

GDPR, CCPA, ... Privacy Data Protection Regulations - A Technologist's Perspective

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by

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G-C-Privacy Data Protection: Agenda

- ▶ Who (am I)
- ▶ Who (this is applicable to)
- ▶ Why
- ▶ What
- ▶ When / Where
- ▶ How - opportunity
- ▶ How - strategies
- ▶ Takeaways

G-C-Privacy Data Protection: whoami

- ▶ Disclaimer: I am NOT a lawyer
- ▶ Technical Manager with couple decades with Fortune 100 companies in Financial Services
- ▶ Extensive experience with making software compliant for InfoSec, cyber security, PCI, FFIEC, ...
- ▶ Strong interest in and practitioner of
 - ▶ Cyber security, Data Protection, Consumer Privacy
 - ▶ Application Architecture, Data Architecture, Management,
 - ▶ Cryptography - custom development of 3-layer security for E-bills
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G-C-Privacy Data Protection: who this is applicable to...

- ▶ Any company that collects and stores customer information
 - ▶ GDPR - European Union resident, visitors included
 - ▶ CCPA - California Resident, includes employees
- ▶ Common (potentially misconstrued) exclusion - surprise!!!
 - ▶ B2B companies
 - ▶ Industrial manufacturers
 - ▶ Service Providers - think again about who your customers are (people)
- ▶ Private Customer Information - even more surprises, for example:
 - ▶ IP address
 - ▶ MAC Address
 - ▶ Images
 - ▶ Anything that can be used to directly or indirectly identify a person or household

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G-C-Privacy Data Protection: Why

- ▶ 2018 was the year of privacy (some claim, the demise of it...)
 - ▶ Big Privacy Data Breaches
 - ▶ US - Marriott among many biz, Facebook every other week
 - ▶ International - India - Aadhaar ID cards including biometrics
- ▶ Led to these kind of quotes
 - ▶ Trust is dead (but trust is the only real foundation for action)
 - ▶ Surveillance Capitalism (term coined by a Harvard researcher Shoshana Zuboff)
 - ▶ If they really want and try they can get to your private data, whoever you are.
- ▶ Examples from consumer space
- ▶ Examples from corporate space

G-C-Privacy Data Protection: Why

- ▶ US is the most business innovation friendly in the world - that does not mean we need to remain "The Wild West"
- ▶ Europe is known to take the hard choices in regulation first in the world
- ▶ US follows, with California leading the way
- ▶ Jury is still out whether this kind of regulation is right and enough
- ▶ Everyone agrees we do need some type of regulation
- ▶ At least two CEOs from FANGAM (the tech giants) have concrete Proposals
- ▶ Federal level regulation makes more sense and probably 5-10 years out

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G-C-Privacy Data Protection: What

- ▶ EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
 - ▶ Right to request, correct, control processing, erasure of personal data
 - ▶ Report breach within 72 hours
 - ▶ Respond to customer request within 30 days
 - ▶ Max fine per infraction - 4% of annual global sales
- ▶ California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)
 - ▶ Considered GDPR+ includes employees
 - ▶ Jan 2020 enforcement launch
 - ▶ Any company with customers or employees in California
- ▶ Other states in the US - 30+ under way, Ohio has a different take
- ▶ Other countries in the world - Argentina, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Malaysia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Uruguay, ...

G-C-Privacy Data Protection: What - GDPR details

- ▶ Consumer Privacy Rights
 - ▶ Right to request (all data stored by a company about me) - 30 day turn-around
 - ▶ Right to rectification (correction) and erasure (of data a company has about me)
 - ▶ Right to restriction of processing, or, object to processing of personal data
 - ▶ Right to data portability
- ▶ Max fines - 4% of global sales, 50,000 euros for smaller companies
- ▶ Data Protection Officer - new C-level officer with accountability
- ▶ Breach reporting - 72 hours to report to regulators and local law enforcement
- ▶ First fines issued by France to Google - 50 million euros for lack of proper user consent in android services opt-in and onboarding

G-C-Privacy Data Protection: What - CCPA details

- ▶ Provides California consumers with privacy rights
 - ▶ Right to know which personal information (PI) is collected
 - ▶ Whether PI is sold or disclosed and to whom
 - ▶ Say no to sale of PI
 - ▶ Access to their PI collected
 - ▶ Same price and access even if / after the above rights are exercised
- ▶ Applies to any company doing business in, or with employees in CA if
 - ▶ 25 million in annual revenue, OR
 - ▶ Buy/receive/sell/share PI of 50,000 or more consumers/households/devices, OR
 - ▶ Derive 50% or more of their revenue from selling PI of consumers

G-C-Privacy Data Protection: What - GDPR vs CCPA

GDPR

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>Enforced by</i> | EU countries regulators |
| <i>Enforced Since</i> | May 2018 |
| <i>Fines</i> | Very big for big companies |
| <i>Applies To</i> | Companies with EU residents |
| <i>Breach Reporting</i> | 72 hour window |
| <i>Customer Request</i> | 30 day turn-around |
| <i>Peculiar Coverage</i> | IP address as PI DPO - new C-level officer |

