script

Environmental Protection and Data Protection Law: Clouding the Debate?





ICT, environment and privacy

Established narrative:

ICT the good guy potentially helps the environment, but may require us to disclose for this purpose personal data (smart metering)





ICT, environment and privacy

Emerging narrative:

ICT's can be an environmental problem themselves, and privacy law may stand in the way of mitigating the negative effects (recycling of computer hardware; energy consumption of data centres)





- Data center facilities account for between 1.1% and 1.5% of the world's total energy use in 2010
- data center facilities consume up to 100 to 200 times more energy than standard office buildings.





Benefits of cloud computing – Accenture study

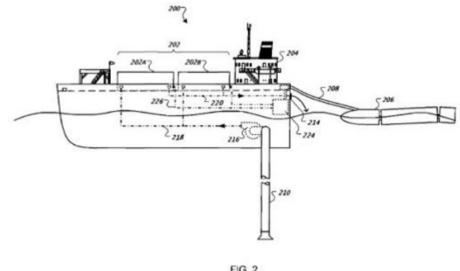
- More than 90 percent for small deployments of about 100 users
- 60 to 90 percent for medium-sized deployments of about 1,000 users
- 30 to 60 percent for large deployments of about 10,000 users





Some how's and whys

- Transfer work away from day/hot locations to night/colder ones
- Transfer work to locations with most efficient natural cooling









What is cloud computing?

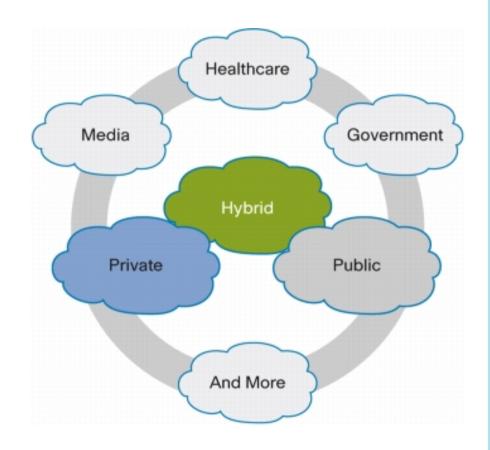
- Delivery of IT services over the internet
- "Remote computing": Cloud customers use software and other applications that is not installed on their own computers, laptops or phones, but on servers owned and maintained by online providers
- We're all cloud users: Gmail, Hotmail, Flickr, Dropbox, GoogleDocs,...





Types of cloud

- Public
- Private
- Hybrid
- Community
- Government









Public and private clouds

Public Cloud

Private Cloud

Public Cloud

- · Hosted at a Service Provider Site
- · Supports multiple customers
- · Often utilizes shared infrastructure
- Supports connectivity over the internet
- Suited for information that is not sensitive
- · Can be cheaper than private cloud

Private Cloud

- Hosted at an <u>Enterprise or a Service</u>
 Provider site
- · Supports one customer
- Does not utilize shared infrastructure
- Connectivity over private network/ fiber or the internet
- Suited for information that is needs

 a high level of security







Data protection and the cloud (1)

- Who is responsible for compliance with data protection laws?
 - Data controller?
 - Data processor?
- Who is who?







Cloud providers and data protection

- In practice, cloud providers have little or no control over the nature of the data processed on their servers (therefore likely to be deemed data processors)
- They will want to ensure that they are not liable for data quality, complying with individuals' rights or, potentially, obtaining individual consent to the processing of personal data
- => Risk and burden of data protection compliance is left with the cloud customer







Data security in the cloud

- Data controllers must take "appropriate technical and organisational measures" to protect personal data against:
 - Accidental or unlawful destruction
 - Accidental loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure or access
 - All other unlawful forms of processing

(*Article 17(1) DPD*)







"State of the art" security

- Security measures must have "regard to the state of the art" in information security
- Must be kept up to date with technological development
- Data controllers may balance effectiveness of the measures against their cost
- No duty to use the most up-to-date security measures available
- Level of security must be equal to the risks represented by the processing and the nature of the data to be protected
- Some countries (for example, Spain, Italy and Poland) have prescriptive requirements for security set out in
- their legislation



Future research: Environment as public good in DP law?

- Should environmental benefits figure at all in a trade off with privacy?
- Can/should there be an environmental interest exemption just like there is only for law enforcement?
- How can we quantify the benefits of the cloud and the risk or privacy, to balance them more rationally



