The 39th International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners

25-29 September 2017  Kowloon Shangri-La, Hong Kong

64 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China

Connecting West with East in Protecting and Respecting Data Privacy

PROGRAMME

www.privacyconference2017.org
同心創前路 掌握新機遇
Together • Progress • Opportunity

為慶祝香港特別行政區成立二十周年，特區政府與社會各界攜手舉辦各式各樣的活動，與香港市民一同分享喜悅，共創未來。歡迎參與！

To share the joy of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with the community, the HKSAR Government is joining hands with different sectors to organise a wide variety of events to celebrate the occasion and share our common vision. Please join us!

活動詳情請瀏覽 Explore the celebration activities at: www.hksar20.gov.hk
CONTENTS

2  The ICDPPC
8  The PCPD, Hong Kong
10 The 39th ICDPPC Programme Committee
11 Conference Programme at-a-glance
13 Conference Venue Plan
16 Conference Programme
35 Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists
67 Conference Entertainment Programmes/Performances
69 About the Sky Reception
71 General and Useful Information
80 Mass Transit Railway (MTR) Routes and Stations (Adapted)
81 Acknowledgements - Sponsors, Supporting Organisations and Performers
84 Papers for Open Session, Theme 1, Data Protection in the East
To change the way we think about trust, transparency and control online, we have to start with design. Every day, intuitive technologies are being designed that require no user training. We need to take the same approach to helping people understand how and why their data is used and putting them in control. Across the world, new creative workshops - called Design Jams - are taking place to develop new design patterns and templates that give people control around data.

Join us for a mini Design Jam on 27 Sep 2017 1:30pm – 3pm
Peony (Lower Level II)
Sign up at fb.me/minidesignjam
The ICDPPC

The International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners (ICDPPC)

The ICDPPC was first convened in 1979. It currently comprises over 110 accredited member authorities from more than 70 countries and regions. Each year, the ICDPPC meets in a different city hosted by the local Data Protection or Privacy Authority. It has been the annual premier global forum for Data Protection or Privacy Authorities during the last four decades. It has also enjoyed the reputation of a major event in the data privacy world, where all the Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners or their equivalent, business leaders, ICT professionals as well as privacy academics from all over the world meet to exchange views on data privacy issues.

Purposes of the ICDPPC

(a) To promote and enhance internationally personal data protection and privacy rights;
(b) To improve data protection and privacy by providing a forum that encourages dialogue, cooperation and information sharing;
(c) To draft and adopt joint resolutions and declarations on subjects that warrant the common interest or concern of the accredited members, and promote their implementation;
(d) To be a meeting point between accredited members and other international fora or organisations that share common objectives;
(e) To encourage and facilitate cooperation and the exchange of information among accredited members, in particular regarding enforcement actions; and
(f) To promote the development of international standards in the field of protection of personal data.

Executive Committee

The ICDPPC is managed and represented by an Executive Committee, which is supported by a Secretariat. The Executive Committee consists of five members. Three of the members are elected at the closed session of the ICDPPC for a two-year term. The other two members are the immediate past host and the next host of the ICDPPC. The current Executive Committee members are as follows:

John Edwards, Chair of the ICDPPC, Privacy Commissioner, New Zealand
https://www.privacy.org.nz/

Said Ihrai, Chairman, National Commission for the Control and the Protection of Personal Data (CNDP), Morocco (Host 2016)
http://www.cndp.ma

Isabelle Falque-Pierrotin, President, Data Protection Commission (CNIL), France and Chair of the WP29
https://www.cnil.fr/en/home

Stephen Kai-yi Wong, Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data (PCPD), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (Host 2017)
https://www.pcpd.org.hk/

Daniel Therrien, Privacy Commissioner, Canada

The Secretariat

The office of the Privacy Commissioner, New Zealand, provides the Secretariat for the Executive Committee of the ICDPPC.
Business and enterprise customers in over 100 countries trust Microsoft solutions to help them meet complex and evolving compliance standards. We understand that compliance decision makers must first and foremost manage risk—and we'll do everything we can to help.

From our commitment to meet new standards first to our efficiency in providing industry audits of our compliance credentials, we've got your back.

To learn more about Microsoft cloud compliance, visit Microsoft.com/trustcenter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries / economies</th>
<th>Authorities (Years of accreditation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Commissioner for Personal Data Protection (Komisionerin per Mbrojtjen e te Dhenave Personale) (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>Data Protection Agency (Agència Andorrana de Protecció de Dades) (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ombudsman’s office of the City of Buenos Aires (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Personal Data Protection Agency (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Privacy Commissioner, New South Wales (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information Commissioner, Northern Territory (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commissioner for Privacy and Data Protection, Victoria (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Austrian Data Protection Authority (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Personal Data Protection Agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Agencija za zaštitu ličnih podataka u Bosni i Hercegovini) (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Commission for Personal Data Protection (Комисия за защита на личните данни) (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Privacy Commissioner of Canada (Commissariat à la protection de la vie privée du Canada) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information and Privacy Commissioner, Alberta (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information and Privacy Commissioner, British Columbia (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ombudsman, New Brunswick (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information and Privacy Commissioner, Northwest Territories (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information and Privacy Commissioner, Nunavut (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information and Privacy Commissioner, Ontario (Commissionnaire à l'information et à la protection de la vie privée) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information Access Commission, Quebec (Commission d'accès à l'information) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information and Privacy Commissioner, Saskatchewan (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>National Commission of Data Protection (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Superintendence of Industry and Commerce of Colombia (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Agency for the Protection of Personal Data of Inhabitants (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Body (ARTCI) (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Europe</td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Data Protection Agency (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Personal Data Protection Commissioner (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Office for Personal Data Protection (Úrad Pro Ochrannu Osobních Udajů) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Data Protection Agency (Datatilsynet) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>European Data Protection Supervisor (Contrôleur européen de la protection des données) (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Supervisory Body of Eurojust (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Data Protection Ombudsman (Tietosuojavaltuutetun Toimisto) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FYROM</td>
<td>Directorate of Personal Data Protection (2007)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Accredited Members (2016) (cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries / economies</th>
<th>Authorities (Years of accreditation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Federal Data Protection Commissioner (Bundesbeauftragten für den Datenschutz) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Privacy Commissioner, Bavaria (Bayerische Landesbeauftragte für den Datenschutz) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Protection and Access to Information Commissioner, Brandenburg (Landesbeauftragter für den Datenschutz und für das Recht auf Akteneinsicht) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner, Hesse (Hessische Datenschutzbeauftragte) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Protection and Information Commissioner, North Rhine-Westphalia (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner, Saxony (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner, Thuringer (Thüringer Landesbeauftragte für den Datenschutz) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Office of the Personal Data Protection Inspector of Georgia (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Hellenic Data Protection Authority (ΑΡΧΗ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ ΔΕΔΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΟΥ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΑ) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guernsey</td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Data Protection Authority (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Man</td>
<td>Data Protection Registrar (Olk Recortyser Codey Fysseeer Ellan Vannin) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>The Israeli Law, Information and Technology Authority (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner (Garante per la protezione dei dati personali) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey</td>
<td>Data Protection Registrar (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>National Agency for Personal Data Protection, AMDP (Agjencia Shtetërore për Mbrojtjen e të Dhënave Personale) (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>State Data Inspectorate (Datu Valsts Inspekcija) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>State Data Inspectorate (Valstybine Duomenu Apsaugs Inspekcija) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Personal Data Protection Authority (Autorité de Protection de Données à Caractère Personnel) (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Data Protection Office of Mauritius (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institute for Access to Public Information of the Federal District (Instituto de Acceso a la Información Publica del Distrito Federal) (2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ICDPPC

Accredited Members (2016) (cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries / economies</th>
<th>Authorities (Years of accreditation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moldavia</td>
<td>National Center for Personal Data Protection (Centrului Național pentru Protecția Datelor cu Caracter Personal) (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>Supervisory Commission for Personal Information (Commission de Contrôle des Informations Nominatives) (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>National Commission for the Control and the Protection of Personal Data (Commission nationale de contrôle et de protection des données personnelles) (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Privacy Commissioner (Te Mana Matapono Matatapu) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>National Authority for Data Protection (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>National Privacy Commission (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Information Protection Commission (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data Protection (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Commission of Personal Data Protection (La Commission de Protection de Données Personnelles) (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Inspection Unit for the Protection of Personal Data (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information Commissioner of the Republic of Slovenia (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner (Agencia de Protección de Datos) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Protection Commissioner, Basque Country (Agencia Vasca de Protección de Datos) (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Data Inspection Board (Datainspektionen) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canton Data Protection Commissioner, Zurich Canton (Datenschutzbeauftragter des Cantons Zürich) (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>National Personal Data Authority (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Information Commissioner’s Office (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Regulatory and Control Unit of Personal Data (Unidad Reguladora y de Control de Datos Personales) (2009)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more details about the ICDPPC, please visit the official website: https://icdppc.org/

For more details about the 39th ICDPPC, please visit: https://www.privacyconference2017.org/eng/index.html

or scan this QR code:
Populate the data flow inventory through questionnaires, scanning technologies or through bulk import.

Build a systematic process to document incidents and determine necessity for notifications.

Choose from pre-defined screening questionnaires to generate appropriate record keeping requirements.

Conduct vendor risk assessments, audit and manage data transfers to third parties.

Conduct ongoing scans of websites and generate cookie banners and notices.

Capture and fulfill data subject requests based on regulation specific requirements.

Embed consent management directly on website with standardised transaction workflow.

Operationalise Accountability and Privacy by Design: What to Automate in Your Privacy Programme

Benchmark organisational readiness and provide executive-level visibility with detailed reports.

GDPR Articles 5 & 24

GDPR Articles 25, 35 & 36

GDPR Articles 30 & 32

GDPR Articles 7 & 21 PECR/ePR

GDPR Articles 28(1), 24(1), 29, 46(1)

GDPR Articles 7 & 21

GDPR Articles 33 & 34

GDPR Articles 12 - 21

GDPR Article 7

GDPR Articles 28(1), 24(1), 29, 46(1)

Visit the OneTrust Booth for a Product Demonstration
The Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong (PCPD) is an independent statutory body established to oversee the enforcement of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance, Cap 486, Laws of Hong Kong (Ordinance) to protect the privacy of individuals with respect to their personal data.

The Ordinance was first enacted in 1995 and amended in 2012. The PCPD was established on 1 August 1996.

