

# COMMUNIQUE

FEBRUARY 2017

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## SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Save the date for the 39<sup>th</sup> Conference
- Two ICDPPC–recognised enforcement cooperation meetings in 2017
- ICDPPC Global Privacy and Data Protection awards
- First ICDPPC census
- Use of Twitter within the DPA community

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

We're now well into 2017. Although there's evident apprehension internationally about what the year will deliver, data protection and privacy authorities must continue to focus on the ways that we can grow our spheres of influence. These include working towards delivering better privacy outcomes for our respective citizens, giving the best and most up-to-date policy advice to our leaders, and working with each other to share our best ideas and ways of working.

While the memories of the 38<sup>th</sup> ICDPPC in Marrakech endure, we've begun planning for the next conference in Hong Kong on 25-29 September 2017. The executive committee is currently in the phase of shortlisting a conference topic. If you have any preferences on a theme, let us know.

We're also looking to the future. Work has begun on forming a working group to report on the future size and membership of the ICDPPC. This is an important discussion to be had and member authorities have been invited to join the working group. The group will submit a paper to the next closed session at the 39<sup>th</sup> ICDPPC in Hong Kong in September 2017.

We are also inviting hosting proposals for the 2019 conference. Data protection authorities are encouraged to send their proposals before the deadline of 31 March 2017.

As we have discussed many times, one of the best ways we can succeed as an international body is to share information about what works. The aphorism "a rising tide raises all boats" applies to the way we can share information and better ways of doing what we do. I think we can agree that although we work in different territorial juris-



dictions, we have overlapping agendas and common areas. While our powers are circumscribed by our respective domestic legislations, we have the opportunity to pass on lessons about what has been successful and what hasn't worked. This conference is an effective channel by which we can highlight our individual achievements and share them widely.

A major initiative I'm very pleased to introduce is the inaugural ICDPPC Global Privacy and Privacy and Data Protection Awards. Entries can relate to any initiative taken by the member authority in 2016 and up to the closing date of 21 April 2017. Initiatives can include anything at all. These could be innovative guidance resources, educational speeches, clever policy initiatives, popular publications, videos, posters, successful partnerships, challenging investigations and influential interventions.

The best efforts will be selected from the field of entries and will be showcased. There will be an overall Chair's Award selected from the entries. Above all, I hope this initiative will prove to be fun and exciting. I encourage all member authorities to enter.

Armed with new ideas, I'm confident that we can maintain our momentum from 2016 and look forward positively to the challenges and progress that lies ahead for all of us in 2017.

*John Edwards — New Zealand Privacy Commissioner and Chair of the ICDPPC Executive Committee*

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS: HIGHLIGHTS OF DECEMBER AND FEBRUARY MEETINGS

For the meetings in December and February the Committee met via teleconference.

34th meeting, 21/22 December 2016

- ◆ The Committee discussed the tasks for the year. Members volunteered to complete the agreed tasks and report on them as the year progresses.
- ◆ The Chair updated the Committee on the process for the work on the future size and membership of the Conference.
- ◆ The Committee endorsed the Secretariat's proposal to place host selection onto an annual cycle with an annual deadline.
- ◆ Two enforcement cooperation events to be held in Australia and Uruguay were endorsed by

the Committee as ICDPPC recognised enforcement cooperation meetings.

35th meeting, 14 February 2017

- ◆ The Committee adopted a recommendation for the host of the 40th Conference in 2018.
- ◆ The Committee shortlisted possible in-depth discussion topics for the 39th Conference closed session.

## SAVE THIS DATE FOR HONG KONG

*By Belinda Pui, Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong*

We are delighted to be returning to Hong Kong this year for the 39th Conference.

Hong Kong was the first jurisdiction in Asia to have comprehensive legislation on personal data privacy and an independent Privacy Commissioner. The city last hosted the International Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners Conference 18 years ago in 1999.

As one of the world's most dynamic and cosmopolitan cities, Hong Kong is also known for a unique blend of East-meets-West culture. From traditional Chinese culture to modern western design and values, as well as being a sophisticated connector to Mainland of China, Asia and beyond, Hong Kong has plenty of exciting diversions to offer you and your companion.

You will find the 39th Conference a real opportunity to showcase your own thoughts and innovative ideas, learn from others, expand your professional network as well as a time to enjoy the vibrancy and attractions of Hong Kong!

Please mark 25-29 September 2017 in your calendar.

Updates on the Hong Kong Conference will be published as more details are confirmed. Stay tuned and visit the website for more information: <http://www.privacyconference2017.org/>

See you in Hong Kong in September!

