Overcoming Barriers in the field of Privacy and Data Protection

EC Project "Breaking Barriers to eGovernment"

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Barriers identified in the field of Privacy and Data Protection (1)

Source: Deliverable 1b: A legal and institutional analysis of barriers to eGovernment, Dec. 2006)

✓ Leadership failures :

Existence of too many actors at different levels without a common « data protection culture » or shared guidelines

✓ Financial inhibitors:

➤ The respect of data protection rules could lead to **higher costs** for the implementation **of** good **security systems**

✓ Digital divides and choices:

There is **no harmonised legal framework** about personal identifiers, such as PINs, or other technical choices





Barriers identified in the field of Privacy and Data Protection (2)

✓ Poor cordination:

- problems of sharing data between public bodies and cross-border transfers
- > need to follow the **transparency principle**
- ✓ Workplace and organizational (in)flexibility:
 - ➤ importance to raise the awareness of public bodies about privacy's risks
 in the new 'network model' of public governance

✓ Lack of trust:

- need to increase the users/citizens confidence about security and privacy safeguards and controls provided by public bodies
- > fear of an intrusive 'Big Brother' State





Overcoming Barriers in the field of Privacy and Data Protection: recommended solutions

There are different levels of action to overcome barriers:

- ✓ At the European level:
 - > Actions by the **European Commission**
 - > Actions by Article 29 Data Protection Working Party
- ✓ At the Member States' level:
 - Actions by National Supervisory Authorities (NSAs)
 - > Actions by governments, local authorities
- ✓ At all levels: commitment of all stakeholders

(Source: Deliverable 3: Solutions for eGovernment, Sept. 2007)





Overcoming Barriers in the field of Privacy and Data Protection: recommended solutions (1)

✓ Actions by the European Commission:

- Can undertake actions against Member States for noncompliance with Directive 95/46/EC
- Can refer the case to the Court of Justice of the European Communities
- ➤ Can appeal to Article 29 Data Protection Working Party for the harmonization of practices and processes by means of NSAs





Overcoming Barriers in the field of Privacy and Data Protection: recommended solutions (2)

✓ Actions by Article 29 Data Protection Working Party:

- ➤ Should update Working Papers and clarify important issues about data protection and privacy (as the use of PINs, RFID,...) within the specific framework of eGovernment
- Should develop specific harmonized European « common guidelines » or « interpretative communications »





Overcoming Barriers in the field of Privacy and Data Protection: recommended solutions (3)

✓ Actions by National Supervisory Authorities (NSAs):

- Should provide greater assistance to national governments in the implementation of national plans, e.g. by means of specific « working papers »/ « opinions » taking up the work done within Article 29 WP
- Should encourage and provide « data protection training days » with all relevant stakeholders at different levels (national, regional, local, addressed to particular groups, etc)





Overcoming Barriers in the field of Privacy and Data Protection: recommended solutions (4)

✓ Actions by governments, local authorities:

- Should give effective independance and powers to NSAs to monitor national data protection practices (e.g. by more financial support)!
- Should harmonize national data protection legislations to be more compliant with Directive 95/46/EC and with Article 29 WP « common lines »
- Should provide clear guidance to public officials about data protection duties and liabilities (creation of Data Protection Officers (DPOs) within all relevant authorities)
- Should facilitate the use of Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PETs)
- > Should assess the value and risks linked with the use of PINs







Overcoming Barriers in the field of Privacy and Data Protection: recommended solutions (5)

✓ Actions by all concerned stakeholders:

- Should increase the awareness of data protection issues by all concerned actors by implementing awareness-raising policies with educational goal (by traditional and digital means)
- Should provide clear information to data subjects/citizens about their rights (information, access, rectification,...)
- > Should increase the principle of transparency about data flows at all levels (national, cross-border,...) in order to guarantee the effectiveness of data protection and to improve trust in public services





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Thank you for your attention!

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