Data Controller . Impact on Data Controller . Other Considerations es of in he sulver ico. ansayed as the Assessment Notices . Coroners and Justice Act 2009 · Power of audit in the absence of consent · Government Departments - but could be extended to other public bodies and private sector · Audit as an enforcement tool-Google ico. Our approach . No 'toothless watchdog', but primary focus is education, awareness, good practice · Strengthening public confidence by making - easier for the majority of organisations who seek to handle personal information well - tougher for the minority who do not Ico.

- Court to autre Right orditation (IP) A range of challenges ahead · Government's programme on openness, transparency. ture - Stullfield privacy and deformation rights

Transposition of e-Privacy directive into UK law
Information sharing code of practice COJU . Report to Parliament on the state of aurveillance . Report to Parliament on operation of ELMER suspect. financial transaction detailate

ECO technological expertise and Technology Reference Panel

Develop the Personal Information Promos

Pleasible amendment to OF legislative framework to UK and ico. - Cby D Purple & Subscribe to our e-newsletter at www.ico.gov.uk Follow us on Twitter further : - MUNICIPAL at www.twitter.com/iconews ust will in rus in problem ico. and dulin of trule! at det - Polic mun market you should (1) by the resoned got logister mand whether 100 miles oftelier sterland of salegula tradition 1 loted abil while I-to problem is cultided in the so IN my man harde

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Providing Greater Transparency Freedom of Information Act:

Inside Government Civil Liberties Conference - 11 November 2010 Deputy Commissioner and Director of FOI Graham Smith



Context

- Information rights centre stage
- FOI embedded in public sector
- Compliance or culture change?
- Security concerns for personal data
- Government and European agenda



FOI/EIR

- Greater emphasis on proactive disclosure
- Government's "Transparency Agenda"
- Transparency Board (Cabinet Office)
- Salary information and public expenditure
- Obvious fit with Publication Schemes



Possible amendments to FOI

- Cabinet minutes ministerial veto
- Communications with the Royal Family
- Reducing the burden cost/benefit
- A new "right to data"
- Re-use of public sector information



Possible extension of FOI

- Newly created public authorities
- Privatised/partnership organisations
- Representative organisations
- Impact on EIR
- Geospatial information INSPIRE



Concerns

- Impact of spending review/budget cuts
- Good information handling key to service delivery and citizen empowerment
- Must not be relegated to "back office" function
- Proper safeguards for personal information



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Upholding information rights: Hot topics in a cold climate

Christopher Graham, Information Commissioner



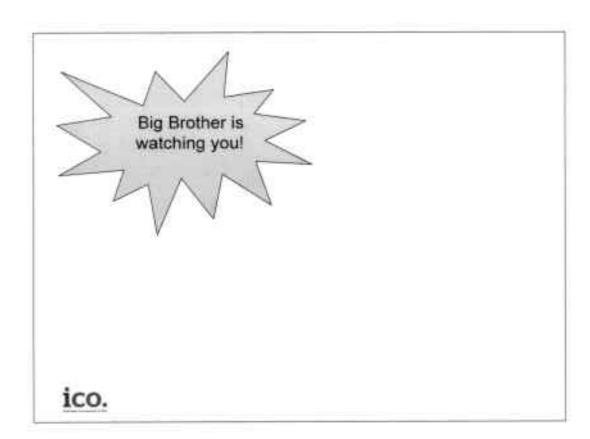
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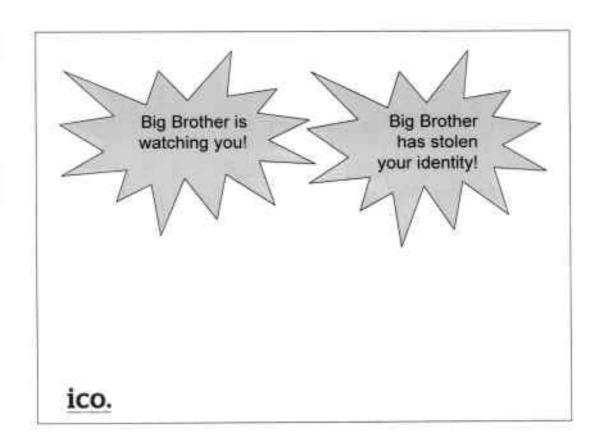
Cold Climate