**25-29 September  
2017: 39th Conference  
in Hong Kong**



## RESOLUTION ON PROFILING – THE STORY SO FAR

By Laura Nahabetián Brunet, Uruguay Regulatory and Control Unit of Personal Data

The 35th Conference (2013) adopted a [Resolution on Profiling](#), building upon the discussion at the Closed Session of the previous Conference, with the participation of experts from public and private sector that ended with the [Uruguay Declaration](#) (2012).

The Resolution called upon all parties making use of profiling:

*“1. To clearly determine the need and the practical use of a specific profiling operation and to ensure appropriate safeguards, before starting with profiling.*

*2. To limit, consistent with privacy by design principles, the assumptions and the amount of data collected to the level that is necessary for the intended lawful purpose and to ensure that, where appropriate, the data is sufficiently up to date and accurate for its intended purpose.*

*3. To ensure that the profiles and the underlying algorithms are subject to continuous validation, in order to allow for the improvement of the results and the reduction of false positive or false negative results.*

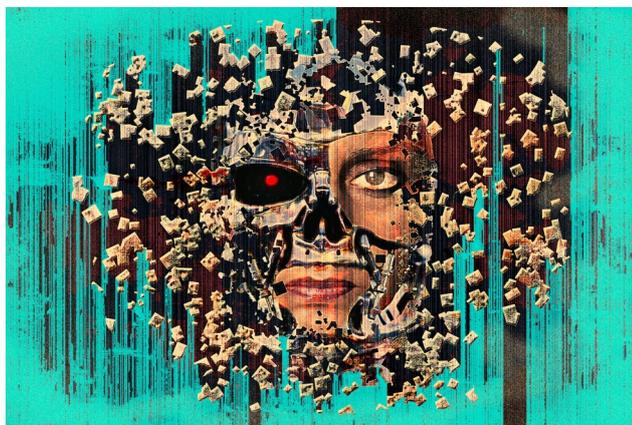
*4. To inform society about profiling operations to the maximum extent possible, including the way profiles are assembled and the purposes for which profiles are used, to ensure that individuals are able to maintain control over their own personal data to the maximum extent possible and appropriate.*

*5. To ensure, in particular with respect to decisions that have significant legal effects on individuals or that affect benefits or status, that individuals are informed about their right to access and correction and that human intervention is provided where appropriate, especially as the predictive power of profiling due to more effective algorithms increases.*

*6. To ensure that all profiling operations are subject to appropriate oversight”.*

The Italian Data Protection Authority issued a guideline on online profiling for internet service providers. It emphasizes the need of data subject consent to carry out profiling activities, revocable at any time. It also clarifies the approach to non-authenticated users as opposed to authenticated users, and the ways to ensure their protection (by the means of providing proper information, ways to deny consent, etc.).

The recent adoption of the EU GDPR in April 2016 - applicable from May 2018 - defines profil



Artificial Intelligence by GLAS-8

ing as “any form of automated processing of personal data consisting of the use of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person, in particular to analyse or predict aspects concerning that natural person’s performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, location or movements” (Article 4 (4)).

The Regulation also reaffirms the applicability, to profiling operations, of legal grounds for processing or data protection principles, indicating that the European Data Protection Board should be able to issue guidance in that context (recital 72 and Article 70 (f)). Article 22 states that the data subject shall have the right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her, with some exemptions. These exemptions include a contract between the data subject and the data controller, an authorization by law and the data subjects’ explicit consent. It should be mentioned that in these cases the data controller shall implement measures to safeguard the data subject’s rights and freedoms and legitimate interests, and also that these are future restrictions in relation to special categories of personal data referred in article 9(1). Furthermore, Article 35 requires from controllers, a data protection impact assessment in cases of profiling, amongst others.

Recent discussions and developments show the importance of providing proper information and requiring prior and explicit consent, specially when providing online services, before profiling activities by controllers. It should also be noted that there is a tendency to focus on the disclosure of techniques used by algorithms in profiling, thus increasing the importance of transparency in data processing.

**Recent discussions and developments show the importance of providing proper information and requiring prior and explicit consent, especially when providing online services, before profiling activities by controllers**

## UPDATE ON 2015 RESOLUTION ON TRANSPARENCY REPORTING

By Christopher Prince, Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada

Calls for increased transparency around government access to commercial data have not abated since the DPA community came together in 2015 to [call for improved reporting](#) on this issue from companies and governments. This call for action built on important work developed through the Berlin Group and APPA networks in 2014-2015. In the past year, in courts and legislators around the world, calls for transparency and accountability around surveillance continued to be debated, litigated and advocated in important, novel ways.