Mission Statement

To secure the protection of privacy of individuals with respect to personal data through promotion, monitoring and supervision of compliance with the Ordinance.
专注智能风控服务
Focus on smart risk control service
为多行业提供针对性风控解决方案
Providing tailored risk control solutions for various industries
The 39th ICDPPC Programme Committee

Martin Abrams
Chief Strategist and Executive Director, The Information Accountability Foundation

John Bacon-Shone
Director, Social Sciences Research Centre, Faculty of Social Sciences, The University of Hong Kong

Bojana Bellamy
President, Centre for Information Policy Leadership, Hunton & Williams LLP

Malcolm Crompton
Managing Director, Information Integrity Solutions Pty Ltd

Elizabeth Denham
Information Commissioner, UK

Cameron Kerry
Senior Counsel, Sidley Austin LLP

Jacob Kohnstamm
Former Chairman, Dutch Data Protection Authority

Mark Parsons
Partner, Hogan Lovells

Wojciech Wiewiorowski
Assistant European Data Protection Supervisor, European Union

Stephen Kai-yi Wong
Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

Yun Zhao
Head of Department of Law and Director of the Centre for Chinese Law, The University of Hong Kong

Malcolm Crompton
Managing Director, Information Integrity Solutions Pty Ltd
## Conference Programme at-a-glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th><em>Venue</em></th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday, 25 September</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 19.00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 17.00</td>
<td>Side Events</td>
<td>Mezzanine Floor &amp; Lower Level I</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evening Events</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.30 – 18.30</td>
<td>ICDPPC Executive Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Horizon Club Conference Room A , 20/F</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.30 – 20.30</td>
<td>Welcome Drinks</td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuesday, 26 September</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.30 – 09.00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 12.30</td>
<td>Closed Session</td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 13.30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 17.15</td>
<td>Closed Session</td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evening Event</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.00 – 22.00</td>
<td>Data Protection Authorities’ Dinner</td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wednesday, 27 September</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.30 – 09.00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 12.30</td>
<td>Closed Session</td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 13.30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 17.00</td>
<td>Side Events</td>
<td>Mezzanine Floor &amp; Lower Level II</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Notes:*
- Except for the Sky Reception, all venues are located at the Kowloon Shangri-La, Hong Kong.
- For Side Events, prior registration with the side event organisers may be required.
- Closed Session may be attended by ICDPPC members and observers only.
- The ICDPPC Executive Committee Meeting may be attended by ICDPPC Executive Committee members only.
- Attendance at the Data Protection Authorities’ Dinner is by invitation only.

### Simultaneous Interpretation Service (26 – 29 September 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date &amp; Time</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 September (09.00 – 17.15)</td>
<td>Closed Session</td>
<td>English, French and Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 September (09.00 – 12.30)</td>
<td>Closed Session</td>
<td>English, French and Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 and 29 September (09.00 – 17.00)</td>
<td>Plenary meetings of Open Session</td>
<td>English, French, Spanish and Putonghua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Parallel Break-out Session S1 (28 September)</td>
<td>English, French and Putonghua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Parallel Break-out Session S4 (28 September)</td>
<td>English, French and Putonghua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Conference Programme at-a-glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th><em>Venue</em></th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday, 28 September 2017</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.00 – 09.00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 09.40</td>
<td><strong>Opening Ceremony</strong></td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.40 – 11.30</td>
<td><strong>Theme 1: Data Protection in Asia</strong></td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30 – 12.30</td>
<td><strong>Data Protection in the East</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 13.45</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.45 – 14.15</td>
<td><strong>Theme 2: Notice and Consent</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.15 – 15.15</td>
<td><strong>Parallel Break-out Sessions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S1: Notice and consent from India to Japan</td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S2: Bridge building</td>
<td>The Harbour Room, Mezzanine Floor</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S3: Accountability as the basis for governance when consent is not enough</td>
<td>Rooms Rose &amp; Peony, Lower Level II</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S4: Latin America’s ways to deal with the governance when consent is not effective</td>
<td>Kowloon Room I, Mezzanine Floor</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.45 – 17.00</td>
<td><strong>Plenary Session (2) – Bringing It All Together</strong></td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.30 – 21.00</td>
<td><strong>Evening Event</strong></td>
<td>Sky 100, 100/F, International Commerce Centre, Kowloon</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday, 29 September 2017</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.00 – 09.00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 10.30</td>
<td><strong>Theme 3: Cross-border Data Transfer</strong></td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 – 10.45</td>
<td><strong>The Global Regulatory Landscape</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 11.45</td>
<td><strong>Theme 4: Challenges of New Technology</strong></td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.45 – 12.30</td>
<td><strong>Ethics by Design in AI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 13.30</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.15 – 15.00</td>
<td><strong>Digital Identity Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30 – 16.00</td>
<td><strong>Privacy and Encryption in the Digital Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00 – 16.30</td>
<td><strong>Human Rights Defenders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.30 – 17.00</td>
<td><strong>Closing Ceremony</strong></td>
<td>The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lower Level I (The Grand Ballroom, Lotus, Jasmine & Laurel Rooms)

Exhibition Booths (opening hours: 09.00 - 17.00 [26-29 September])
1. Facebook
2. Microsoft
3. OneTrust
4. Google
5. Data Guidance
6. IAPP
Conference Venue Plan

Lower Level II (The Orchid Room: Rose, Peony, Magnolia and Camomile)

Mezzanine Floor (The Kowloon Room, The Harbour Room)
See how real-time analytics are the superpower your business needs. intel.com/analytics
Conference Programme

Side Events (Prior registration with the organisers of the side events may be required)

12.30 – 19.00
Venue: Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La

13.30 – 15.00
1. Meeting of African Data Protection Authorities
   Organiser: African Network of Data Protection Authorities (RAPDP)
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
2. Establishing Best Practice for Forensic DNA Databases
   Organiser: GeneWatch UK
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
3. CONNECTED THINKING - Enhancing Privacy Enforcement Strategies: New Cross-sectoral Connections in a Network of Networks
   Organiser: Global Privacy Enforcement Network (GPEN)
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
4. An Update: The EU-U.S. Privacy Shield One Year Later
   Organiser: Department of Commerce, USA
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
5. Thinking Local, Acting Global: Exploring Common Values that Underpin Privacy Around the World (1)
   Organisers: United Nations + Digital Asia Hub + European Data Protection Supervisor
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
6. Building Impact with Data
   Organiser: Facebook
   Venue: Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La

15.00 – 15.30
15.30 – 17.00
7. The Common Thread Network Annual General Meeting
   Organiser: The Common Thread Network
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
8. The Public Voice: Emerging Privacy Issues, A Dialogue Between NGOs and DPAs
   Organiser: Electronic Privacy Information Centre (EPIC)
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
9. Application of Privacy Bridge Project to Asia - In a Manner that Respects the Substantive and Procedural Differences among the Asian Jurisdictions
   Organiser: Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA)
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
10. Thinking Local, Acting Global: Exploring Common Values that Underpin Privacy Around the World (2)
    Organisers: United Nations + Digital Asia Hub + European Data Protection Supervisor
    Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
11. Sustainable Innovation with Effective Data Protection in the Pacific Rim
    Organisers: Future of Privacy Forum (FPF) + Information Accountability Foundation (IAF)
    Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
12. How Can DPAs Maximise Effectiveness, Engagement and Leadership within the Context of Increased Responsibilities and Limited Resources?
    Organiser: Centre for Information Policy Leadership (CIPL)
    Venue: Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La

Evening Events

17.30 – 18.30
ICDPPC Executive Committee Meeting
   Venue: Horizon Club Conference Room A, 20/F, Kowloon Shangri-La
   Attendance: ICDPPC Executive Committee members only

18.30 – 20.30
Welcome Drinks
   Venue: The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La
   Attendance: All conference registrants
   Dress code: Smart casual / Party
## Conference Programme

**Venue: Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La**

### 08.30 – 09.00

**Welcome and Opening**

- **Stephen Kai-yi Wong**
  Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

- **John Edwards**
  Chair of ICDPPC

### 09.00 – 09.15

**1. Welcome and Opening**

- **Stephen Kai-yi Wong**
  Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

- **John Edwards**
  Chair of ICDPPC

### 09.15 – 09.30

**2. Accreditation - Admission of new members**

### 09.30 – 09.40

**3. In-depth Discussion: Government information sharing: Protecting sensitive data, preventing discrimination and managing risk (1) – Opening and scene setting**

Around the world, governments are increasingly seeking to break down public sector information and organisational silos to drive commercial innovation, disseminate knowledge, increase transparency, enhance public services and seek cost savings and efficiencies. Expert speakers will explore the issues of information sharing from different angles and highlight both the positive and negative sides.

Speakers will also explain the processes of risk management, ethical analysis devoted to avoiding discrimination and unpack the complexities of sharing within the government and with other players. You will also hear how administrative datasets are used for government researches and the development of predictive risk modelling and profiling, which may cause risks to privacy and autonomy. Both sides of this story will be discussed: the reliability of the data science and modelling to inform public policy, and the risks of using such tools to prompt government interference with the lives of individuals.

- **John Edwards**
  Chair of ICDPPC

### 09.40 – 12.30

**3. In-depth Discussion: Government information sharing: Protecting sensitive data, preventing discrimination and managing risk (2) - Drivers and barriers to information sharing and where governments are heading**

*Refreshments will be served at around 10.50 – 11.20*

- **Eric Applewhite**
  Director for Public Sector Technology and Transformation, KPMG

- **Stephen Curtis**
  Director, Centre of Excellence for Information Sharing, UK

- **Viljar Peep**
  Director General, Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate, Estonia

### 12.30 – 13.30

**Closed Session**

(For ICDPPC members and observers only)
3. In-depth Discussion:
Government information sharing: Protecting sensitive data, preventing discrimination and managing risk (3) - How government shared use of information can trigger public concerns about discrimination and protection of sensitive information

(Refreshments will be served at around 14.40 – 15.10)

- Liz MacPherson
  Government Statistician, Stats NZ, New Zealand

- John Bacon-Shone
  Director, Social Sciences Research Centre, Faculty of Social Sciences, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

- Rhema Vaithianathan
  Professor, Co-Director of the Centre for Social Data Analytics, Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

3. In-depth Discussion:
Government information sharing: Protecting sensitive data, preventing discrimination and managing risk (4) - Final discussion of government information sharing - with special focus on what is to be done

16.55 – 17.10
4. Introduction to the Next Day’s Discussion on Future Size and Membership of the IDCPPC

- Daniel Therrien
  Privacy Commissioner, Canada

17.10 – 17.15
5. Summary of the Day

- John Edwards
  Chair of ICDPPC

Evening Event
19.00 – 22.00
Data Protection Authorities’ Dinner

Venue: The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La
Attendance: By invitation only
Dress code: Business

Guest of Honour:
The Honourable Patrick Tak-kuen Nip, JP
Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China
08.30 – 09.00
Venue: Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La

09.00 – 09.10
6. Update on the Previous Day’s Discussion
   John Edwards
   Chair of ICDPPC

09.10 – 10.40
7. Executive Committee’s Businesses
8. United Nation’s Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy:
   Problems and progress on the Global Privacy Trial
   Joseph Cannataci
   Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy, Office of the United Nations High
   Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations

9. Reports from Working Groups
   • Digital Education
   • Data Protection Metrics
   • Privacy and Humanitarian Action
   • International Enforcement Cooperation
   • Future Size and Membership of Conference

10. Resolutions
   • Automated and Connected Vehicles
   • International Enforcement Cooperation
   • Collaboration on Consumer Protection

10.40 – 11.10

11.10 – 12.20
11. Discussion on Future Size and Membership of the ICDPPC
12. Executive Committee Election
13. Designated Future Conferences
14. General Business

12.20 – 12.30
15. Closing Statements
   Stephen Kai-yi Wong
   Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data,
   Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China
   John Edwards
   Chair of ICDPPC

12.30 – 13.30
### Side Events (Prior registration with the organisers of the side events may be required)

**13.30 – 15.00**
1. **Building a Cashless Society with TechFin**  
   Organiser: Ant Financial Services Group  
   Venue: Lower Level II, Kowloon Shangri-La
2. **Mini Design Jam**  
   Organiser: Facebook  
   Venue: Lower Level II, Kowloon Shangri-La
3. **CBPR Workshop**  
   Organiser: Personal Information Protection Commission, Japan  
   Venue: Lower Level II, Kowloon Shangri-La
4. **ICANN and Privacy**  
   Organiser: ICANN + Council of Europe  
   Venue: Lower Level II, Kowloon Shangri-La
5. **Privacy Bridges and User Control**  
   Organiser: Center for Democracy & Technology (CDT)  
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
6. **Demonstrating Compliance to Regulators - Part II: From Theory to Practice**  
   Organiser: Nymity  
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
7. **Press Release: Advisory Report on Promoting Hong Kong as an International Data Hub**  
   Organiser: Smart City Consortium  
   Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La