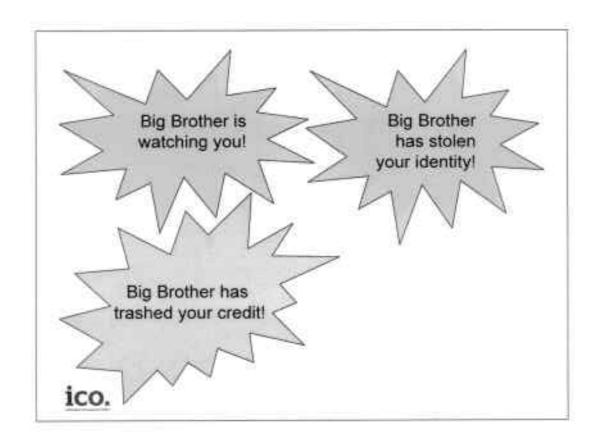
- Recession
- · Public spending cuts
- Front line v back office
- · Distrust of authority
- · Disillusion and disengagement

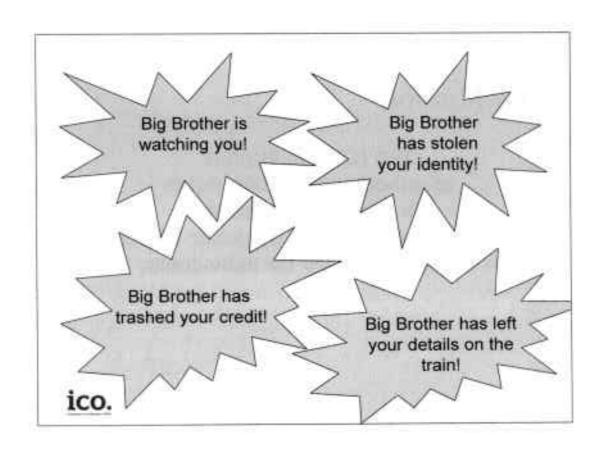
Hot topics

- Hanging on to customers
- · Transparency and accountability
- · Information rights on the front line
- Citizens fight back
- · ICO never busier







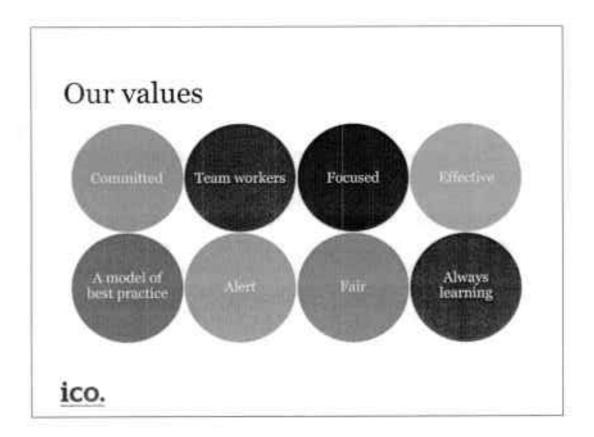


Our Mission

The ICO's mission is to uphold information rights in the public interest, promoting openness by public bodies and data privacy for individuals.

Our Vision

By 2012, we will be recognised by our stakeholders as the authoritative arbiter of information rights, delivering high-quality, relevant and timely outcomes, responsive and outward-looking in our approach, and with committed and high-performing staff - a model of good regulation, and a great place to work and develop.



We are:

Committed

We care about upholding information rights

Team workers

We work together as one ICO team, sharing information and expertise

Focused

We give priority to activities that make the biggest contribution to achieving our mission

Effective

We work productively and efficiently to produce high quality and timely outcomes, offering best value for customers and citizens

A model of best practice

We do not ask others to do what we are not prepared to do ourselves

Alert

We are alert to the perspectives and needs of all our stakeholders - and to the potential impact of new developments in our business

Fair

We treat everybody we deal with fairly and with integrity and respect. We are inclusive in our approach

Always learning

We are always learning and developing professionally

Coalition priorities

What we do is where it's at

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Freedom
- Privacy

Efficiency

- · Accountability drives savings
- Transparency identifies waste
- Right first time
 - Proactive disclosure and 'privacy by design' are cheaper

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PRESS NOTICE

Data sharing COP consultation would be good I think – it launches this Friday and your talk would be a chance to show we're keen to take a pragmatic approach, to position ourselves as the authority and that we're taking the lead. It's useful to show we're not a hindrance to sensible data sharing.