First, the good news: commercial firms continue to report on important aspects of how they treat and respond to government requests for data. New firms, for example, have begun to [produce transparency reports](#), and others have deepened their reporting with new features and details. Some have even filed legal action against governments so as to allow them to provide their customers with more information.

Similarly, important work in support of reporting has emerged from various civil society and tech policy organizations (e.g. [Access](#), Ranking Digital Rights and the Citizen Lab) to build [evidence-based consensus](#) around what elements go into solid, meaningful reporting. Support in bodies like the UN also continue to build out support for these efforts, such as the section of their recently revised resolution on [The Right to Privacy in the digital age](#).



The Privacy Commissioner [Transparency by HonestReporting](#) of NZ took a positive, proactive first step when [re-reporting last year](#) for the first time statistics on a government-wide basis regarding requests from government agencies made to commercial firms. This kind of standardised, aggregate statistics offer [a solid, evidentiary base](#) of decision-making around privacy controls. In Canada, the OPC has continued to advise government to deepen its efforts on reporting following passage of the International Resolution and to increase openness around surveillance issues: through [published feedback](#) on government initiatives, [written editorials](#), [public research](#) and [reports to Parliament](#).

Globally we have not yet seen a major change in governmental approaches to reporting in this area. Despite many commitments to open government, transparency in data practices, and clear accountability, many national governments still resist requests for basic details on how often they authorize surveillance or seizure of digital data.

**Want to host the next Conference?**  
**Submit a proposal to the Secretariat by 31 March 2017**

## REMINDER: CALL FOR PROPOSALS TO HOST CONFERENCE IN 2019

Members interested to host the 41<sup>st</sup> Conference in 2019 are invited to submit their proposals in accordance to the [guidance](#) to the Secretariat by the extended deadline 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.



## PROFILE OF DATA PROTECTION AND PRIVACY COMMISSIONER: ARMENIA

**Shushan Doydoyan, Head of the Personal Data Protection Agency of the RA Ministry of Justice**

**Where did you grow up?**

In Yerevan, capital of the Republic Of Armenia.

**When did you first become involved in data protection or privacy?**

October 2015 when I became the first Head of the Personal Data Protection Agency.

**What did you do before you became a Commissioner?**

For more than 15 years, I headed the Armenian Freedom of Information Centre, an NGO struggling for Government transparency and accountability. I also teach media law and media ethics at Journalism Department of the Yerevan State University. In 2003-2015 - I was the country correspondent of the "Reporters without Borders" (RSF) in Armenia.

**Please briefly tell us about one of your favourite achievements over the last year?**

We succeeded to bring in compliance of video surveillance in 20 Yerevan based schools so that video surveillance at schools does not violate children's right to the development of the personality. In all 20 cases, legitimate purpose was defined and cameras were placed strictly in accordance with law requirements, as well as warning signs posted.

**Please explain what privacy means to you in the form of a 'tweet'**

Right to dignity, right to be respected, right to be alone, right to be an individual and also right to be anonymous.

**If you had a superpower what change would you bring to the current global privacy scene?**

I will ensure worldwide education campaign, so that everyone understands the importance of personal data protection right and knows how to protect it.

**What inspires you?**

My four children and this chance that allows me to make my country a better place for them.



## PROFILE OF DATA PROTECTION AND PRIVACY COMMISSIONER: COTE D'IVOIRE

**Assoua Cauffi Silvere, Head Of Department Of Compliance and Rights Protection Data Protection Authority Of Cote D'Ivoire**

**Where did you grow up?**

Republique De Cote D'Ivoire

**When did you first become involved in data protection or privacy?**

In 2010, when I drew up my first two draft personal data protection orders to deal with the government's plan not only to make a decision on the identification of mobile subscribers but also to impose the communication of the Call Details Retails (CDR) of the operators to the tax administration.

**What did you do before you became a Commissioner?**

Head of Department of Legal Affairs.

**What was the first ICDPPC Conference that you attended?**

37th ICDPPC Conference in Amsterdam.

**What was the funniest thing that you saw, or happened to you, at an International Conference?**

I participated in an open session without un-

derstanding anything because everything was in English.

**Please briefly tell us about one of your favourite achievements over the last year?**

Over the past year, I have succeeded in having the Cote d'Ivoire Protection Authority adhere to the Francophone Association of Personal Data Protection Authorities and the International Conference of the Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners.

**Who is your 'privacy hero' and why?**

Professor Joe Cannataci, for his career and commitment to the protection of human rights.