**15.00 – 15.30**

**15.30 – 17.00**
8. **Operationalise Accountability and Privacy by Design: What to Automate in Your Privacy Programme**  
   Organiser: OneTrust  
   Venue: Lower Level II, Kowloon Shangri-La
9. **Enter the DPO: The Professionalisation of Privacy and Data Protection**  
   Organiser: International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP)  
   Venue: Lower Level II, Kowloon Shangri-La
10. **AI & ML@Microsoft: The Responsible Amplification of Human Ingenuity**  
    Organiser: Microsoft  
    Venue: Lower Level II, Kowloon Shangri-La
11. **Towards an International Metrics Agenda for Privacy-Policy Making**  
    Organisers: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) + Secretariat of the ICDPPC + Asia Pacific Privacy Authorities (APPA)  
    Venue: Lower Level II, Kowloon Shangri-La
12. **Artificial Intelligence and Trust: A Global Roundtable**  
    Organiser: Digital Asia Hub  
    Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
13. **Multi-stakeholder Consultation on UNESCO Project Defining Internet Indicators**  
    Organiser: UNESCO  
    Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La
14. **Data Protection in Humanitarian Action**  
    Organiser: International Committee of Red Cross  
    Venue: Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La

### Associated Event

**09.00 – 19.00**  
**The 6th Asian Privacy Scholars Network Conference (APSN)**  
Organiser: The Law & Technology Centre, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China  
Venue: Academic Conference Room, 11/F Cheng Yu Tung Tower, Centennial Campus, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong

Challenges of privacy and data protection evolve at a rapid pace on par with new technology development. The APSN International Conference aims to give an update on the latest development, trends and status in privacy and data protection. You will gain insights and draw on experience from more than 40 speakers from different jurisdictions on current issues, including but not limited to Big Data analytics, data-driven governance, artificial intelligence, algorithms, and cyber security.

Registration for the 6th APSN is free. For more details, please visit the official website:  
http://www.asianprivacy.org/apsn2017/
08.00 – 09.00
Venue: Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La

09.00 – 09.40
Opening Ceremony

The Honourable Rimsky Kwok-keung Yuen, GBM, SC, JP
Secretary for Justice,
Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

John Edwards
Chair of ICDPPC

Stephen Kai-yi Wong
Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data,
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

Theme 1: Data Protection in Asia

09.40 – 11.30
Data Protection in the East

Whilst the concept of privacy right originated in the West, it has now gained ground in the East. Privacy is somewhat still a culturally nuanced, with different conceptions and regulations in different jurisdictions. For example, Korea’s Personal Information Protection Act has been considered by some privacy commentators as the most innovative and toughest data protection law in Asia; in Singapore, the Personal Data Protection Act focuses more on building a trusted environment for businesses and consumers, in order to attain innovative use of data and providing better services to consumers; Macao’s Personal Data Protection Act is modelled on Portugal’s privacy legislation and, as a result, has more similarities to the EU Data Protection Directive than many other Asian privacy laws.

Over the last two decades, we witnessed an increasing number of Asian jurisdictions implementing or optimising their own personal data protection laws. More recent examples include the amendments to the Act on the Protection of Personal Information by Japan in 2015 and the implementation of the Data Privacy Act by the Philippines in 2016. In the mainland of China, while many people are enjoying the convenience of cashless transactions, the Cybersecurity Law effective in June 2017 provides protection to personal data in wider aspects.

At this session, prominent speakers and privacy regulators from a number of Asian authorities will highlight the features of privacy culture and the data protection regimes in their own jurisdictions.

Li-ming Wang
Executive Vice President and Vice Chairman of the University Council,
Renmin University of China

Ken Chongwei Yang
Coordinator, Office for Personal Data Protection, Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region, China

Masao Horibe
Chairman, Personal Information Protection Commission, Japan
The privacy culture in different Asian jurisdictions
An overview on the data protection landscape in Asia
The key features and requirements of the data protection laws in Asia
The commonalities and differences amongst the data protection regimes in Asia
How data protection laws of different jurisdictions address the privacy challenges brought by technological advancement

West Meets East

Developing themes raised in the previous session “Data Protection in the East”, this session will discuss any differences in privacy culture between the West and the East, changes in public views on privacy, and whether western models of data protection are applicable, and being applied, in Asia and other parts of the world.

Graham Greenleaf
Professor of Law & Information Systems, Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales, Australia

Isabelle Falque-Pierrotin
President, Data Protection Commission (CNIL), France and Chair of the WP29

María Patricia Kurczyn Villalobos
Commissioner, National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Personal Data Protection (INAI), Mexico

Maureen K. Ohlhausen
Acting Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, USA

Stephen Kai-yi Wong
Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

Xiaodong Zuo
Vice President, China Information Security Research Institute, China

The differences in privacy culture between the West and the East, and their regulatory consequences
The application of European model of data protection laws, and the extent to which it is applied, in Asia and other parts of the world
The importance of interoperability of the data protection regulations in different part of the world
The role that other forms of privacy protection such as constitutional and civil law protections play in both the West and the East
The change of public attitude towards the importance of privacy protection during the past two decades, in both the West and the East
Most data protection laws permit collection and processing of personal data if prior notice and consent are given and received. The advancement of information and communication technology (ICT) has led to ubiquitous collection and processing of personal data nowadays. People are so accustomed to it that most of them would not bother to read the lengthy privacy policy statement, and hence may not be in a position to give meaningful consent to the processing or use of their personal data. It gives rise to challenges to the application of the core principles in data privacy protection which value individual’s autonomy and control over his personal data. Are these core principles still working as intended in the real world that we are now living in?

13.45 – 14.15 Plenary Session (1) – The Beatings Will Continue until Morale Improves

The notice and consent process is a global cornerstone of the foundation of trust on which the information age economy is built, and it is a core part of the architecture of the data protection and privacy commissioners’ world. Is it up to the job?

Is there an unfulfilled role for new approaches rather than simply refining what we are doing already? In particular, are there market solutions to help protect data better and deliver trust in the online economy? Can the case be made that a more trusted approach to personal data can be developed, that is in business interests, and that it helps with crime and national security as well as being better for individuals, and does a market solution to this challenge lie that way? How can they be encouraged?

If so what is its relationship with and the role of the regulatory process?

William Heath, an entrepreneur who has been active in this area for a decade, will draw on personal experience and case studies to explore these questions and start the conference discussion.

William Heath
Entrepreneur and Young Foundation Fellow

14.15 – 15.15 Parallel Break-out Sessions

Session 1
Notice and consent from India to Japan
Venue: The Grand Ballroom Room, Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La

A review the concepts of “notice and consent” in the Asian context, i.e. India, Singapore, the mainland of China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan and more.

Abu Bakar Bin Munir
Professor of Law, University of Malaya, Malaysia

Hong Xue
Director of Institute for Internet Policy & Law, Beijing Normal University, China

Naoko Mizukoshi
Partner, Endeavour Law Office, Japan

Session 2
Bridge building
Venue: The Harbour Room, Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La

A report on user control commissioned by the Privacy Bridges project – the privacy solutions for user control that are effective, endorsed by regulators, supported by privacy experts and stakeholders across all regions.

Malavika Jayaram
Executive Director, Digital Asia Hub

Kristina Irion
Senior Researcher, Institute for Information Law, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Robin Tombs
Co-Founder, Yoti Ltd
### Parallel Break-out Sessions (cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 3</th>
<th>Session 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accountability as the basis for governance when consent is not enough</strong>&lt;br&gt;Venue: Rooms Rose &amp; Peony, Lower Level II, Kowloon Shangri-La</td>
<td><strong>Latin America’s ways to deal with the governance when consent is not effective</strong>&lt;br&gt;Venue: Kowloon Room I, Mezzanine Floor, Kowloon Shangri-La</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where consent is not enough because it cannot be fully informative, trustworthy data stewardship must step in. This is being recognised in the next generation of law. Ways to truly put it into effect in a way that places people first will be explored.

- **Pam Dixon**<br>Executive Director, World Privacy Forum
- **Della Shea**<br>Vice President, Data Governance & Chief Privacy Officer, Symcor Inc
- **Rupert van Hüllen**<br>Global Chief Privacy Officer, IPSOS
- **Dale Sunderland**<br>Deputy Commissioner, Data Protection Commissioner, Ireland

Privacy laws in many South American countries are almost 100% based on consent. Problems faced by the regulators in enforcing these strict requirements; the ways businesses and individuals cope with the situations; and whether there should be a change in the laws will be discussed.

- **Jose Alejandro Bermudez**<br>Managing Director for Latin America, Nymity
- **Laura Juanes Micas**<br>Director of Privacy Policy, Facebook
- **Rosendoevgueni Monterrey Chepov**<br>Commissioner, National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Personal Data Protection (INAI), Mexico
- **Federico Monteverde**<br>President, Regulatory and Control Unit of Personal Data, Uruguay

### 15.15 – 15.45

- **Plenary Session (2) – Bringing It All Together**
  
  **Venue:** The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La

  This session will bring together all the ideas raised during the four break-out sessions. Is there a better way than “notice and consent” or is it simply a matter of better implementing current concepts?

- **Jacob Kohnstamm**<br>Former Chairman, Dutch Data Protection Authority, the Netherlands
- **Malcolm Crompton**<br>Managing Director, Information Integrity Solutions Pty Ltd
15.45 – 17.00  **Plenary Session (2) – Bringing It All Together (cont’d)**

- **Abu Bakar Bin Munir**  
  Professor of Law, University of Malaya, Malaysia

- **Malavika Jayaram**  
  Executive Director, Digital Asia Hub

- **Pam Dixon**  
  Executive Director, World Privacy Forum

- **Jose Alejandro Bermudez**  
  Managing Director for Latin America, Nymity

- How “notice and consent” is working in a world of big data analytics, wide and complex sharing of personal data
- The way in which “notice and consent” is working in different regions of the world
- The better ways to protect data privacy and their implementations to address the challenges arising from technological advancement
- The strategies to implement meaningful user control that can effectively be supported by regulators across all regions
- The real world challenges in implementing new strategies and platforms
- Accountability processes and other governance model as complements to “notice and content”

**Evening Event**

18.30 – 21.00  **Sky Reception**

- Magnificent 360° Victoria Harbour views from the 100th floor
- Nice delicacies, ample drinks and great performances

**Venue:** Sky 100, 100/F, International Commerce Centre, Kowloon  
**Attendance:** All conference registrants  
**Dress code:** Smart casual

**Guest of Honour:**  
**The Honourable Charles Peter Mok, JP**  
Member of the Legislative Council (Information Technology), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

For more details about the Sky Reception, please see pages 69 and 70
Theme 3: Cross-border Data Transfer

09.00 – 10.30 The Global Regulatory Landscape

The volume of international data flows has escalated massively with growing reliance on ICT as the backbone of growing international trade and other exchanges. At the same time, an increasing number of jurisdictions have regulated the transfer of personal data across borders/boundaries in various ways, including those adopting laws that require data localisation. This session will discuss the interplay between personal data protection and cross-border/boundaries data transfers, focusing especially on data transfers to and from Asia and other regions of the globe in three areas: (i) the implementation of the APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules System, (ii) the European Commission’s discussions of possible adequacy decision with trading partners in Asia and elsewhere, and (iii) the practical and legal effects of data localisation measures.