Powers

- New powers introduced April 2010
 - Power of audit in the absence of consent
 - Government departments but could be extended to other public bodies and private sector
 - Code of Practice published
- · More on the way?
 - Implementing PECR
 - Compulsory breach notification

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There's not a lot that I can add to the suggestions of others. The only thing is that you might follow on from cookies and consent to say something more about the BIS consultation and in particular that the first compulsory breach notification is on the way, albeit confined to communication service providers. Also that implementation of the PECR Directive will require some increase in our powers (we think) but just how much is still under discussion.

Penalties

- Civil Monetary Penalties introduced April 2010
- Penalty of up to £500,000 for serious breaches committed knowingly/negligently
- ICO statutory guidance available
- Amount depends on nature/effect of contravention, behaviour of/impact on data controller
- · Watch this space

People

- · Human factor
- Policies → Processes → People
- · Human error
- Rogue activity
- S.55 offences

Personal information online

- · Code of Practice
- How the DPA applies to information processed online
- · Marketing goods and services online
- · Privacy choices
- · Operating internationally
- · Individuals' rights online
- · Things to avoid

Data sharing code consultation

- 'Walk through' practical guidance and examples
- · Public, private and third sectors
- · Strong on transparency esp. FoI
- · Clear explanation of 'other law' + DPA
- · Strong on 'nuts and bolts' issues
- A 'proper' statutory code: admissible in proceedings
- Consultation ends January 5 2011 please participate

Information Security and Identity Management in the Public Sector: Keeping within the law

Christopher Graham Information Commissioner



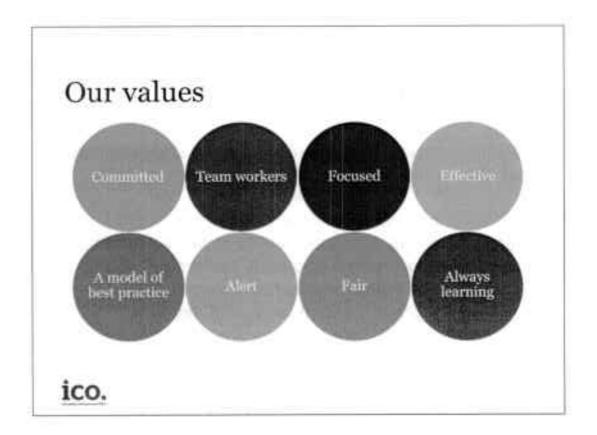
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We do not ask others to do what we are not prepared to do ourselves

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We are alert to the perspectives and needs of all our stakeholders - and to the potential impact of new developments in our business

Fair

We treat everybody we deal with fairly and with integrity and respect. We are inclusive in our approach

Always learning

We are always learning and developing professionally.

The role of the ICO

- · Enforce and regulate
 - Freedom of Information Act
 - Data Protection Act
 - Environmental Information Regulations
 - Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations
- · Provide information to individuals and organisations
- Adjudicate on complaints
- · Promote good practice

Public social concerns

| Preventing crime | 96% |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Protecting personal information | 94% |
| Unemployment | 93% |
| The NHS | 90% |
| National security | 90% |
| Environmental issues | 90% |
| Equal rights for everyone | 89% |
| Improving education standards | 89% |

DPA security requirements

- Must take appropriate technical and organisational measures taking account of:
 - nature of data and potential harm
 - state of technological development and cost
- · Ensure the reliability of employees with access
- · Ensure processors give security guarantees
- · Penalties of up to £500k can be imposed
- Criminal offence committed if personal data obtained or disclosed without consent of data controller

Security: more than just technical

- Safeguards have not kept pace with increased information risk
- Lessons from HMRC and MoD data security breaches point as much to cultural and human factors as technical ones
- Information governance and its role in setting organisational culture is crucial
- This has been recognised by many and tools developed to address this
 - ICO: Personal Information Promise
 - Govt: Information Charters
 - IAAC: person centric identity assurance
 - BCS: Data Governance Code

No single silver bullet!