**What is your favourite movie or song about privacy?**

Persons of interest

*Meet the Commissioners from Armenia and Cote D'Ivoire*



## ICDPPC RECOGNISES ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION MEETINGS

In September 2016 the Executive Committee invited members to submit proposals for events they wished to get endorsed as ICDPPC recognised enforcement cooperation meetings in 2017. Two proposals were received and both met the requirements in the published [guidance](#) and were accordingly endorsed by the Executive Committee.

### Enforcement Cooperation Meeting, Sydney, Australia, 13 July 2017



The Office of the Australian Information Commissioner and the Office of the Privacy Commissioner in New Zealand are co-hosting a half day workshop to discuss innovative developments in best-practice complaints management on the morning of Thursday 13 July 2017. The workshop has been scheduled to coincide with the 47th APPA Forum in Sydney.

Please join us to share experience of complaints, complainants, and systemic issues; and hear leading developments in this important privacy area. Register your interest to attend now [forum@privacy.org.nz](mailto:forum@privacy.org.nz)

## RECENT MEMBER PUBLICATION OF INTEREST

By [Eduardo Andres Bertoni](#), National Direction for Personal Data Protection

The Argentine Data Protection Act N° 25.326 was enacted in October 2000. There is no doubt that changes in technology which have occurred in the last 15 years have had an impact on the protection of privacy. Moreover, we are facing a new international legal framework on data protection, particularly due to the current changes in Europe's regulation. For all these reasons, the DNPDP has initiated a debating process aimed to discuss about the need of a reform of the Argentine Data Protection Act. This process was convened within the program

### Enforcement Cooperation Meeting, Montevideo, Uruguay, 9-10 August 2017



The Regulatory and Control Unit of Personal Data, Uruguay will host an enforcement cooperation meeting as a part of their National Week on Data Protection. The meeting will focus on topics such as enforcement cooperation experiences, new international instruments and collaborative efforts, data protection networks and opportunities for cooperation, cross-border investigations and jurisdiction, data protection authorities disparities and the effect on cooperation, amongst others.

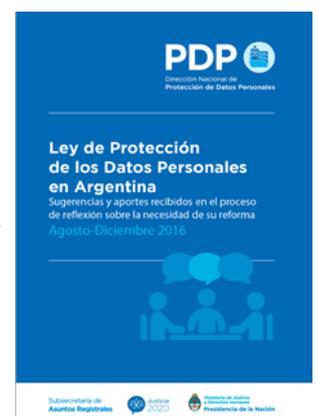
To know more about this event contact Laura Nahabetián Brunet at [laura.nahabetian@agesic.gub.uy](mailto:laura.nahabetian@agesic.gub.uy).

**Two ICDPPC- recognised enforcement cooperation meetings in July and August 2017**

of "Justicia 2020", implemented by the National Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

In order to make the process transparent, the DNPDP decided to compile all comments and contributions made in the document titled Ley de Protección de los Datos Personales en Argentina (Sugerencias y aportes recibidos en el proceso de reflexión sobre la necesidad de su reforma- Agosto-Diciembre 2016). This document reflects the opinions and recommendations provided by all who participated of the debating process driven by the DNPDP and aims to constitute an important tool for a future discussion on the need to reform our current regulations for an improvement on the protection of data in Argentina.

The full document (in Spanish) is available [here](#).



## UPDATE FROM THE DIGITAL EDUCATION WORKING GROUP

By Pascale Serrier, CNIL France

[The 2016-2017 Working Group's action plan programme](#) [FR] in the field of digital education was endorsed at the closed session of the 38<sup>th</sup> international Conference. This furthers primarily the implementation of the Marrakech [Resolution for the adoption of an international Competency Framework on Privacy Education](#) (October 2016).

**Action 1. Implementation of the Resolution for the adoption of an international Competency Framework on Privacy Education in study programs and curricula, including organising the framework by age levels through use of available teaching resources in accordance with age-groups under consideration and proposing pathways for training educational staff.**

- ◆ In December 2016, the CNIL shared with other DPAs on the working group a progress report on actions launched and planned towards education authorities, media and other specific teaching partners to promote and disseminate largely the *Resolution* and the *Competency Framework*.
- ◆ As of February 2017, it resulted from a general overview that DPAs have generally published these core documents on their website, and promoted them via social networks, made official contacts with their national and/or regional minister of Education, Youth, Innovation or the Prime Minister, wherever, to raise awareness to the scholar community about the contents included in the international framework when they decide the educational curriculum. Some DPAs have conducted a review of teaching resources available to schools to determine where the existing curriculum currently reflected the information contained in the framework; Moreover, DPAs reported to be in the process of developing additional lesson plans and building in material for/ or from the competency framework. The Safer Internet Day celebrated over February 2017 around the world proved also to be an excellent opportunity to hold specific events in cooperation with schools, teachers, SID Centres so as to benefit from a strong media coverage, to launch specific campaigns and consultations to raise aware-

ness of the Competency Framework. Further results ought to be shared between members.

