

Tutorial 4: Global Data Protection Compliance

Group Led Discussion Session 1 – Group 1

Purpose:

- We believe in **peer teaching** philosophy in student learning process and group led discussion is an effective way. It is also a good opportunity for students to practice presentation and discussion leading skills. When we talk about group led discussion, it is not just a formal PowerPoint presentation where presenters directly present to the audience. We expect the team would stimulate meaningful and lively interaction and discussion among students.

Session Guidelines:

For team-led online discussion:

- The team should pay attention to the time management (e.g., around 45 mins)
- The team could choose different ways (e.g., PowerPoint slides, whiteboard, game activities) to better facilitate them leading the discussion. Please send your **discussion documents (e.g., PowerPoint slides) to me before the tutorial session day starts**. You can still make slight changes after that.
 - For **T1** and **T2**, pls send to me by **Tuesday**.
 - For **T3**, pls send to me by **Thursday**.
- Every member is required to present or lead the discussion.
- The team should carefully research on the tutorial tasks and prepare their own findings beforehand, so as to better lead the discussion.
- All team members should be **visually present** (i.e., turn on device camera) to lead the discussion, so as to increase visual presence and interactivity in class.
- All team members will be set as **co-host** of the meeting, so you have full control of the discussion session.

For the rest class:

- Should also research and work on the tutorial questions and prepare your findings
- Actively share your findings and opinions in class

For everyone class in the class:

- Complete that week's tutorial quiz questions on LumiNUS-Quiz before the tutorial session starts.
 - Submission deadline:
 - **By that week's Wed noon, before that week's tutorial session starts.**
 - Grading
 - Your submission will be used to evaluate your participation in team-ted tutorial sessions.

Discussion

Europe

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Regulation (EU) 2016/679, standardizes data protection law across all 28 EU countries and imposes strict new rules on controlling and processing personally identifiable information (PII). It also addresses the export of personal data outside the EU and European Economic Area (EEA) areas. The GDPR aims primarily to give control to individuals over their personal data and to simplify the regulatory environment for international business by unifying the regulation within the EU.

After four years of preparation and debate, the GDPR was finally approved by the EU Parliament on 14 April 2016. It replaces the 1995 EU Data Protection Directive, and goes into force on May 25, 2018, representing a revolution in privacy law. It is the most important change in data privacy regulation in 20 years and it will fundamentally reshape the way in which data is handled across every sector, from healthcare to banking and beyond.

United States

On 28 June, 2018, California enacted the Consumer Privacy Act (i.e., California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), AB-375), a well-intentioned new law that seeks to protect users' data privacy by imposing new rules on companies that gather, use, and share personal data. The law goes into effect in Jan 2020. As the rest of the U.S. stands by and watches, California has become the leader in consumer data privacy protection that many other states will soon follow.

The new law affords California residents an array of new rights, starting with the right to be informed about what kind of personal data companies have collected and why it was collected. Among other novel protections, the law stipulates that consumers have the right to request the deletion of personal information, opt out of the sale of personal information, and access the personal information in a "readily useable format".

❖ Recommended resources:

- Complete guide to GDPR compliance
 - <https://gdpr.eu/>
- California Consumer Privacy Act 2018
 - <https://oag.ca.gov/privacy/ccpa>
 - https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?division=3.&part=4.&lawCode=CIV&title=1.81.5
- GDPR VS. CCPA
 - https://fpf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/ComparingPrivacyLaws_GDPR_CCPA.pdf
- PDPA 2012
 - <https://sso.agc.gov.sg/Act/PDPA2012>
- Personal Data Protection (Amendment) Bill
 - <https://sso.agc.gov.sg/Bills-Supp/37-2020/Published/20201005?DocDate=20201005>
 - <https://www.pdpc.gov.sg/Guidelines-and-Consultation/2020/02/Advisory-Guidelines-on-Enforcement-of-Data-Protection-Provisions>

Research on GDPR, CCPA, and PDPA, and identify:

Part I: Warm up questions (submit your answers via LumiNUS-quiz by Wed noon)

- 1) Which of the following data is not always protected under PDPA?
 - a. NRIC number
 - b. Mobile phone number
 - c. Personal email addresses
 - d. Business contact information
- 2) PDPA protects an individual's personal information permanently.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 3) Which of the following organizations does not need to comply with GDPR?
 - a. Wall street journal which provides news subscription to people all over the world
 - b. Google
 - c. opee.sg
 - d. None of the above
- 4) CCPA applies to all private organizations in California state.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Part II: Discussion questions

And the company must inform before consumers sign up

- 1) Introduce the following data subjects' rights:
 - a. Right to know
 - b. Right to delete
 - c. Right to opt-out
 - d. Right to non-discrimination

But PDPA is unable to guarantee right to delete
- 2) What are the key data protection principles in GDPR?

pseudonymisation vs anonymisation
- 3) What are the requirements under security of processing in GDPR?
- 4) Regarding GDPR, CCPA, and PDPA:
 - a. For each regulation, who is protected?
 - b. For each regulation, who must comply?
 - c. For each regulation, what is the definition of personal information?
 - d. For each regulation, data breach notification requirement
 - e. For each regulation, violation penalty scheme