- **Julie Brill**
  Corporate Vice President and Deputy General Counsel, Corporate, External and Legal Affairs, Microsoft Corporation; Former Commissioner, Federal Trade Commission, USA

- **Yuet Ming Tham**
  Partner, Sidley Austin

- **Nigel Cory**
  Trade Policy Analyst, Information Technology and Innovation Foundation

- **Bruno Gencarelli**
  Head, International Data Flows and Protection Unit, European Commission

- **Gabriela Kennedy**
  Partner, Head of Asia IP & TMT Group, Mayer Brown JSM

- **Raymund Liboro**
  Privacy Commissioner and Chairman, National Privacy Commission, the Philippines

- **Hiroshi Miyashita**
  Associate Professor, Faculty of Policy Studies, Chuo University, Japan

- **Jennifer Stoddart**
  Regulator Advisor, Demonstrating Compliance Project, Nymity; Former Privacy Commissioner, Canada

- **Monika Tomczak-Górilkowska**
  Data Privacy Legal Counsel, Shell International

- **Jane Horvath**
  Senior Director, Global Privacy Law & Policy, Legal Department, Apple

- The latest development and the implementation of the APEC Cross-border Privacy Rules System and its accountability framework
- The data transfer mechanisms under the EU law and the European Commission’s effort to expand privacy and data protection frameworks with Japan and South Korea as well as trading partners in Latin America and the European neighbourhood
- The emerging data localisation laws in various countries (e.g. China and Russia), and their impact on the free flow of information, trade, and commerce
10.30 – 10.45  **Essentials of a Global Data Hub – A Case Study of Hong Kong**

Cross-border/cross-boundary data flows increase significantly in the last decade as the Internet has been blooming. The facilitating of voluminous data flows is essential to digital economy. At the same time, a growing number of countries have put in place data protection regulations, some of which may be seen as barriers to cross-border data flows and hindrances to global digital trade, creating operational difficulties for multinational corporations.

Herbert Chia, a pioneer in Big Data and data economy, will use Hong Kong as an example to explain how a sound regulatory regime, together with quality ICT infrastructure, can facilitate cross-border/crossboundary data flows, data processing and data analytics, driving digital economy to grow in a healthy way.

**Herbert Chia**  
Chairman, Data Hub Committee of Smart City Consortium and President, Youedata Big Data Research Institute

10.45 – 11.00

**Theme 4: Challenges of New Technology**

11.00 – 11.45  **Ethics by Design in AI**

AI is built of mountains of observational data processed through machine learning and analytic engines to produce real-time decisions based on a set of objectives. A greater proportion of global processes will be dependent on AI, from cyber security to autonomous buses and medical devices. The same processes that will modernise the life sciences could also affect employment opportunities or insurability.

Governance is crucial for the development of AI which is so powerful in shaping our future lives. To assure people come first, enhanced accountability with transparent data stewardship driven by fiduciary responsibilities will be the keys to develop ethical AI. Apart from the pioneers in the field, you will also hear the regulator’s perspective in the architecture of enhanced accountability in AI.

**Martin Abrams**  
Chief Strategist and Executive Director, The Information Accountability Foundation

**Mark Van Hollebeke**  
Director of Privacy, Microsoft

**Simon Longstaff**  
Executive Director, Ethics Centre

**Worapat Patram**  
Director of Public Policy (Southeast Asia), Intel

**JoAnn Stonier**  
Chief Information Governance & Privacy Officer, Mastercard

**Wojciech Wiewiorowski**  
Assistant European Data Protection Supervisor, European Union

- The privacy implications in the use of AI
- The ethical issues brought about by AI
- The possible solutions to the ethical issues from experts
- The assessment of whether the solutions to ethical issues are plausible, and can be part of enforceable data protection governance system
The challenges and expectations of the digital age require changes to the way organisations and data protection authorities work. Organisations must deliver accountability and digital responsibility. Data protection authorities must determine priorities and use other measures to meet their increased responsibilities to produce the best outcomes for individuals and data protection compliance. This session will help us to realistically set priorities, make choices and maximise effectiveness in data protection in the context of the digital age. Smart solutions and applicable strategies will be also be canvassed.

- Views of regulators and business leaders about the optimum role for data protection authorities in the data-driven economy
- How to set priorities, make choices and maximise effectiveness in data protection in the context of the digital age
- How constructive engagement of stakeholders and encouraging an ethical approach by organisations can boost regulatory effectiveness
- The best ways for the regulation of data protection to go hand in hand with technological innovation and economic development
Cybersecurity is attracting more attention than ever — not just in headlines, but among policymakers, industry leaders, academics, and the public. Cyberattacks are becoming more frequent and threatening as adversaries become more determined and more sophisticated. The threat is not only to data but also to the myriad digital systems we increasingly use to control important infrastructure, such as autos, airplanes, utilities, supply chains, and industrial systems.

Security and data privacy always go hand in hand. While data protection laws require organisations to protect data security, measures employed to enhance cybersecurity sometimes may pose a risk to privacy. Whatever the relationship between the legal tools used for protecting privacy and security, the greatly expanded focus on cybersecurity poses other challenges for privacy and the professionals in public and private sectors who work to protect it. This session will explore the interplay of cybersecurity and data protection.

Fred H. Cate  
Distinguished Professor and Vice President for Research, Indiana University, USA;  
Senior Policy Advisor, Centre for Information Policy Leadership, Hunton & Williams LLP

Elizabeth Denham  
Information Commissioner, UK

Frank Law  
Senior Superintendent of Police, Cyber Security & Technology Crime Bureau, Hong Kong Police Force, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

Viljar Peep  
Director General, Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate, Estonia

Timothy Pilgrim  
Australian Information and Privacy Commissioner, Office of the Australian Information Commissioner, Australia

How cybersecurity is emerging as a growing subject for government attention  
Whether the increased attention on cybersecurity draws or diverts resources and attention dedicated to personal data protection  
How intensified focuses on cybersecurity affect the roles of privacy regulators; what challenges it poses; what opportunities it might create  
The responsibilities of privacy regulators for cybersecurity  
The cooperation opportunities for privacy and cybersecurity regulators
Digital Identity Management

Systems and technology are used to verify identity in individuals’ interactions with government, business and each other. Effective digital identity management systems will have a range of benefits to society, from greater economic participation by the disadvantaged to the more efficient operation of financial systems and more effective allocation of public services and benefits.

Digital identity management systems will typically involve the centralisation and sharing of personal data, which may involve biometric information and other highly sensitive personal data, and thus require effective governance in order to establish trust and confidence. This session will explore different approaches of digital identity management systems in both the public and private sectors and the challenges in developing a trusted and secure digital identity management system.

Mark Parsons
Partner, Hogan Lovells

Peter Fleischer
Global Privacy Counsel, Google

Limor Shmerling Magazanik
Director of Strategic Alliance, Israeli Law, Information and Technology Authority, Israel

Jesse McWaters
Financial Innovation Lead, World Economic Forum

Eduardo Ustaran
Partner, Hogan Lovells

Boris Wojtan
Director of Privacy, Government and Regulatory Affairs, GSMA

The concept of digital identity and its key uses
How digital identity system improves the identity verification processes, including the “know your customer” process of financial institutions
The privacy risks associated with the uses of digital identity
The good practice for digital identity management in order to build trust and confidence with clients and customers
Encryption is a hot topic in the current global discussion on Internet governance. As a means to ensure data confidentiality, deployment of encryption in the context of information and communication can help protect privacy and advance the freedom of expression. However, encryption may inhibit legitimate purposes. Law enforcement bodies may seek to decrypt information for investigation of crimes. But it is technologically challenging to enable access for legitimate purposes without also opening vulnerabilities to illegitimate access.

UNESCO has conducted an in-depth study on encryption technologies and their impact on human rights. Based on its findings, key recommendations were made on data encryption practices and policies for key stakeholders.

This panel will be an interactive discussion amongst the panellists built on a brief introduction of the research at the beginning.

- **Xianhong Hu**
  Program Specialist, Division of Freedom of Expression and Media Development, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO

- **Hong Xue**
  Director of Institute for Internet Policy & Law, Beijing Normal University, China

- **Jan Kleijssen**
  Director, Information Society and Action against Crime, Council of Europe

- **Marc Rotenberg**
  President, Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC)

- The encryption technology deployed to protect personal data
- The importance of encryption policy in the broader context of Internet governance
- The role of encryption for human rights protection in the aspect of privacy and freedom of expression
- How to balance between privacy and public interest in formulating encryption policy
Last year’s ICDPPC in Marrakesh, Morocco adopted a Resolution on Human Rights Defenders to acknowledge the importance of human rights defenders, the risks they face and the relevance of information issues.

Non-governmental advocates and activists are an essential feature of an informed and active civil society. Such people may, for example, spread knowledge of citizens’ rights, take cases of violations to the courts, expose harmful actions, protest state or corporate practices and promote solutions such as law reforms. In human rights terminology such people are increasingly known as ‘human rights defenders’.

The United Nations has adopted a declaration on human rights defenders ("UN Declaration"). The UN Declaration and related guidance seek to acknowledge appropriately the worth of, and provide protection to, the work of human rights defenders. The ICDPPC’s Resolution seeks to start building on that earlier human rights work specifically in the context of privacy and data protection.

The gist of the UN Declaration

- The importance of the work of human rights defenders, and the risks they face
- The connections between human rights defenders, the work of privacy and data protection authorities and information issues
- Works being done to support human rights defenders
- The role of privacy and data protection authorities in supporting human rights defenders
“The idea of a right to privacy […] has evolved into a constitutional right in much of the developed world. Hong Kong stands proud as the first jurisdiction in Asia to enact legislation to safeguard personal data in the form of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance.”

Data privacy laws are having to adapt rapidly to keep up with the age of information and the ease with which personal data can be accessed and disseminated. With fines based now on accountability, it is in the best interest of all individuals, companies and corporations to understand the full scope of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance.

This edition comes straight from the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data. Updated from the last edition, this includes not only a full discussion of these principles, but also summaries of all the seminal cases and Administrative Appeals Board rulings in this area, as well as a comprehensive list of all the pertinent cases.

- This is a valuable resource for all legal practitioners and academics in the field of law.
- A useful guide for anyone interested in the personal data privacy law in HK.
Conference Programme

FRIDAY, 29 SEP
Open Session
(For all conference registrants)

16.30 – 17.00  Closing Ceremony

John Edwards  
Chair of ICDPPC

Giovanni Buttarelli  
European Data Protection Supervisor  
(Co-host of the 40th ICDPPC)

Ventsislav Karadjov  
Chairman, Commission for Personal Data Protection, Bulgaria  
(Co-host of the 40th ICDPPC)

Stephen Kai-yi Wong  
Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data,  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

Legends:

- Agent provocateur
- Drinks & snacks
- Performances

- Buffet lunch
- Finger food
- Registration

- Chinese cuisine
- Guest of Honour
- Speaker

- Co-chairs
- Moderator
- Take-away points

- Coffee, tea & snacks
- Panellists

Note:
The Conference has already been accredited by the following professional bodies in Hong Kong:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professional Body</th>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>CPD Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Law Society of Hong Kong | 28 September 2017 (AM Session – 2.5 CPD Points; PM Session – 3 CPD Points)  
29 September 2017 (AM Session – 2.5 CPD Points; PM Session – 2.5 CPD Points) | Total: 10.5 CPD Points |
| Insurance Authority - Insurance Intermediaries Quality Assurance Scheme | 28 September 2017 - Theme 1 (2.5 CPD Points)  
28 September 2017 - Theme 2 (3 CPD Points)  
29 September 2017 - Theme 3 (1 CPD Points)  
29 September 2017 - Theme 4 (4 CPD Points) | Total: 10.5 CPD Points |
| Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries | 28 September 2017 - Theme 1 (2.5 ECPD Points)  
28 September 2017 - Theme 2 (3 ECPD Points)  
29 September 2017 - Theme 3 (1 ECPD Points)  
29 September 2017 - Theme 4 (4 ECPD Points) | Total: 10.5 ECPD Points |
| Hong Kong Institute of Bankers (HKIB) | 28 September 2017 (09:30 – 12:30) - Theme 1 (3 HKIB CPD Points)  
29 September 2017 (09:00 – 10:30) - Theme 3 (1.5 HKIB CPD Points)  
29 September 2017 (13:30 – 16:00) - Theme 4 (2.5 HKIB CPD Points) | Total: 7 HKIB CPD Points |
| Estate Agents Authority | 28 and 29 September 2017 | Total: 10.5 (Core) CPD Points |
Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists

The Honourable Rimsky Kwok-keung Yuen, GBM, SC, JP
Secretary for Justice, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

Mr Yuen was appointed Secretary for Justice on 1 July 2012. He was a barrister in private practice before joining the Government, specialising in commercial disputes. He also served as arbitrator in international arbitration and mediator in commercial disputes.