- ◆ All these initiatives aim to ensure effective coordination on states of progress in dissemination of a culture of data protection and privacy in school curricula and to identify specific needs in educators' training pathways. The other objective remains to define with the appropriate education authorities, the degrees of depth required for each area of knowledge and skills covered by the competency framework, in accordance with the age-groups under consideration.

**Action 3. The question of development, and widespread use on the part of the education community of eLearning platforms, online services and applications dedicated to the education community with regards to privacy issues.**

- ◆ The Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada has agreed to head up examination of the question related to e-education platforms in relation to privacy challenges with support from the CNIL and other DPAs that wish to involve themselves;
- ◆ In this purpose, a preliminary exploratory survey on privacy challenges related to e-education platforms should be conducted; the results of which would assist the DEWG in gaining a better understanding of the scope and nature of privacy issues at play and ultimately inform the consideration by the Working Group of a possible resolution on the topic.



**DPAs come together to work on digital education**

## FIRST ICDPPC CENSUS

In 2013, the OECD observed that “the evidence base ... currently available in the area of privacy is uneven”. Last year OECD Ministers declared their intent, in close co-operation with all stakeholders, to share experiences and work collaboratively “to contribute to developing new metrics for the digital economy, such as on trust, skills and global data flows”.

Rising to the challenge, the 38<sup>th</sup> Conference adopted a [Resolution on developing new metrics of data protection regulation](#) with the intent to:

- ◆ Play a part in helping to develop internationally comparable metrics in relation to data protection and privacy, and
- ◆ To support the efforts of other international partners to make progress in this area.

The Executive Committee has asked New Zealand to lead work to implement the resolution. A working group is currently being assembled to advance that work.

In the meantime, as a first step, the Secretariat has commenced work to run the first ever ICDPPC member ‘census’. It will be an online process run during March.

We are pleased to acknowledge the cooperation of the OECD Secretariat in the practical arrangements.

The Secretariat chose the title ‘census’ as an appropriate term for a procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population, in this case ICDPPC members. We aim to seek answers from all members if possible and not just a sample group. We’re after details of factual attributes from all member authorities and are not surveying opinions.

The census will cover a variety of topics of interest to members, the Conference and to other stakeholders engaged in issues of privacy policy. Fuller details will be circulated later but at this stage we can signal that it will range over issues such as functions, budgets, resources, enforcement and breach notification amongst other things.

The results will be available during the year for the use of the newly created working group which will also have a hand in devising a future census. The census report will also be one ICDPPC input into an APPA-ICDPPC-OECD roundtable on privacy metrics planned to be held on the margins of the 39<sup>th</sup> Conference in Hong Kong.

## ICDPPC GLOBAL PRIVACY AND DATA PROTECTION AWARDS 2017



## Global Privacy and Data Protection Awards 2017

Member authorities are encouraged to submit entries by 21 April for the Global Privacy and Data Protection Awards 2017 in 4 categories:

- ◆ Research
- ◆ Dispute resolution, compliance and enforcement
- ◆ Education and advocacy
- ◆ Use of online tools.

It is an opportunity for members to highlight innovations and initiatives from 2016 and the first few months of 2017.

Completed cutting edge research? Re-engineered your complaints process? Pioneered a new enforcement strategy? Been creative with your public communications? Launched a clever new mobile app? Then we want to hear from you!

Entries will be featured on the ICDPPC website and newsletter and the best entries selected prior to this year’s annual meeting in Hong Kong in September. More details at: <https://icdppc.org/news-events/icdppc-global-privacy-and-data-protection-awards/>

*Get recognition for your work, participate in the ICDPPC Global Privacy and Data Protection Awards*

**[PARTS OF] THE DPA COMMUNITY USES TWITTER**

The ICDPPC Secretariat launched a Twitter account last year on 28 January 2016 (Data Protection Day) The short term goal was to provide a supplementary communications channel to increase traffic to the Conference website. The longer term goal was to raise the Conference’s profile and to support its strategic goals.

In the ensuing 12 months the Secretariat Twitter account gained more than 1,000 followers. Twitter has been helpful in disseminating news and in promoting awareness of the Marrakesh event and resolutions. Given the ‘social’ aspect of the medium - following and being followed, tweeting and re-tweeting - the Secretariat built up a partial picture of members’ Twitter activity.