- Understanding responsibilities
- · Practical tools to help compliance
- · Privacy by Design
 - aimed at minimising risk
 - includes better identity management
- Governance
- · Organisational culture
- · Effective enforcement

Assessment Notices

- · Coroners and Justice Act 2009
- · Power of audit in the absence of consent
- Government Departments but could be extended to other public bodies and private sector
 - eg NHS Trusts

- Introduced in April 2010
- Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008
- Penalty of up to £500,000 for serious breaches of DP Principles, committed knowingly/recklessly
- · ICO statutory guidance

Amount of Penalty

- · Nature of contravention
- · Effect of contravention
- · Behaviour of Data Controller
- Impact on Data Controller
- · Other Considerations

Assessment Notices.

The Information Commissioner also has a duty under section 51 of the Act to promote the following of good practice among data controllers and to perform his statutory functions in a way that promotes compliance with the Act by data controllers.

Under section 51(7) of the Act the Information Commissioner may, with the consent of a data controller, assess their processing of personal information for the following of good practice.

Assessment Notices.

Under section 41A of the Act the Information Commissioner may serve certain data controllers with a notice (in the Act referred to as an 'assessment notice') imposing specific requirements on the data controller.

The 'assessment notice' is for the purpose of enabling the Information Commissioner to determine whether the data controller has complied or is complying with the data protection principles. This process will be referred to as a 'compulsory' audit.

Assessment Notices.

Data controllers covered by section 41A include government departments, designated public authorities and other categories of designated persons.

Any designations will be made by an order made by the Secretary of State.

At present only applies to government departments.

Main features

- ICO may serve a Monetary Penalty Notice on a data controller requiring payment of a Monetary Penalty which must not exceed £500,000
- Applies to all data controllers in the private, public and voluntary sectors except Crown Estate Commissioners or a person who is a data controller by virtue of section 63(3) DPA 1998-Royal Household

Specific requirements

- Before the ICO can impose a Monetary Penalty it has to be satisfied under section 55A DPA 1998 that:
 - There has been a serious contravention of data protection principles by the data controller,
 - The contravention was of a kind likely to cause substantial damage or substantial distress and either...

Specific requirements (contd.)

- · The contravention was deliberate or,
- The data controller knew or ought to have known that there
 was a risk that the contravention would occur, and that
 such a contravention would be of a kind likely to cause
 substantial damage or substantial distress, but falled to
 take reasonable steps to prevent the contravention

General approach

- Only applies to serious contraventions of data protection principles
- May be wide variations depending on the circumstances of each case
- · Financial resources will be a factor
- New territory for the ICO and further guidance will be produced based on actual precedents
- · ICO may still serve an Enforcement Notice

- Seriousness of contravention
- · Nature of personal data involved
- · Duration and extent of contravention
- Number of individuals actually or potentially affected by the contravention
- · Matter of public importance
- · Example security breach

- Contravention was of a kind more likely than not to cause substantial damage or distress to one or more individual
- Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount or extent
- · Not perceived but of real substance
- Damage is financially quantifiable
- Injury to feelings, harm or anxiety suffered by one or more individual

- Contravention was deliberate
- · The contravention was deliberate or premeditated
- Data controller was aware of and did not follow relevant advice published by ICO and others
- Series of similar contraventions and no action taken by data controller to rectify cause of original contraventions

- · Knew or ought to have known
- Contravention was or should have been apparent to a reasonably prudent data controller
- Failure to carry out any risk assessment
- No evidence that data controller recognised risks of handling personal data
- · Cavalier approach to compliance

- Failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the contravention
- Inadequate procedures, policies, processes and practices in place
- · No clear lines of accountability
- Failure to implement guidance or codes of practice published by ICO or others
- · Not exhaustive

- Contravention was caused or exacerbated by circumstances outside direct control of data controller
- Data controller has already complied with requirements of another regulatory body
- There was genuine doubt or uncertainty that any relevant conduct, activity or omission was a contravention

