

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996495562603316
Titolo	Privacy symposium 2022 : data protection law international convergence and compliance with innovative technologies (DPLICIT) // edited by Stefan Schiffner, Sebastien Ziegler, Adrian Quesada Rodriguez
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham, Switzerland : , : Springer, , [2022] ©2022
ISBN	3-031-09901-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (254 pages)
Disciplina	943.005
Soggetti	Data protection - Law and legislation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Preface -- Organization -- Executive Committee -- Steering Committee -- Program Committee -- Additional Referees -- Sponsoring Institutions -- Contents -- Part I Privacy Friendly Data Usage -- 1 An Overview of the Secondary Use of Health Data Within the European Union: EU-Driven Possibilities and Civil Society Initiatives -- 1 Introduction: The Potential of the Secondary Use of Data for Health and Care in the European Union -- 2 The Legal Framework in the European Union -- 2.1 The Secondary Use of Health Data Within the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) -- 2.2 The Data Governance Act: A Debated First Approach to the Secondary Use of Data -- 2.3 Artificial Intelligence and Personal Data in the EU Framework -- 3 Initiatives Towards the Use of Data Within Healthcare Research -- 3.1 Policymaker Initiatives -- 3.2 Civil Society Initiatives -- 4 Discussion -- 5 Conclusions -- References -- 2 Multi-Party Computation in the GDPR -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Multi-Party Computation -- 2.1 Introduction -- 2.2 Private Set Intersection -- 2.3 Security -- 3 GDPR: Personal Data -- 3.1 Absolute Approach -- 3.2 Relative Approach -- 3.3 Risk-Based Approach -- 3.4 Conclusion -- 4 GDPR: Data Protection by Design -- 4.1 Article 25 -- 4.2 Privacy Engineering -- 4.2.1 Privacy-Enhancing Technologies -- 4.3 EDPB Guidelines -- 4.4 Conclusion -- 5 MPC in the GDPR -- 5.1 Related Work -- 5.2 Test -- 5.2.1 Absolute vs. Relative -- 5.2.2 Input Data -- 5.2.3 Output Data -- 5.2.4 Data Minimization --

5.3 Security Model and Trust Assumption -- 5.3.1 GDPR Avoidance -- 5.3.2 Data Protection by Design -- 6 Scenarios -- 6.1 Private Set Intersection -- 6.1.1 Solution 1 -- 6.1.2 Solution 2 -- 6.1.3 Solution 3 -- 6.2 Outsourcing -- 6.2.1 Solution -- 6.2.2 Variant -- 7 Conclusion -- References -- 3 A Critique of the Google Apple Exposure Notification (GAEN) Framework. 1 Introduction -- 2 How Contact Tracing and Exposure Notification Works -- 3 The GAEN Framework -- 4 How the GAEN Framework Differs from a Purely App-Based Approach -- 5 A Critique of the GAEN Framework -- 5.1 GAEN Creates a Dormant Mass Surveillance Tool -- 5.2 Google and Apple Control the Exposure Notification Microdata -- 5.3 Distributed Can Be Made Centralised -- 5.4 Google and Apple Dictate How Contact Tracing Works -- 5.5 Function Creep -- 6 Conclusion -- References -- Part II Implications of Regulatory Framework in the European Union -- 4 Global Data Processing Identifiers and Registry (DP-ID) -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Global Data Processing Identifier Registry Concept -- 3 Facilitating GDPR Compliance -- 3.1 Obligation to Inform Art. 12, 13, 14 -- 3.2 Data Protection by Design and Default Art. 25 -- 4 Data Processing-Identified Requirements -- 5 DP-ID Implementation -- 6 Data Processing Identifier Format -- 7 Enabling Data Processing Mapping -- 8 Demonstrating Integrability and Portability -- 9 Demonstrating Interoperability -- 10 Demonstrating Cross-Organization Data Protection Compliance Management -- 11 Use Cases -- 12 Conclusion and Future Work -- References -- 5 Europrivacy Paradigm Shift in Certification Models for Privacy and Data Protection Compliance -- 1 Introduction -- 1.1 Europrivacy Genesis -- 1.2 Purpose and Scope of the Chapter -- 2 GDPR Certification -- 3 Certification Scheme Model Dilemma -- 3.1 Partial Certification Schemes Limits -- 3.2 Universal Certification Schemes Limits -- 3.3 Specialised Certification Schemes Limits -- 4 The Europrivacy Hybrid Model -- 5 Supporting Multi-jurisdictional Requirements -- 6 Addressing a Fast-Changing Normative Environment -- 7 Reducing the Risk of Subjectivity in Certification Processes -- 8 Conclusion and Future Work -- References. Part III What is Beyond Brussels? International Norms and Their Interactions with the EU -- 6 Untying the Gordian Knot: Legally Compliant Sound Data Collection and Processing for TTS Systems in China -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Sample Project Description -- 2.1 Project Frame and Objectives -- 2.2 Focus on Data Collection and Processing -- 3 Legal Impacts on the Collection of Data -- 3.1 Legal Basis for Transnational Research -- 3.2 Applicability of GDPR and PIPL -- 3.3 Addressees of the Legal Provisions -- 3.4 Data Processing in the EU and China -- 3.5 Data Minimization, Anonymization, and Pseudonymization -- 3.6 Retention or Deletion Period -- 3.7 Data Transmission from China to the EU -- 3.8 Data Implementation -- 3.9 Formalities -- 3.10 Supervisory Authorities -- 4 Final Comparison -- 5 Conclusion -- References -- 7 Regulating Cross-Border Data Flow Between EU and India Using Digital Trade Agreement: An Explorative Analysis -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Regulatory Landscape of Cross-Border Data Transfer -- 2.1 Current Regulatory Landscape for Cross-Border Data Transfer in the EU -- 2.2 Current Regulatory Landscape for Cross-Border Data Transfer in India -- 3 Regulation Acting as Trade Barrier -- 3.1 GDPR and Its "Brussels Effect"-Limitation on Cross-Border Data Flow and Challenges of Implementation -- 3.2 India and Its Data Localization Measure-Protectionist Measures and Challenges to Digital Trade -- 3.3 Analyzing Restrictive Data Transfer Mechanisms Acting as a Barrier Under Trade Law-GATS -- 3.3.1 GATS and Its Relevance to Cross-Border Data Flows -- 3.3.2 Possibility of Data Protection Laws of