**Use of Twitter**

It is clear that parts of the DPA community actively use Twitter. This is not surprising as there is no real cost to create an online presence (compared with, say, building a website) and one can release one’s news to the world with little effort. Of course it is not all upside: without followers no one becomes aware of your news; tweets have an ephemeral quality unlike a reference document posted to a DPA’s website.

Many DPAs have added a Twitter account to their online presence. The Secretariat has identified 36 member authorities with Twitter accounts. The Twitter presence is actually greater than this since several offices have multiple accounts: sometimes in a 2<sup>nd</sup> language, occasionally on a specialised topic. Some privacy agencies don’t have their own account but include their content in an account hosted by the parent agency (those accounts are not included in the figures quoted in this article). Numerous commissioners are also active personal tweeters in their own names.

**Slow but steady DPA uptake**

Twitter was launched in 2006 but the first member authority accounts were not established until 2009, three years later.

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ICDPPC members opening a twitter account	8	2	2	6	4	6	5	3

Around four–five ICDPPC member usually venture onto Twitter for the first time each year.

**By the numbers: followers**

Establishing a followership is essential with Twitter: followers reading or retweeting messages is the essence of the medium, the way that content is disseminated.

There is no magic number of followers that demonstrates whether a DPA’s Twitter account is effective. Most DPAs have their domestic population as their primary target audience. Accordingly, a big country will aim for a larger following than a small one. A high followership might be expected in a country where Twitter is widely used, whereas in a country where it is less popular a lower number of followers may still be quite an achievement.

The longer that a Twitter account is established, the higher the number of followers tends to be. For example we can compare DPAs who opened accounts over two early years with the two most recent completed

Years	2009 + 2010	2015 + 2016
No of accounts	10	8
No of followers	283,893	4,275
Average No of followers per account	28,389	534

years we see:

By coincidence all the accounts with the largest number of followers were established in 2009. However, it should be noted that many of those accounts were established by authorities in large countries and several had wider responsibilities than privacy (e.g. access to government documentation) which attract additional followers. On the other hand, some accounts have gained followers very quickly e.g. the Irish Commissioner’s account, established in late-2016, had already gained nearly 750 followers at the time of writing in January 2017.

*[contd. on next page]*

*The Conference Secretariat understands the need for different channels of communication - it understands Twitter*

The 'Top 10' Twitter accounts for member authorities by reference to numbers of followers are:

Account title & username	Followers (January 2017)	Year established
INAI @INAIMexico	156,000	2009
CNIL @CNIL	61,800	2009
ICO @ICOnews	18,400	2009
KISA @kisa118	17,300	2009
Datatisynet @Datatisynet	15,000	2009
OPC @PrivacyPrivee	11,500	2009
EDPS@EU_EDPS	6,217	2012
OAIC @OAICgov	3,505	2011
IPC Ontario @IPCinfoprivacy	2,815	2011
Infoem @Infoem	2,190	2009

#### In closing

As can be seen by the use of Twitter by certain politician, the medium can be an effective communications channel. This is a message that a number of DPAs have embraced.

A list of member twitter accounts appears at the end of this issue.

#### NEW YOUTUBE PRESENCE

On Data Protection Day 2017 the ICDPPC Secretariat launched its YouTube site which you can access by going to:

- ◆ the YouTube icon at the top of the ICDPPC.org website or
- ◆ <https://tinyurl.com/ICDPPCyoutube>.

Through that link you can currently view 69 videos. Most of the content are links to presentations from 5 previous conferences (the 28<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup> and 36<sup>th</sup>) but there are also some video messages from the ICDPPC Chair or promoting the forthcoming Conference.

Although these presentations are neither formal nor complete records of the proceedings of the public conferences, the Secretariat hopes the site will nonetheless be helpful in making a part of the rich background of Conference more accessi-

ble.

If you are aware of video content generated at previous conferences available on YouTube that has been overlooked, please let the Secretariat know.



#### Top 10 Tips for Building Engagement on Social Media

Source: Twiplomacy

- Be visual
- Be Creative
- Entertain your audience
- Tailor your content to your channel
- A dormant account is no better than no account
- Have a human face
- Social media should be a dialogue
- Content must be timely
- Post with caution
- Your online network is now your net worth

*Check out the Conference YouTube channel*

## HISTORICAL PRIVACY DATES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The month of March has witnessed several significant privacy events. A few important dates of significance are:

- ◆ 10 March 2010 GPEN was launched. This year GPEN turns 7.
- ◆ 23 March 1976 UN ICCPR came into force.
- ◆ 24 March 2015 UNHRC resolved to appoint the first Special Rapporteur on privacy.
- ◆ 25 March 2004 Court of Appeal established privacy tort in New

Zealand.