Mr Yuen was appointed Senior Counsel in 2003 and a Recorder of the Court of First Instance of the High Court in 2006.

Mr Yuen has also served in various public duties, including Member of the Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission (which Mr Yuen continues to serve in his current capacity as Secretary for Justice), Non-Official Member of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Advisory Committee on Corruption, Chairman of the Transport Advisory Committee, Non-executive Director of Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority and Council Member of the Hong Kong Institute of Education.

The Honourable Patrick Tak-kuen Nip, JP
Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

Mr Nip was appointed as the Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on 1 July 2017.

He joined the Administrative Service of the Hong Kong government in August 1986. Since then, he has served in various bureaux and departments, including the former City and New Territories Administration, the former Deputy Chief Secretary’s Office, the former Trade and Industry Branch, the former Finance Branch, the former Civil Service Branch, the former Trade Department, the Chief Executive’s Office, the former Health and Welfare Bureau, the Office of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in Beijing and the former Health, Welfare and Food Bureau.

He was appointed as the Director of Social Welfare in August 2009, the Director (Special Duties) of the Chief Secretary for Administration’s Private Office in June 2013, the Director of Information Services in February 2014 and the Permanent Secretary for Food and Health (Health) in July 2016.

The Honourable Charles Peter Mok, JP
Member of the Legislative Council (Information Technology), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

Mr Mok is the Legislative Councillor representing the Information Technology Functional Constituency. He has been serving the ICT industry for more than 20 years. He is currently the Vice Chairman of the Professional Commons, Honorary President of the Hong Kong Information Technology Federation and Founding Chairman of the Internet Society Hong Kong.

Mr Mok is active in public services with a view to upholding the core values of Hong Kong of which include democracy, liberty, human rights, rule of law and integrity, and is serving on various advisory bodies in the Hong Kong government, Hospital Authority, WKCDA, higher educational institutions, and etc.

Mr Mok graduated from Purdue University in the United States with his Bachelor and Master degrees of Science in Computer and Electrical Engineering.
Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists

Martin Abrams
Chief Strategist and Executive Director, The Information Accountability Foundation

Abrams has 35 years of experience as an information and consumer policy innovator. Multi-stakeholder collaboration has been a key for him in developing practical solutions to dilemmas in information policy. His most recent work has been on big data governance and privacy compliance driven by demonstrable data stewardship. For the past five years, he led the Global Accountability Project, which has refined the accountability principle that is part of data protection laws and guidance documents.

Abrams also provides leadership in other policy areas. He worked on multi-layered privacy notices, changing the way policy makers and organisations thought about privacy transparency. His work is generally reflected in new laws and regulatory guidance in jurisdictions from Asia, across Europe and in the Americas. He has led numerous educational seminars and has been a key advisor to four International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners. He has been involved in developing APEC Cross Border Privacy Rules and OECD Working Party on Information Security and Privacy. Abrams was the co-founder and President of the Centre for Information Policy Leadership at Hunton & Williams LLP, which he led for 13 years.

John Bacon-Shone
Director, Social Sciences Research Centre, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Hong Kong

Professor John Bacon-Shone has taught at The University of Hong Kong for more than 35 years and has been Director of the Social Sciences Research Centre since 1990. He is an applied statistician and was the Dean of Social Sciences from 1990-1996 and is currently Associate Dean (Knowledge Exchange). From 1990 to 2006, he was a member and then chairman of the Hong Kong Law Reform Commission Sub-committee on Privacy that recommended the enactment of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance.

From 2009 onwards, he has chaired the Human Research Ethics Committee and has been Associate Director of the Knowledge Exchange Office at the University of Hong Kong, where he has been responsible for developing and implementing the university strategy for knowledge exchange in non-tech disciplines.

His research interests including statistical computing, survey methodology, compositional data, biostatistics, gambling, data archiving, privacy, sociolinguistics and policy research and he was responsible for introducing Computer-Aided Telephone Interviewing to Hong Kong.

Bojana Bellamy
President, Centre for Information Policy Leadership, Hunton & Williams LLP

Bojana Bellamy is the President of Hunton & Williams’ Centre for Information Policy Leadership, a preeminent global information policy think tank located in Washington, DC and London. Bojana brings more than 20 years of experience and deep knowledge of global data privacy and cybersecurity law, compliance and policy. She has a proven industry record in designing strategy, and building and managing data privacy compliance programs. Prior to joining Hunton & Williams, Bojana served for 12 years as the Global Director of Data Privacy at Accenture. Bojana sits on the Advisory Board of the International Data Privacy Law Journal, participates in many industry groups and is a regular speaker at international privacy and data security conferences.
Malcolm Crompton is founder and Managing Director of Information Integrity Solutions Pty Ltd (IIS), a global consultancy specialising in data protection and privacy strategies. His global reputation is built on forward thinking about the handling and governance of personal information.

As Australia’s Privacy Commissioner from 1999 to 2004, Malcolm led the implementation of the nation’s first broad based private sector privacy law.

Malcolm was founding President of the International Association of Privacy Professionals Australia New Zealand in 2008 and director until 2016. He was a director of the US based IAPP until 2011. He has been a member of advisory bodies around the world, including the European Union, OECD and APEC since 2003 as well as large global companies such as Microsoft and IBM.

He was made a Member of the Order of Australia in the 2016 Queen’s Birthday Honours for significant service to public administration, particularly to data protection, privacy, and identity management, and to the community. Malcolm received the 2012 Privacy Leadership Award in Washington DC from the IAPP in recognition of his global reputation and expertise in privacy. He received the inaugural Chancellor’s Medal for distinguished contribution to the Australian National University in 2004.

Elizabeth Denham
Information Commissioner, UK

Ms Denham was appointed UK Information Commissioner in July 2016, having previously held the position of Information and Privacy Commissioner for British Columbia, Canada and Assistant Privacy Commissioner of Canada.

She has set out a commitment to increase consumer trust people have in what happens to their personal data. This forms the basis of her strategic plan, and has been demonstrated in her commitment to ensuring companies are transparent with the public about how personal information is used, notably with high-profile investigations into Yahoo, Camelot, WhatsApp and Facebook.

Ms Denham has also demonstrated a focus on the essential role data protection can play in innovation, and the importance of organisations understanding the growing impetus on companies to be accountable for what they do with personal data. This forms a central part of the new General Data Protection Regulation, which comes into force in May 2018.

Ms Denham oversaw the issuing of the ICO’s largest fine, a penalty of £400,000 to TalkTalk after the telecoms company failed to properly protect customer data from a cyber attack. She’s also overseen the conclusion of the ICO’s investigation into charities’ fundraising activities and a series of fines for companies behind nuisance marketing.

Ms Denham is a strong voice for public access rights. A proponent of open government and open data, Ms Denham has called for the proactive disclosure of records and published best practices for government ministries and public bodies. While at the ICO, she has called for the Freedom of Information Act to be extended to private bodies doing work on behalf of the public, and proposed a review of legislation around the duty to document information.

In 2011, Ms Denham was honoured as a UBC distinguished alumni for her pioneering work in archives and leadership in the field of access and privacy.

In 2013, she received the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal for her service as an Officer of the Legislature of British Columbia, Canada.

In 2017, she was recognised as being one of the three most influential people in data-driven business in the annual DataIQ 100 list. She was honoured to accept the appointment of Visiting Professor in University College London’s department of Information Studies. The professorship will extend until 2022.
Jacob Kohnstamm has served as Chairman of the Dutch Data Protection Authority from August 2004 until August 2016. Between 2008 and 2010 he also served as the elected vice chairman of the Article 29 Data Protection Working Party (WP29) and was elected chairman of that body from 2010 and 2014. This independent advisory body is composed of representatives of the various data protection supervisors in the European Union. Between 2011 and 2014 Jacob Kohnstamm also served as chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners. As a preparation for hosting that Conference in Amsterdam in 2015, he initiated the Privacy Bridge project in 2014.

Between 1999 and 2004, prior to his appointment as Chairman of the Dutch DPA, Jacob Kohnstamm was a member of the Senate of the States General for D66 [Liberal Democrats]. He also was chairman of a large number of organisations and committees, including the Regieraad ICT Politie [Police IT Control Board]. He was state secretary for Home Affairs between 1994 and 1998, in particular responsible for Urban Policy. After graduating in law from the University of Amsterdam, Jacob Kohnstamm worked as a lawyer between 1977 and 1981 as well as between 1982 and 1986.

Mark Parsons is a Partner in Hogan Lovells’ Hong Kong office. His practice focuses on Asia-Pacific region data privacy and cyber security laws and regulations and is he recognised as a leading technology, media and telecommunications practitioner in Chambers Asia Pacific and Legal 500 Asia Pacific. He regularly speaks and writes on data protection and technology issues.

He is admitted as a solicitor in Hong Kong and in England and Wales, as a barrister and solicitor in Ontario, Canada and as a registered foreign lawyer in Singapore. He is currently serving as a member of the Hong Kong Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data’s Standing Committee on Technological Developments.

In addition to holding a JD from the University of Toronto, he also has a Bachelor of Applied Science in engineering from the University of Toronto, where he specialised in computer simulation and process design.

Wojciech Wiewiorowski graduated from the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Gdańsk in 1995, and in 2000 he was awarded the academic degree of Doctor in constitutional law. He has been working for public administration since 2006. He was among others adviser in the field of e-government and information society for the Minister of Interior and Administration, as well as Vice-president of the Regulatory Commission of the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church. In 2008 he took over the post of the Director of the Informatisation Department at the Ministry of Interior and Administration. He also represented Poland in committee on Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administrations (the ISA Committee) assisting the European Commission. He is a member of the Polish Association for European Law. In 2010, Mr Wiewiorowski was elected by Polish Parliament for the post of the Inspector General for the Protection of Personal Data (Polish Data Protection Commissioner) which he served by November 2014 being reelected for the second term in 2014. He was the Vice Chairman of the Working Party Art. 29 since February till November 2014.

He is the author of numerous studies, publications and lectures in the field of personal data protection, IT law, e-government and legal informatics. His areas of scientific activity include first of all Polish and European IT law, processing and security of information, legal information retrieval systems, informatisation of public administration, electronic signature and application of semantic web and legal ontologies in legal information processing.
Mr Stephen Wong joined the Attorney General’s Chambers of the Hong Kong Government as a Crown Counsel in 1986. In 1991, he was seconded to the UN Human Rights Committee based in Geneva. In 1992, he became the Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions. From 1996 to 2014, he assumed the offices of Deputy Solicitor-General; Founding Director of Berlin Economic and Trade Office; and Secretary-General of the Hong Kong Law Reform Commission, responsible for human rights; cross-boundary legal affairs; Basic Law; legal policies; economic and trade affairs (Central and Eastern Europe) and law reform. His fields of legal practice also include commercial law, arbitration law, intellectual property and criminal law. He is also active in the community work, having been appointed as an adjunct professor of the School of Law, City University of Hong Kong; advocacy examiner of the Faculty of Law, University of Hong Kong; a director of the China Law Society and a Scout leader. He graduated from the University of Hong Kong, also holding an LLM from the London School of Economics. He also pursued management courses at Harvard and Wharton, USA.

