

- * Core and periphery → silicon valley like the core, rest is periphery → concentration of data, hence wealth and power.
- * Data is a commodity, but different from other commodities and more than a commodity.
- * Right to be forgotten - A problem alien to the pre-internet world, should have right to erase identity from public domain → granted in some parts of EU. ML makes this problem more complex
- * ~~Right to not be~~ Data has to be anonymised.

But data can be retraced to you → Triangulisation
(Deanonymisation)

- * Data brokers → grey market
Many attempts to regulate data trade
~~Bombay H Can~~ Benign sounding bad policies:
Should government be allowed to decide what is fake news? → Bombay High Court called it unconstitutional and dismissed the law.
- * First movers advantage → Google got a lot of data
- Antitrust does not solve privacy issues.
- Also requires to prove it is a monopoly, hard to prove with data.

* In ~~Monop~~ Enclosure Act



In 1700s, most land in UK was owned by crown which was leased to farmers. Hence land was noone's private property. Land sold off to raise money for industrialisation. Enclosure of commons → sold off the land

In economics, property is something you can make money from, hence not all belongings are private property.

Data is commonly created but private property.

* Analogue of land Enclosure Act is data right now.

MODELS OF COMMUNITY DATA

* No model is the status quo right now

* Other 3 ~~at~~ models are not built yet, just worldviews.

* In certain cities, political control of data (in EU).
For eg. Uber will send data to municipalities.
(2nd model)

* Fiduciary model - experts manage data, make money and use it for public good.

* Open/data ~~isn't~~ ^{ALL} county / government / policymakers use a mixture of all these models, no single model

Petrol-refinery problem - Data is available, but how
~~Anyone can~~ ~~How much~~ many people actually
have the infrastructure to use it?
Only big companies can own ~~the~~ refineries.

* Legal-solutionism: Every solution can be solved by a law, techno-solutionism is solving them with technology.

GDPR

- * Council of Europe → ~~state~~ first data ^{protection} ~~privacy~~ law in 19
- * Fear as data collected for the good was used for mass genocide in Nazi Germany.
- * Toysmart → The dataset of children was ~~an~~ a considered an asset when it declared bankruptcy.
- * Data subject → Person whose data it is
- * Data controller → company that collected data
- * Data processor → self explanatory
- * Frame is pro-citizen, anti-business.