- ◆ 27 March 1997 OECD adopted guidelines for cryptography policy.

Other historical privacy events listed [here](#).



*Time-travelling in Jerusalem  
by Spyros Petrogiannis*

## COMINGS AND GOINGS

Maureen K. Ohlhausen was appointed as the acting Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission in January 2017.



South African President Zuma appointed Pansy Tlakula as Chairperson of the new 5 member Information Regulator under the Personal Information Act, commencing 1 December 2016.



**24 March 2015  
UNHRC resolved  
to appoint the  
first Special  
Rapporteur on  
privacy**

## DOES YOUR OFFICE BLOG?

We hope to publish an article in a future newsletter about member authorities' blogs. If your office has a blog please send the URL to [ExCoSecretariat@icdppc.org](mailto:ExCoSecretariat@icdppc.org). If you have time please also tell us a little about your blog e.g. Do your staff write blog posts or just the commissioner? Have you found it useful? In what ways? What were some of the most popular posts?



## DPA TWITTER ACCOUNTS (AS AT JANUARY 2017)

Account title & username	Header photos & Twitter bio	Followers	Year established
Alberta OIPC @ABoipc	 <b>Alberta OIPC</b> @ABoipc The Information and Privacy Commissioner of Alberta works independently of government to protect the access and privacy rights of all Albertans.	637	2014
AVPD - DBEB @avpd_dbeb	 <b>AVPD - DBEB</b> @avpd_dbeb AVPD - Agencia Vasca de Protección de Datos    Datuak Babesteko Euskal Bulegoa - DBEB	329	2013
BCInfoPrivacy @BCInfoPrivacy	 <b>BCInfoPrivacy</b> @BCInfoPrivacy The Information and Privacy Commissioner is independent from government and protects citizens' information and privacy rights. Social media policy bit.ly/PSv4Mh	1,572	2012
CDP Senegal @cdpsenegal	 <b>CDP Senegal</b> @cdpsenegal La Commission de Protection des Données Personnelles (CDP) est chargée de lutter contre l'utilisation abusive des données personnelles des sénégalais.	235	2013
CNDP@CNDP_Maroc	 <b>CNDP</b> @CNDP_Maroc La Commission Nationale de contrôle de la protection des Données à caractère Personnel	635	2013
CNIL @CNIL	 <b>CNIL</b> @CNIL La Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés a pour mission de protéger vos données personnelles. Nos services en ligne : <a href="http://cnil.fr/fr/vous-souhai...">cnil.fr/fr/vous-souhai...</a>	61,800	2009
CPDP Vic Govt @CPDPVICAU	 <b>CPDP Vic Govt</b> @CPDPVICAU Office of the Commissioner for Privacy and Data Protection. This account is monitored between 9am-5pm Mon-Fri AEST. Privacy policy	239	2016
Czech DPA @UOOUCR	 <b>ÚOOÚ</b> @UOOUCR Vítejte na oficiálním Twitter účtu Úřadu pro ochranu osobních údajů.	290	2015
Datainspektionen @Datainspektion	 <b>Datainspektionen</b> @Datainspektion Twitter från Datainspektionen, tillsynsmyndighet för personuppgiftslagen	954	2009
Datatilsynet @Datatilsynet	 <b>Datatilsynet</b> @Datatilsynet – i front for retten til selvbestemmelse, integritet og verdighet.	15,000	2009
Datuvalstsinspekcija @Datu_inspekcija	 <b>Datuvalstsinspekcija</b> @Datu_inspekcija	259	2015
DPA of Georgia @DPAofGeorgia	 <b>DPA of Georgia</b> @DPAofGeorgia The Office of the Personal Data Protection Inspector ensures #personal #data #protection and safeguards the right to #privacy in #Georgia	50	2014
DPC @DPC_Ghana	 <b>DPC</b> @DPC_Ghana Data Protection Commission Protecting the privacy of the individual and personal data.	168	2014
DPCireland @DPCireland	 <b>DPCireland</b> @DPCireland The office of the Data Protection Commissioner - Ireland's data protection regulator. info@dataprotection.ie	745	2016
DSB Kanton Zürich @dsb_zh	 <b>DSB Kanton Zürich</b> @dsb_zh #Datenschutz #Privacy #Informationssicherheit #Security. Offizieller Account des Datenschutzbeauftragten des Kantons Zürich. Disclaimer: <a href="http://bit.ly/1ZKmp6P">bit.ly/1ZKmp6P</a>	681	2012

