**Annotated Bibliography**

**[Journal article]**

Robertson, V. H. (2020). Excessive data collection: Privacy considerations and abuse of dominance in the era of big data. *Common Market Law Review*, *57*(1).

This article analyzed the massive and overdone gathering of personal information, in a perspective of not the conventional data privacy protection law but the competition law of EU. Robertson first introduced the method of massive data collection by third-party tracking, and the article moves into the inspection on the legal consequences of such collection and then the article explained the reason with supplementary real instances for the antitrust inquiry for the data collection abuse, as privacy is an implicit product quality and thus is concerned by competition laws. To apply antitrust concerns latter it justified the definition of data market, emphasizing the monetary value, although the standard of which is vague, for personal data, and the excessive data collection is therefore interpreted as an abuse of dominance in a way of either an inappropriate price (in the way of monetized collected data) of products exceeding the actual efficacy of the product, or unfair trading condition triggered by the additional data exclusive to the competitors. This study analyzed the problem of excessive data collection in an unconventional narrative instead of data protection laws and therefore provides yet an alternative idea on the data privacy problem.

*Edition: Deleted the specific cases exemplary(i.e., the Facebook case) to the discussion. Deleted some over-detailed and repeated expression. Rearranged the expression about the* ***monetary value of data*** *to simplify the summary.*

**[Journal article]**

Houser, K. A., & Voss, W. G. (2018). GDPR: The end of Google and Facebook or a new paradigm in data privacy. *Richmond Journal of Law & Technology*, 25, 1.

With this article, Houser and Voss provided a thorough review on the efforts ~~struggle~~ of the EU to require data protection from the U.S. technique giants the recent years, the consequent ever-so-strict law, namely the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and the impact on the future of the Internet industry, under a narrative of comparison between U.S. and EU privacy laws and ideology. They first introduced the existing laws both in U.S. and EU and some enforcement by real cases against technic giants like *Google* and *Facebook* before the announcement of GDPR, and then the GDPR itself. The GDPR stands as a unified and powerful measure for the Data Protection Authorities (DPAs) to deal with the tech companies, especially for multinational companies that reside outside of the EU, enlarging the range of ~~what’s called~~ the definition of “personal data” to an extent even ahead of future. The data-as-price business paradigm of U.S. tech giants is tolerated by the 30-years-old related laws in the U.S., ~~while the GDPR might force them to change their business model~~ which might be compulsorily changed by the announcement of GDPR. Details of statute laws and case laws of data protection were included, and it will inspire the future counteraction of the possible excessive data collection in my discussion.

**[Online news article]**

Meehan, M. (2019). Data privacy will be the most important issue in the next decade. *Forbes.* Retrieved from https://www.forbes.com/sites/marymeehan/2019/11/26/data-privacy-will-be-the-most-important-issue-in-the-next-decade/?sh=1cd6cc531882

Meehan proposes that the data privacy problem has become a top concern in the information outbreak era, as the data is being collected and traded while people are unaware of it. The healthcare industry has set a good example for the protection of personal data, whereas for the Internet industry the online cameras and the microphones used for bio-identification or IoT-rich lifestyle has provided a tremendous amount of unsupervised collectible data, used to ~~either~~ monitor ~~or~~ and quantize people. Kinds of measures against excessive data collection were issued, by both individuals and the governments (GDPR of EU, CCPA of California, etc.). But as the author quoted ~~Hawn, a former colleague of the author, has indicated~~, that these methods are vulnerable and easy to circumvent, thus some new contermeasure ~~kind of measure~~ is to be invented. In the perspective of business, the industry shall also consider the awakening consumer group, making appropriate data policies balancing between irritating sensitive users and insufficient ~~exert too much confinement on the~~ data collection. This rather short article listed specific instances of overdone personal information tracking, informing the commonness and the seriousness of such behavior, and informed the responsibilities of business holders.

*Edition: Simplified the summary. Provides some more connections to my RQ.*