Next steps - Notice of Intent

- ICO must serve a data controller with a Notice of Intent setting out the proposed amount
- Notice of Intent must contain prescribed information and provide the data controller with at least 21 days to provide written representations to the ICO beginning with the first day after date of service

Next steps - Monetary Penalty Notice

- ICO must consider any written representations before deciding whether to issue a Monetary Penalty Notice
- ICO may decide to issue a Monetary Penalty Notice requiring a data controller to pay the amount specified
- Alternatively ICO will inform data controller that no further action will be taken

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The new powers of the

IHRIM November 2010

Dawn Monaghan, Group Manager Public Services



New powers of the ICO - Background

Significant losses of personal data

Existing powers deemed inadequate

Public calls for criminal offence

Preferred option was to imposed a monetary penalty



Legislative Framework

- New power inserted into Section 5 of The Immigration Act Data Protection Act 1998 through section 144 of the Criminal Justice and
- S55A-E of Data Protection Act 1998 came into force on the 6th April 2010

New Powers

Monetary Penalties

Extended Audit Powers



- ICO may serve a Monetary Penalty Notice on a data controller
- Require payment of a Monetary Penalty which must not exceed 500,000
- Applies to all data controllers in the private, public and voluntary sectors

- Penalty it has to be satisfied under section Before the ICO can impose a Monetary 55A that;
- There has been a serious contravention of the data protection principles by the data controller



- The contravention was of a kind likely to distress and either... cause substantial damage or substantial
- The contravention was deliberate or,

a contravention would be of a kind likely to The data controller knew or ought to have contravention would occur, and that such cause substantial damage or substantial distress, but failed to take reasonable known that there was a risk that the steps to prevent the contravention



Seriousness of contravention

- Nature of personal data involved

Duration and extent of contravention

- Number of individuals actually or potentially affected
- Matter of public importance e.g. Security breach

than not to cause substantial damage or Contravention was of a kind more likely distress to one or more Individual

- Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount or extent
- Not perceived but of real substance
- Damage is financially quantifiable
- Injury to feelings, harm or anxiety suffered by one or more individual

Contravention was deliberate

- The contravention was deliberate or premeditated
- Data Controller was aware of and did not and others follow relevant advice published by ICO
- Series of similar contraventions and no cause of original contraventions action taken by data controller to rectify

Failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the contravention

- Inadequate procedures, policies, processes and practices in place
 - No clear lines of accountability
- Failure to implement guidance or codes of practice published by ICO or others



prevent the contravention Failed to take reasonable steps to

- Contravention was caused or exacerbated by circumstances outside the control of the data controller
- Data controller has already complied with requirements of another regulatory body
- There was genuine doubt or uncertainty that any relevant conduct, activity or omission was a contravention

General Approach

 New territory for the ICO and further guidance will be produced on actual precedents ICO may still serve an Enforcement Notice

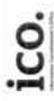


What happens?: Notice of Intent

- ICO must serve a data controller with a amount Notice of intent setting out the proposed
- The Notice must also contain prescribed information and provide the data controller with at least 21 days to provide written representations to the ICO beginning with the first day after date of service

What Happens?: Monetary Penalty Notice

- representations before deciding whether to issue a Monetary Penalty Notice ICO must consider any written
- Penalty Notice requiring a data controller ICO may decide to issue a Monetary to pay the amount specified
- controller that no further action will be Alternatively ICO will inform the data taken



Summary

Applies to ALL Data Controllers

Only applies to serious contraventions of the data protection principles

Notice of Intent

Monetary Penalty Notice

Extended DP audit powers

- Extended Powers only presently extend to Government Departments
- Possibly take in other public bodies
- May in the future extend to private companies



Extended DP audit powers

The approach of the ICO – Gov departments

organisation has been unwilling to engage individuals data will be compromised and the compulsory audits where there is a risk that Instances where we need to undertake

Extended DP audit powers

The approach of the ICO - Consensual Audits

comply, but where complaints are significant and where intelligence highlights the risk of organisations which might be striving to Risk based approach to help focus on failure, done on a consensual basis



Audit Powers

- How to request an audit?
- What it would cover?
- How it would be carried out?

Can all be accessed on our website www.ICO.gov.uk

under the headings:

Data Protection
For organisations
What is an audit and how can I request one.



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