Mr Wong was appointed as the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data of Hong Kong in August 2015, having been in private practice as a barrister-at-law, specialising in public law. On top of overseeing a fair enforcement of data protection law, he has since been allocating additional resources to education and publicity, and engaging the related industry with a view to strengthening the culture of respecting others’ personal data privacy, as well as seeking to maintain a proper balance between free flow of information and data protection without unduly compromising ICT and economic development.

Eric has over 20 years’ experience leading and coordinating IT advisory engagements across the Public Sector, focusing in Health and Government sectors. He has served as project manager responsible for planning, budgeting, execution, and delivery of software implementations. He has led implementations or performed Project Assurance on over 1 billion dollars’ worth of large scale IT projects in government space.

More recently Eric has focused on the importance of data sharing as a prerequisite for joining up place-based public services that many authorities across the UK are seeking to create as they respond to ever more restricted budgets and the need to demonstrate truly joined-up working better serving the public through predictive analytics and better digital access. He has extensive experience advising a variety of clients in both North America and Europe on project assurance and technology integration efforts, has worked extensively with the City of New York on its IT transformation initiatives, and as a strategic advisor to UK health and government clients.

As Managing Director of Nymity’s Latin American business, José Alejandro is a pioneer in establishing data protection regimes and a legal expert in data protection for Latin America.

José Alejandro was the inaugural Data Protection Superintendent in Colombia, and he charted the path for Latin American data protection as the promoter of the Colombian Accountability Guidelines published by the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce (SIC). As a member of the commission appointed to draft the Colombian Data Protection Law and its secondary regulations, José Alejandro helped shape the data protection regulatory landscape in Latin America. While in office at the SIC, José Alejandro was an observer to APEC’s Privacy Subgroup and the OECD SPDE, a member of the Colombian OECD Accession Mission, and served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Ibero-American Network of Data Protection.

Before his term as Data Protection Superintendent, José Alejandro served as Advisor to the Superintendent of Industry and Commerce and Coordinator of the Financial Data Protection Group. Prior to his term in government, he was a partner at a leading Colombian law firm.
Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists

Alon Bachar
Head, Israeli Law, Information and Technology Authority, Israel

Head of the Israeli Law, Information and Technology Authority (ILITA), since September 2013. ILITA is the Israeli Data Protection Authority, and is empowered to enforce the Privacy Act – 1981 provisions which apply on all sectors of the economy.

Commissioner, Israel Securities Authority, appointed by the Minister of Finance in March, 2016.

Mr. Bachar is also a member of several public committees: Steering Committee of the “Digital Israel” initiative, which is striving to harness and leverage the opportunity posed by the digital revolution and progress in information and communication technologies for the benefit of economic growth, reducing disparities and making the Israeli government smarter, faster, and a global leader in in the digital economy; The Steering Committee for the Protection of Critical National Infrastructure; The Supervisory Committee for the Trial Period of the Biometric Database and the National Smart Documentation Project; The National Council for Digital and Innovative Health in the Ministry of Health. Steering Committee for the Promotion of the Government Leadership in Cyber Protection.

During the years 2008-2013 Bachar served as Head of the Israeli Corporations Authority (ICA). Bachar led significant reforms in corporation and none-profit organisations regulation. Bachar has also initiated the integration of advanced technological tools that have made a tremendous contribution to the ability of ICA to carry out its functions in an improved efficient and professional manner.

Prior to his position as head of ICA, Bachar served as Deputy of the District Public Defender for Jerusalem, in the Ministry of Justice.

Bachar holds a B.A. (LL.B) and M.A. (LL.M,) in law (honors) from the Hebrew University. Bachar has also graduated programs and courses in management, leadership and law, including the senior officials program for Social Policy and Management (“ELKA”), "Senior Staff in the Civil Service Program for the Development of Executives" at the Ministry of Justice, the “International Leaders of the US State Department” program, and the “Digital Leaders” program of the Harvard Business School (HBS).

Nicholas Bequelin
Regional Director for East Asia, Amnesty International

Nicolas is the Regional Director for East Asia at Amnesty International, based in Hong Kong. A former Visiting Scholar at The China Center, Yale Law School, and previously a senior researcher, Asia division at Human Rights Watch. He is a regular interviewee of major international media on legal, political, and human rights developments in China.
Julie Brill was sworn in as a Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission on April 6, 2010, and served through March 31, 2016. Commissioner Brill worked actively on issues of critical importance to today's consumers, including protecting consumers' privacy, encouraging appropriate advertising substantiation, guarding consumers from financial fraud, and maintaining competition in industries involving health care and high-tech.

Commissioner Brill was named "the Commission's most important voice on Internet privacy and data security issues", a "key player in U.S. and global regulations", "one of the top minds in online privacy", one of the top four U.S. government players "leading the data privacy debate", "one of the top 50 influencers on big data", and a "game-changer". In 2016 she was named a Cybersecurity Trailblazer by the National Law Journal. In 2014, she received the Privacy Leader of the Year Award from the International Association of Privacy Professionals.

Upon leaving the Commission on April 1, 2016, Commissioner Brill became the Co-Director of the Global Privacy and Cybersecurity Practice of Hogan Lovells, a global law firm. She served in that role through July 7, 2017.

On 14 August 2017, Commissioner Brill became Corporate Vice President and Deputy General Counsel for Global Privacy and Regulatory Affairs at Microsoft.

Commissioner Brill is an advocate of protecting consumers' privacy, especially with new online and mobile technologies, and supports the creation and implementation of mechanisms to give consumers better information and control over the collection and use of their personal online information. In her speeches, publications and meetings with a wide variety of stakeholders, Commissioner Brill calls on industry and policymakers to improve privacy by developing practical solutions rooted in both consumer protection and competition principles.

Commissioner Brill was named "one of the 50 most powerful people in health care (link is external)". She advocates for effective antitrust enforcement in the health care and high-tech sectors. She wrote the Commission’s unanimous decision in ProMedica, dissolving the merger of two hospitals in Toledo, Ohio. Commissioner Brill’s ProMedica decision was recently upheld on appeal by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

Commissioner Brill has received numerous additional national awards for her work, including the New York University School of Law Alumna of the Year Award, being named one of eight "Government Stars" among the “2015 Attorneys Who Matter", and being elected to the American Law Institute.

Prior to becoming a Commissioner, Ms. Brill was the Senior Deputy Attorney General and Chief of Consumer Protection and Antitrust for the North Carolina Department of Justice. Commissioner Brill has also been a Lecturer-in-Law at Columbia University’s School of Law. Before serving as Chief of Consumer Protection and Antitrust in North Carolina, Commissioner Brill served as an Assistant Attorney General for Consumer Protection and Antitrust for the State of Vermont for over 20 years. Prior to coming to the Vermont Attorney General’s office, Commissioner Brill was an associate at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York. She clerked for Vermont Federal District Court Judge Franklin S. Billings, Jr. Commissioner Brill graduated, magna cum laude, from Princeton University, and from New York University School of Law, where she had a Root-Tilden Scholarship for her commitment to public service.
Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists

Mr. Giovanni Buttarelli (1957) has been appointed European Data Protection Supervisor since 4 December 2014 by a joint decision of the European Parliament and the Council for a term of five years.

Before joining the EDPS, he worked as Secretary General to the Italian Data Protection Authority, a position he occupied between 1997 and 2009. A member of the Italian judiciary with the rank of Cassation judge, he has attended to many initiatives and committees on data protection and related issues at international level.

The experience on data protection includes the participation in many bodies at European Union level (including Art. 31 Committee of Directive n. 95/46/EC and Taeex programs), and at the Council of Europe (in particular, also as a consultant, T-PD; CJ-PD, DH-S-Ac, Venice Commission), as well as the contribution to many hearings, meetings and workshops held also by Parliaments and to specialised book journals and papers.

He currently teaches on privacy at the Luiss University, Rome.

Mr Cannataci was appointed UN Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy in July 2015.

He is the Head of the Department of Information Policy & Governance at the Faculty of Media & Knowledge Sciences of the University of Malta. He also holds the Chair of European Information Policy & Technology Law within the Faculty of Law at the University of Groningen where he co-founded the STeP Research Group.

An Adjunct Professor at the Security Research Institute and the School of Computer and Security Science at Edith Cowan University Australia, he dedicated his time to collaborative research. He was overall co-ordinator for the SMART and RESPECT projects dealing with surveillance and currently also co-ordinates MAPPING dealing with Internet Governance.

He has written books and articles on data protection law, liability for expert systems, legal aspects of medical informatics, copyright in computer software and co-authored various papers and textbook chapters on self-regulation and the Internet, the EU Constitution and data protection, on-line dispute resolution, data retention and police data. His latest book “The Individual & Privacy” (March 2015) explores the paths to develop a new, more robust methodology (idMAPPING) for investigating privacy.

Professor Cate specialises in information privacy and security law issues. He is Distinguished Professor and Vice President for Research at Indiana University (IU). From 2003 to 2014, he served as the founding director of IU’s Center for Applied Cybersecurity Research.

Professor Cate currently chairs the National Academies’ study on Law Enforcement and Intelligence Access to Encrypted Content, and he is a member of the National Academies’ Forum on Cyber Resilience as well as many other government, industry, and not-for-profit advisory panels. He serves as a Senior Policy Advisor to the Centre for Information Policy Leadership at Hunton & Williams LLP. Previously, he served as a member of the National Academies’ Committee on Technical and Privacy Dimensions of Information for Terrorism Prevention, counsel to the Department of Defense Technology and Privacy Advisory Committee, and a member of the National Security Agency’s Privacy and Civil Liberties Panel, the Federal Trade Commission’s Advisory Committee on Online Access and Security, and Microsoft’s Trustworthy Computing Academic Advisory Board, among many others. Professor Cate is the author of more than 150 articles and books. He attended Oxford University and received his J.D. and his A.B. with Honours and Distinction from Stanford University.
Rosendoevgueni Monterrey Chepov holds a B.A. in Economics by Universidad del Valle de México. He studied Economy in the Center for Economic Research & Teaching.

From October 2010 to May 2014, he was Commissioner President of the Institute for Transparency, Access to Public Information and Data Protection of the State of Mexico and its municipalities (INFOEM).

In 2012, he was President of the Mexican Conference for Access to Public Information (COMAIP) and President of the Committee of the Registry of Social Witnesses of the State of Mexico. He also served as Head of information requests and appeals review in the Unit for Transparency and Access to Information of the Federal Electoral Institute, now National Electoral Institute; he also served as Transparency Coordinator and Head of the Unit of Information, Planning, Programming and Evaluation of the Ministry of Finance of the Government of the State of Mexico.

He also worked in the Ministry of Internal Affairs as Technical Secretary of the National Institute of Historical Studies on the Mexican Revolution, advisor of the Unit for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights, advisor to the Undersecretary of Political Development and Coordinator of the Unit for Transparency and Access to Public Information.

Herbert has spent his life living between Hong Kong and Mainland China in the last 10 years.