EU and India Being in Contravention of GATS -- 4 Need for Harmonization -- 4.1 Free-Trade Agreements as an Alternative? -- 4.2 Analyzing Proposed EU Horizontal Provisions -- 5 Conclusion and Proposed Way Forward -- References.

8 When Regulatory Power and Industrial Ambitions Collide: The "Brussels Effect," Lead Markets, and the GDPR -- 1 Introduction -- 2 The "Brussels Effect" and Regulation-Induced Lead Markets -- 2.1 "Unilateral Regulatory Globalization": The "Brussels Effect" -- 2.2 Regulation-Induced Lead Markets -- 3 The GDPR and "Privacy Tech" -- 3.1 The GDPR: Setting Rules for Foreign Technology Companies -- 3.2 Regulatory Diffusion -- 3.3 Compliance Tools: "Privacy Tech" -- 4 Creating Lead Markets Abroad: The GDPR and the Development of a "Privacy Tech" Market and Industry -- 4.1 Research Strategy -- 4.2 Industry Growth -- 4.3 Geographical Distribution of Privacy Tech Firms -- 4.4 Explaining the Privacy Tech Industry's Evolution -- 5 Conclusion: Regulation and the Preconditions for the Emergence of Lead Markets -- References -- Part IV The Ethics of Privacy and Sociotechnical Systems -- 9 Nobody Wants My Stuff and It Is Just DNA Data, Why Should I Be Worried -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Background and Related Work -- 2.1 Public Genealogy Database: GEDmatch -- 2.2 Genetic Data Sharing Risks -- 2.3 Users' Motivation and Privacy Perception -- 3 Methodology -- 3.1 Recruitment and Demographics -- 3.2 Method and Analysis -- 4 Results -- 4.1 Pre-introduction of DNA Testing: Non-experienced Group Only -- 4.1.1 Foreknowledge about DNA Testing and Procedure -- 4.1.2 Expected Benefits and Concerns -- 4.2 Post-introduction of DNA Testing: Non-experienced Group -- 4.2.1 Interest and Motivations -- 4.2.2 No Interest and Concerns -- 4.3 Users' Experience: Experienced Group Only -- 4.3.1 Background -- 4.3.2 Concerns and Benefits After Taking Test -- 4.4 Post GEDmatch Demo -- 4.4.1 Benefits and Concerns -- 4.4.2 Expected use of DNA Data -- 4.4.3 Expected Data Access and Data Handling -- 4.4.4 Opt-in or Opt-out -- 4.5 DTC-GT VS GEDmatch -- 4.6 Scenarios: DNA Data Sharing. 4.6.1 Subpoenas and Sharing: Law Enforcement -- 4.6.2 Perceptions about Sharing Data in Health Research -- 4.6.3 Hereditary Diseases -- 4.6.4 DNA Data Access by Insurance Company -- 4.7 Scenarios Effects -- 4.7.1 Helplessness and Resignation -- 4.7.2 Fear and Attitude Change -- 4.7.3 Regret and Realization -- 4.7.4 Defensive and Low Expectation of Privacy -- 4.7.5 Consent and Victimize -- 4.8 Lack of Knowledge -- 4.9 Race and Nation: DNA Data Sharing -- 4.10 Future Expectation DNA Sharing/ Future Motivation -- 4.11 Users' Suggestions (Privacy Preserving) -- 5 Discussion -- 5.1 Privacy Perceptions -- 5.2 Privacy Trade-off -- 5.3 Attitude Differences -- 5.4 Limitations and Future Work -- 6 Conclusion -- References -- 10 Unwinding a Legal and Ethical Ariadne's Thread Out of the Twitter Scraping Maze -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Methodology and Research Questions -- 3 Research Scenario: Dark Patterns, Twitter, and Accountability -- 4 Protecting Users' Data and Identity -- 4.1 Personal Data in Social Media Research -- 4.2 Confidentiality -- 4.2.1 Anonymization and Pseudonymization -- 4.2.2 Encryption, Secure Authentication, and Access Control -- 4.3 Purpose Limitation -- 4.4 Data Minimization -- 4.5 Storage Limitation -- 4.6 Legal Basis -- 4.7 Transparency -- 4.8 Data Subjects' Rights -- 5 Ethics of Using Social Media Data for Research Purposes -- 5.1 Respect for the Autonomy, Privacy, and Dignity -- 5.1.1 Public vs. Private Information -- 5.1.2 Anonymity and Confidentiality -- 5.1.3 Informed Consent and Opt-out of Unwitting Participants -- 5.2 Scientific Integrity -- 5.2.1 Data Quality -- 5.2.2 Minors -- 5.3 Social Responsibility -- 5.3.1 Reputation Damage -- 5.3.2 Dual Use -- 5.3.3 Risks for Researchers -- 5.4 Maximize Benefits and Minimize Harm --

6 Discussion -- 6.1 The Question of Time and Expertise -- 6.2 The
Question of Motivation -- 6.3 Incentives.
7 Limitations and Future Work.