CCPA

| |
|---------------------------------|
| CA Attorney General |
| January 2020 |
| Smaller, higher for intentional |
| Do biz or employees in CA |
| Not specified |
| 30 day turn-around |
| Any ID for consumer/household |
| Link for "Do Not Sell My Info" |

G-C-Privacy Data Protection: What - GDPR vs CCPA vs other states

- ▶ 31 states have some type of privacy data protection legislation under way
- ▶ Ohio Data Protection Act - ODPa - a different take by affirmative defence
 - ▶ Tries to promote data protection practices by companies. Those who bring up their cyber security practices to industry standard framework will be protected against tort claims from data breach lawsuits.
- ▶ Texas - very similar to CCPA, 2 bills, yet to pass and become law
- ▶ Vermont - specifically targets Data Brokers, makes them register annually, data security and fraudulent collection prevention, free credit freezes
- ▶ Colorado - lightweight compared to GDPR and CCPA, 30 day window for breach notification
- ▶ Massachusetts - lightweight, encryption and employee training, notify consumers about data breach
- ▶ Illinois - decade old Biometric Info Protection Act (BIPA) enforcement and interpretation under challenge/review in IL Supreme Court

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G-C-Privacy Data Protection: When - time lines to remember

▶ GDPR - EU

- ▶ In effect since May 2018, only Google fined so far, no small companies fined yet
- ▶ 72 hour window for breach notification
- ▶ 30 day turn around for customer requests

▶ CCPA - California

- ▶ In effect from January 2020, AG is expected to act quickly and make examples
- ▶ 30 day compliance window, fine comes after that
- ▶ 30 day turn around for customer requests

▶ Vermont - targetting Data Brokers

- ▶ In effect from January 2019
- ▶ Has the promise to do the most good for all - EFF approves

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G-C-Privacy Data Protection: How - the opportunity

- ▶ Like any other regulation, there is need for IT systems
- ▶ For GDPR alone:
 - ▶ To track collected data, protect it, and erase it for sure, we will need sophisticated tools
 - ▶ To track requests, complaints, we will need new work flow software
 - ▶ Incident response has new requirements
- ▶ For CCPA, let's add:
 - ▶ HR systems has new requirements
 - ▶ The state of CA has an economy ranked #5 in the world, ahead of UK
- ▶ Any new IT systems/apps will need to be protected with GRC items

G-C-Privacy Data Protection: How - the opportunity - projected GDPR Opportunity

- ▶ Very Conservative assumptions
 - ▶ 10,000 companies that are the potential targets - real number is much higher
 - ▶ Fines - Max: 4% of global sales / Min: 50,000 euros - per infraction
 - ▶ Average Exposure - 100,000 euros / year / company
- ▶ Assume willingness to spend half of the potential exposure
- ▶ Total Market Size comes to $10,000 \times (100,000 / 2) = 500,000,000$ euros
- ▶ Of course the above will be split among - legal support, GRC / InfoSec, App Dev or Buys from Vendors
- ▶ Neary a Y2K size opportunity, and just like Y2K it could grow bigger

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G-C-Privacy Data Protection: How - the strategies

- ▶ Low hanging fruit - your state level regulations
- ▶ Lowest Common denominator for all national and international laws
- ▶ Train the leadership - make them "get it" about the exposure
- ▶ Make the communications team aware
- ▶ Get the InfoSec and GRC teams start on the plans

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G-C-Privacy Data Protection: Takeaways

- ▶ GDPR, CCPA, International, State-level - know your total exposure
- ▶ Know your start dates for exposure - feeds into planning for the Program
- ▶ Better still, find the Lowest Common Denominator that's most effective
- ▶ Lawyers can and do help, but find the right ones, start with your in-house counsel getting up to speed on these laws and regulations
- ▶ Impacted Areas
 - ▶ App Dev
 - ▶ Data Architecture
 - ▶ InfoSec / GRC
 - ▶ Incident Response

G-C-Privacy Data Protection: Takeaways

- a different take

- ▶ Identify the real business impact and usage for your company, asking
 - ▶ Why do we really need consumer privacy data ?
 - ▶ What do we actually use PI for ?
 - ▶ Can we make PI protection a business advantage ?
 - ▶ Can we make privacy a differentiating feature of our products/services ?
- ▶ Consumer Privacy as a business advantage
 - ▶ Tech giants are already taking steps in this direction - FANGAM
 - ▶ Many consumers are ready to "pay premium for privacy" - e.g. paid webmail instead of gmail/hotmail, consumer and family VPN solutions
 - ▶ Balance convenience and security - transparency to customers always welcome
- ▶ At a Bare Minimum - guarantee no sale/release of PI outside

G-C-Privacy Data Protection: Wrap-up

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Thank you !

Questions?

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