He is currently Venture partner of Sequoia Capital China as well as The Chairman of Data Hub Committee of Smart City Consortium, President of Youedata Big Data Research Institute, Deputy Director of the Working Group for big data standardization of China National Information Standardization Committee (2015-2017), Advisor to the Big Data Committee of Guiyang City, Adjunct Professor at School of Management of Zhejiang University.

Herbert’s international background has influenced and informed his career enabling a uniquely multicultural eye for innovation. Now, as a globally recognised pioneer in Big data, Chia attributes his success to a passion for innovation and an understanding of data needs for the industry.

He was Group Vice President and Chairman of Data Management Committee of Alibaba group after joining in August 2010. During his tenure in Alibaba as Group Vice President, leading his team to make a series of achievement in data governance and recognised as the Best IT team in 2014 organised by Top CIO. He was also named by the State Information Center as China’s Top Ten Most Influential Big Data Entrepreneurs in 2017.

Nigel Cory is a trade policy analyst at the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation, a think tank based in Washington D.C. that focuses on the intersection of technological innovation and public policy. His work focuses on digital trade, data flows, intellectual property, issues around the development and trade in high-tech sectors, and how each of these issues relates to innovation and economic productivity. Mr. Cory previously worked as a researcher at the Sumitro Chair for Southeast Asia Studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Prior to that, he worked for eight years in Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, which included positions working on G20 economic issues, the Doha Development Round, and economic and trade issues in Southeast Asia. During this time, Mr. Cory had diplomatic postings to Malaysia and Afghanistan. Mr. Cory holds a master’s degree in public policy from Georgetown University and a bachelor’s degree in international business and commerce from Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia.
Stephen heads up the Centre of Excellence for Information Sharing. Having successfully nurtured many partnership and national initiatives – including the project on information sharing, IISaM – Stephen was chosen to establish the Centre of Excellence and build a team which could help transform the public sector. Previously, he worked for Leicestershire County Council leading its information and technology strategy and policy. He knows first-hand how an organisation must approach its information and how technology supports the needs of a business – and the people who receive services.

Stephen’s experience has given him a strong focus on information sharing, and the culture, attitudes and internal processes which help make it happen. He now wants to help others shape their information sharing practice.

In previous roles, Stephen has led a research team at the Scottish parliament. He also worked as a town planner in Stirling.

Stephen joined Facebook as Global Deputy Chief Privacy Officer in January 2015 to lead global privacy policy for Facebook internationally. Prior to joining Facebook, Stephen served as Global Privacy Officer and Head of Legal for Privacy and Security at Vodafone Group, where he founded the company’s global privacy program and won the HP-IAPP Innovation Award for Privacy in 2012. With over 18 years of experience in the technology and telecoms sectors, Stephen has worked on many emerging privacy issues including geo-location services, mobile advertising and analytics, identity management, big data, law enforcement and human rights, and spoken at many industry, privacy and security conferences around the world.

Stephen has also played an active role in the protection of human rights in the technology and communications sectors since 2005, working closely with civil society organisations, academics and ethical investors. He played an active role in the formation of the Global Network Initiative in 2008 and helped found the Telecoms Industry Dialogue on Human Rights, announced in February 2013.

Pam Dixon founded the World Privacy Forum in November 2003. An author and a researcher, she has written highly respected and influential studies in the area of privacy; Dixon conducted substantive biometrics research in India, which formed the basis of a scholarly article analysing India’s Aadhaar, biometrics, and EU-US data protection policy (2017). She was the lead author on a groundbreaking report on data brokers and predictive analytics, The Scoring of America (April 2014). She researched and wrote the first ever report on medical identity theft (May 2006), identifying and bringing that topic to the public for the first time. In 2008, a highly influential California law to require medical data breach notification was passed based on Dixon’s research.

Dixon has written numerous other influential studies, including studies in the area of health, financial, online, biometric, digital signage and workplace privacy. She is an expert advisor to OECD, and on an OECD health data advisory group. Dixon was formerly a research fellow with Privacy Foundation at Denver University’s Sturm School of Law where she researched and wrote about technology-related privacy issues. Dixon has testified before Congress and Federal agencies, and is frequently quoted in the media regarding privacy and security issues. She serves on the editorial board of the Harvard based journal, Technology Science. She is the author of 8 books, including Online Privacy with Robert Gellman. She was the editor of Surveillance in America, An Encyclopedia of History, Politics, and the Law (2016).
John was appointed to the independent statutory position of New Zealand Privacy Commissioner in February 2014 for a term of five years. He provides independent comment on significant personal information policies and issues. Prior to his appointment, John practiced law in Wellington for over 20 years specialising in information law while representing a wide range of public and private sector clients. He has acted in legal roles for the Ministry of Health, State Services Commission, Department of Prime Minister & Cabinet and Inland Revenue Department. For 15 years, he held a warrant as a district inspector for mental health and has also been a district inspector for intellectual disability services.

New Zealand was elected to the ICDPPC Committee in 2013 and re-elected for a further 2 year term in 2015. John was elected Chair of the Executive Committee in 2014 and re-elected as Chair in 2015.

Isabelle has been a member of the French Data Protection Authority CNIL (Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés) since January 2004. Appointed as Deputy Chair of CNIL from February 2009 to September 2011, she became its Chair as of 21 September 2011. She was re-elected by the members of the CNIL on 4 February 2014. She was initially elected Chair of the Article 29 Working Party for a two-year term on 27 February 2014, and re-elected for an additional two-year term on 2 February 2016.


From 2001 to December 2010, Ms Falque-Pierrotin was Chair of the Advisory Board and General Delegate of the French Internet Rights Forum.

Peter has worked as Google’s Global Privacy Counsel since 2006.

Based in Europe, Peter is Google’s longest serving privacy leader. He counsels Google teams on how to design privacy sensitive and legally compliant products. Peter has designed many of Google’s privacy compliance programs. He has met with thousands of privacy officials and leaders worldwide. Peter has managed scores of regulatory actions around the world, and appeared before some of the world’s highest courts.

Prior to joining Google, Peter worked for 10 years at Microsoft, as EMEA privacy leader and Director of Regulatory Compliance.

Peter is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School.
Mr Gencarelli heads the International data flows and protection unit at the European Commission (DG Justice and Consumers). He was in charge of the Commission’s work in the area of privacy in the decisive years of the legislative reform and the EU-US negotiations. In that capacity, he led the Commission’s delegation in the interinstitutional negotiations with the European Parliament and the Council that resulted in the adoption of the EU data protection reform (“General Regulation” and “Police Directive”). He was also one of the lead negotiators of the EU-US Privacy Shield and of the “Umbrella Agreement”. Mr Gencarelli previously served as a member of the European Commission’s Legal Service and as an assistant (référendaire) to a judge at the European Court of Justice after having practiced law in the private sector. He holds degrees in law and political science, and teaches EU Competition Law at Sciences Po Paris. He is the author of numerous publications on EU law.

Graham Greenleaf AM is Professor of Law & Information Systems at University of New South Wales (UNSW) Australia where he has researched and taught the relationships between information technology and law since 1983. He has degrees in Arts and Law, and is a Fellow of the Australian Computer Society. In 2010 he was made a member of the Order of Australia (AM) for his contributions to advancing free access to legal information, and to the protection of privacy, and in 2017 was elected as a Member of the Australian Academy of Laws.

Graham has been involved in privacy issues since the mid-1970s. His most recent book, Asian Data Privacy Laws: Trade and Human Rights Perspectives (OUP, 2014; paperback 2017), a study of privacy and data protection in all 28 countries in Asia. He is Asia-Pacific Editor for Privacy Laws & Business International Report, which in 2017 published his 5th Global Survey of Data Privacy Laws and DPAs, covering 120 countries.

He is the founder of the Asian Privacy Scholars Network, a board member of the Australian Privacy Foundation, and the editor of WorldLII’s International Privacy Law Library. He has completed six consultancy projects for the European Commission, advising on the level of privacy protection provided in various Asia-Pacific countries. He co-edited Global Privacy Protection: The First Generation (Edward Elgar, 2008), and has about 100 articles about data privacy on the free access SSRN service.

Aside from privacy, his current areas of research are public rights in copyright, and the globalisation of free Internet access to legal information. He is a co-founder and Co-Director of the Australasian Legal Information Institute (AustLII). He has been awarded twenty five competitive research grants with colleagues. Further details, copies of publications and links to web resources are on his website at http://www2.austlii.edu.au/~graham/.
William Heath is an entrepreneur living in Bath, UK.

On graduating from Cambridge University in 1982 he worked in music, the computer industry and journalism. In 1990 he founded Kable Ltd, a research business covering public-sector computerisation. Since selling Kable to GNM in 2007 he has worked mainly on individual-centric architectures and business models for personal data in our online life, alongside increasingly diverse other interests.

In 2008 he co-founded Ctrl-Shift Ltd, a consultancy working for global brands on trust and the new personal information economy, and Mydex CIC, a social enterprise personal-data store.

A Quaker, he works as senior adviser to the Alliance of Religions and Conservation (ARC) on the development of faith-consistent investment, and also to help establish Fairfield House, former home of H.I.M Emperor Haile Selassie I as a Christian-Rastafari project to support refugee welcome better interfaith understanding and ethnic minority support in Bath. He is a Fellow of pre-eminent social-enterprise pioneer the Young Foundation.

More recently William has worked on the national strategy for developing co-operatives in the UK, as founding director of The Bell Inn co-op (a popular music pub in Bath) and engineering the community takeover of 125-year-old Bath City FC as a co-op. Also in Bath he is developing his farm Kelston Roundhill as a place for learning, and location-based music - Kelston Records.

William’s overriding priority is to help find commercially sustainable ways for individuals to achieve control, agency, sovereignty over and agency through our data, so we can co-operate and act collectively based on a scalable tech governance model.

Professor Hodges is Professor of Justice Systems, and Head of the Swiss Re/CMS Research Programme on Civil Justice Systems, Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, University of Oxford. He is a Supernumerary Fellow of Wolfson College Oxford. His research interests cover a wide range: regulatory systems, enforcement and compliance, regulatory ethics, dispute resolution procedural and funding systems, class actions and representative/collective actions, EU regulation of products, healthcare law, product liability, consumer law. He is a founding director of the International Network for Delivery of Regulation, sponsored by UK Government.

Professor Hodges was Erasmus Professor of the Fundamentals of Private Law, Erasmus University, Rotterdam (2011-2014); Honorary Professor, the China University for Political Science and Law, Beijing (2013-2016); Guest Professor, Wuhan University, Wuhan (2013-2016); and Visiting Fellow, Australian National University, Canberra (2014). His qualifications include BA (New College Oxford, 1976) MA (1980), PhD (King’s College, London, 2004); Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England and Wales, 1979-2014; Freeman of the City of London, 1982; Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, 1984; Fellow of the Society of Advanced Legal Studies, 2000.
Jane Horvath
Senior Director,
Global Privacy Law & Policy,
Legal Department,
Apple

Jane is the Senior Director of Global Privacy at Apple. She has been with the company since September of 2011, and brings more than a decade of information privacy and legal experience to the role. She is responsible for overseeing Apple’s compliance with global privacy laws as well as working internally and externally on developing issues related to privacy.

Prior to Apple, Jane was Global Privacy Counsel at Google. Before that, Ms. Horvath served as the DOJ’s first Chief Privacy Counsel and Civil Liberties Officer. At the DOJ, she was a member of the High Level Contact Group and leader of the U.S. delegation of experts tasked with exploring common ground between the European Union’s Third Pillar data protection principles and U.S. federal privacy laws.