EDÖB-PFPDT-IFPDT @derBeauftragte	 <b>EDÖB - PFPDT - IFPDT</b> @derBeauftragte Offizielle Mitteilungen des Eidgenössischen Datenschutz- und Öffentlichkeitsbeauftragten. Haben Sie Fragen? Konsultieren Sie unsere Website.	1,203	2012
EDPS@EU_EDPS	 <b>EDPS</b> @EU_EDPS News from the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS). This account is managed by the EDPS Information & Communication team. Disclaimer: <a href="http://bit.ly/M5S3T3">bit.ly/M5S3T3</a>	6,217	2012
Gib Privacy @Gibprivacy	 <b>Gib Privacy</b> @Gibprivacy Data Protection Commissioner - Gibraltar. The GRA has ensured that a system is in place which will monitor the executory function of the Data Protection Act.	107	2014
ICO @ICOnews	 <b>ICO</b> @ICOnews The ICO upholds information rights in the public interest, promotes openness by public bodies & data privacy for individuals. <a href="http://ico.org.uk">ico.org.uk</a> .	18,400	2009
INAI @INAI Mexico	 <b>INAI</b> @INAI Mexico Instituto Nacional de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información y Protección de Datos Personales - INAI	156,000	2009
Infoem @Infoem	 <b>Infoem</b> @Infoem Instituto de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información Pública y Protección de Datos Personales del Estado de México y Municipios.	2,190	2009
IPC NSW@IPCNSW	 <b>IPC NSW</b> @IPCNSW The IPC is an independent statutory authority that administers New South Wales' legislation dealing with privacy and access to government information.	529	2010
IPC Ontario @IPCinfoprivacy	 <b>IPC Ontario</b> @IPCinfoprivacy Regular updates from the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario.	2,815	2011
KISA @kisa118	 한국인터넷진흥원 @kisa118 한국인터넷진흥원입니다. 해킹, 개인정보침해, 스팸 등 신고 및 문의는 전국 무료 24시간 국번없이 118번으로 상담 받으시길 바랍니다. Korea Internet & Security Agency	17,300	2009
NWT OIPC @OIPC_NT	 <b>NWT OIPC</b> @OIPC_NT An independent Office with oversight of the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Health Information Act in the NWT.	127	2015
OAIC@OAICgov	 <b>OAIC</b> @OAICgov Office of the Australian Information Commissioner. Twitter's privacy policy applies here. OAIC privacy policy: <a href="http://bit.ly/NTMcWe">bit.ly/NTMcWe</a>	3,505	2011
OIPC NL@OIPC NL	 <b>OIPC NL</b> @OIPC NL An independent Office with oversight of both the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Personal Health Information Act.	512	2012
OIPC NS @NSInfoPrivacy	 <b>OIPC NS</b> @NSInfoPrivacy OIPCNS is the independent agency mandated to oversee compliance with NS access and privacy legislation for the public and health sectors <a href="http://foipop.ns.ca/sites/default/">foipop.ns.ca/sites/default/...</a>	281	2015
OPC @PrivacyPrivee	 <b>OPC</b> @PrivacyPrivee Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada. Français: @priveeprievacy	11,500	2009

## ICDPPC

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OPCNZ @NZPrivacy	 <b>OPC NZ @NZPrivacy</b> The Office of the Privacy Commissioner, New Zealand. Connect to us on Facebook too - <a href="https://facebook.com/PrivacyNZ">facebook.com/PrivacyNZ</a> .	2,189	2012
PDPC @PDPCSingapore	 <b>PDPC @PDPCSingapore</b> The Official Twitter account of the Personal Data Protection Commission (PDPC). Follow us on Facebook - <a href="https://facebook.com/PDPC.Singapore">facebook.com/PDPC.Singapore</a>	161	2013
Persónuvernd @Personuvernd	 <b>Persónuvernd @Personuvernd</b> The Icelandic Data Protection Authority	168	2014
Privacy.Gov.PH @PrivacyPH	 <b>Privacy.Gov.PH @PrivacyPH</b> The National Privacy Commission is the country's foremost authority in data privacy.	185	2016
qld_oic @qld_oic	 <b>qld_oic @qld_oic</b> OIC is Qld's independent body promoting access to gov't-held info & protecting people's personal info held by government under IP/RTI Acts. RT not = endorsement	220	2010
Sask IPC @SaskIPC	 <b>Sask IPC @SaskIPC</b> The official Twitter account for the Saskatchewan Information and Privacy Commissioner. Tweet #saskipc	271	2014
Serbia DPA @PoverenikRS	 <b>Повереник @PoverenikRS</b> Повереник за информације од јавног значаја и заштиту података о личности Републике Србије	2,169	2015