Prior to the DOJ, she also was the General Counsel of Digital City Inc., an America Online, Inc. (AOL) subsidiary, and Assistant General Counsel at AOL, where she helped draft the company’s first privacy policies. Jane holds a Bachelor of Science from the College of William and Mary and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Virginia.

Ms. Xianhong Hu, the program specialist at Division of Freedom of Expression and Media Development, Communication and Information Sector of UNESCO Headquarter in Paris since 2006. Her main responsibilities are in the areas of freedom of expression online and offline, Internet privacy, media development and Internet governance and she has followed the process of the World Summit of the Information Society (WSIS) and Internet Governance Forum (IGF). She was involved in developing UNESCO Internet Universality framework and the strategic study Keystones to foster inclusive Knowledge Societies: Access to information and knowledge, freedom of expression, privacy and ethics on a global Internet. She is managing UNESCO ongoing project “Defining Internet universality Indicators”.

She managed UNESCO program on promoting online freedom of expression and Internet privacy and conducted Series Publication on Internet Freedom which has captured the complex dynamics of global Internet governance and increasing challenge to Internet freedom, by studying a variety of subject including online freedom of expression, privacy, Internet intermediaries, digital safety, etc. She has also conducted UNESCO Series Publication on investigative journalism including “Story-Based Enquiry: A Training Manual for Investigative Journalism” and “Global Casebook of Investigative Journalism”. She received a Ph.D from School of Journalism and Communication at Peking University in China in 2007.

Kristina Irion is Senior Researcher at the Institute for Information Law at the University of Amsterdam. She was a part time Legal Officer at the Data Protection Authority in Berlin and worked as Senior Regulatory Counsel for a German mobile network operator. Kristina also gained working experience as a trainee at the European Commission in Brussels and she was a visiting fellow at the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC) in Washington. She frequently provided expertise to the European Commission and the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and civil society organisations.

Her research covers EU law, regulation and public policy in fields of electronic communications, online media, content and services as well as privacy and data protection. As a Marie Curie Fellow she accomplished her individual research project on Governing Digital Information which explores how cloud computing transforms the (legal) relationship between individuals and their personal records. She lead-authored a recent study which identifies possible tensions between EU data protection law and free trade agreements. She is interested in the combined effects of individuals’ online activities and commercial surveillance on society and global information governance.
Malavika is the inaugural Executive Director of the Digital Asia Hub, an independent research think-tank incubated by the Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University. Prior to her relocation to Hong Kong, she spent three years as a Fellow at the Berkman Klein Center, focused on privacy, identity, biometrics and data ethics. A practising technology lawyer for over 15 years, she has previously worked in India and the UK (with Allen & Overy in the Communications, Media & Technology group, and as Vice President and Technology Counsel at Citigroup). She was one of 10 Indian lawyers selected for The International Who's Who of Internet e-Commerce & Data Protection Lawyers directory for 2012 and 2013.

A graduate of the National Law School of India, Malavika has an LL.M. from Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago. She taught India’s first course on information technology and law in 1997, and is now Adjunct Faculty at Northwestern; part of the Master of Science in Law program bridging STEM subjects and the law. She has been a Fellow with the Centre for Internet & Society, India, since 2009 when she helped start their privacy program. She is on the Advisory Board of the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC), and the Executive Committee of the IEEE Global Initiative for Ethical Considerations in Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Systems.

Laura Juanes Micas is a multilingual law, policy and privacy expert in the technology industry. She currently serves as Director of Privacy Policy at Facebook Inc.

Laura is a Spanish qualified lawyer, based in the United States, with fifteen years of professional experience in technology and media companies. In her role at Facebook, she provides policy and regulatory advice on key privacy issues that impact how individuals use or relate to technology on a daily basis, with a particular focus on Latin American markets. Prior to joining Facebook, she served as an Assistant General Counsel, Privacy & Human Rights, at Yahoo, where she led the legal and public policy team’s efforts on global privacy matters and the company’s Business and Human Rights Program.

Laura holds U.S. and EU Certifications for International Privacy Professionals (CIPP). She is a frequent speaker and participant at privacy and policy forums around the world, with strong professional relationships across privacy practitioners, data protection authorities, governments, international institutions, academics and civil society. She has served as a Board member for the Latin American Internet Association (ALAI) and is a proud co-founder and Board member of the Woman in Tech Miami Council, with a mission to connect and empower women in the Miami tech scene.

Ventsislav Karadjov has been Chairman of the Bulgarian Commission for Personal Data Protection since April 2014. He is also a second term Vice-Chair of the Article 29 Working Party.

Mr Karadjov is a graduate of Sofia University’s Faculty of Law and holds a Master’s degree in Law, with specialisation in Public Jurisdiction.

He began his career as a legal adviser and programme director at the Transparency International, Bulgarian chapter. He has also held various senior legal and management positions on projects concerning anti-corruption and the creation of functioning democratic institutions for international institutions such as the European Commission, the US Agency for International Development, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the UN Development Programme. Throughout his career he has worked as advisor to the Minister for Internal Affairs in the field of international public security activities and anti-corruption and Chief Expert Associate to the 41st and 42nd National Assembly on matters related to the control of security services, special surveillance devices, and access to data retained by public security bodies.

Until his election as CPDP Chairman, Ventsislav Karadjov was a member of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Bulgaria.
Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists

Gabriela Kennedy is a partner of Mayer Brown JSM and head of the Asia IP and TMT group. She is also co-leader of Mayer Brown’s global Intellectual Property practice. She is based in Hong Kong, practising information technology, telecommunications, intellectual property and media law.

One of the best known data privacy lawyers in the region, she has been involved in high profile data privacy investigations and has conducted data audits for a number of MNCs, implemented data privacy policies and has conducted data privacy training for many clients. Gabriela advises extensively on technology and data protection issues in Hong Kong and throughout Asia, particularly in relation to business processing outsourcing, the cross-border transfer of data, data compliance with the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance and data breaches. She has handled a number of data breach complaints filed with the Privacy Commissioner in Hong Kong and has conducted in-depth data audits and drafted/devised privacy manuals and procedures for the Asia operations of a number of multinational companies. Gabriela’s expertise includes advising on complex IT transactions and projects, IT outsourcing, cloud-computing, mobile payments, smart card projects, the regulation of encryption technology, software licensing, and disputes stemming from failed IT projects. She has been involved with a number of international organisations in discussions involving standard setting for the cross-border transfer of data and the formulation of strategies to deal with cybersecurity.

Gabriela has been listed in many directories as a leading lawyer in the fields of intellectual property, technology media and telecoms as well as data protection, e-commerce and the Internet and has received a number of client and other awards.

Jan Kleijssen is the Council of Europe’s Director of Information Society and Action against Crime. Previously he was Director of the Secretary General’s Private Office and as the Special Adviser to the President of the Parliamentary Assembly. He joined the Council of Europe in 1983 as a Lawyer with the European Commission of Human Rights.

In his view, the Fundamental Rights Forum has the great merit of triggering thought-provoking discussions on today’s core challenges to human rights. The ‘digital age’ cluster covers a vast and complex field, where stakes are high in terms of guaranteeing a full and lasting enjoyment of fundamental freedoms. As we all evolve in a dynamic information society, we witness how innovation increases opportunities, while also entailing serious risks to some of our core individual rights, notably in the areas of privacy and freedom of expression. To tackle those, and to ensure that a human rights-based approach can keep up with ICT progress, a multi-stakeholder approach is absolutely key. The Council of Europe is working, in the framework of its Internet Governance Strategy 2016-2019, to establish a platform between governments and major internet companies on their respect for human rights online as well as principles of accountability and transparency to the multi-stakeholder community. He, therefore, particularly welcomes the Forum’s original setting, offering a platform, which brings together actors from various horizons, including decision-makers, practitioners, civil society and representatives from the private sector: only cross-fertilisation and confrontation of perspectives can lead to concrete outcomes and comprehensive solutions.
Ms Patricia Kurczyn Villalobos holds a Law degree and a PhD in Law from the School of Law of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and has Master’s studies in Sociology from the Ibero-American University. Since 1993, she is full time researcher (with license) at UNAM’s Institute of Legal Research and member of Mexico’s National System of Researchers Level III. Since 1966, she is professor of Individual Labour Law at UNAM School of Law and has taught Collective Labour Law, Labour Procedure and Social Security Law at various universities and institutions.

She is director of the Latin American Journal of Social Law and author of several works and publications, dictionaries and specialised journals in law. She is member of the Mexican Bar (Barra Mexicana, Colegio de Abogados). From 2002 to 2012, she was a member of the Advisory Council of the National Human Rights Commission. In May 2014, she was appointed by Senate as Commissioner of the Federal Institute of Access to Information and Data Protection (IFAI), now National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Personal Data Protection (INAI) for the period 2014-2020.

Dr. Law has involved in the development of cyber security and technology crime policing in Hong Kong since 2001. Prior to the establishment of the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) in 2015, Dr. Law has been working in various positions in the Technology Crime Division under Commercial Crime Bureau, which was the former CSTCB. Between 2015 and 2017, he was the Superintendent of Police heading the Cyber Security Division of CSTCB, where he was in charge of three sections, which providing cyber security protection to the critical infrastructures of Hong Kong, carrying out frequent cyber security drills with different stakeholders to raise their awareness and collaborating with different sectors to strengthen the public and private partnership to promote cyber security and combat cyber crime. Dr. Law is currently the Senior Superintendent of Police, the deputy head of CSTCB, supervising Technology Crime Division, Intelligence & Support Division and Cyber Security Division.

Dr. Law has profound knowledge in facilitating IT crime investigation and computer forensics training programs on behalf of the Interpol Expert Group on IT Crime (Asia and South Pacific) and in organising regional training programmes in Korea, Japan, Australia, Thailand and Fiji. He has been invited to participate numerous conference and seminars on cyber security and technology crime. In 2009, he was awarded with the “Information Security Leadership Award” by (ISC)2 in recognition of his outstanding leadership and achievements in workforce improvement of information security professionals in the Asia-Pacific region.

Dr. Law is a CISSP and holds a PhD in Computer Science. His research interests include live systems forensics, digital forensics and digital timestamp analysis.
Dr Masao Horibe is Chairman of Japan’s Personal Information Protection Commission established on January 1, 2016. He is Emeritus Professor at Hitotsubashi University (1997–) and Fellow at Chuo Law School (2007–). He was Professor of Law at Hitotsubashi University Faculty of Law (before 1997), Professor of Law at Chuo University Faculty of Law (1997–2004) and Professor at Chuo Law School (2004–2007), teaching comparative law, media law, information law, freedom of information, privacy and data protection.

He has served as Vice-Chair of WPISP (the Working Party on Information Security and Privacy) of the OECD (1996-2008).

He is one of the awardees of the Louis D. Brandeis Privacy Awards in 2015.

He has advocated to establish an independent data protection authority in Japan which guides and supervises for the proper handling of personal information.

He has also engaged in legal research on privacy issues more than half a century and in processes of all bills regarding personal information protection and privacy in Japan.


In 2014, he was appointed as the Chairman of Japan’s Specific Personal Information Protection Commission.

He is sometimes called ‘a founder of the information disclosure system’. He is known as ‘Mr Guardian of Privacy’ because of his remarkable knowledge and experience of privacy law and personal information protection. Sometimes he is called ‘Mr Privacy’ or ‘Dr Privacy’.

Professor Munir is an internationally renowned scholar, expert and consultant on the ICT Law and Data Protection Law. He is a Professor of Law at the Faculty of Law, University of Malaya, Malaysia and an Associate Fellow of the University of Malaya Malaysian Centre for Regulatory Studies (UMCoRS). He is also the Legal Adviser and Data Protection Consultant to the Straits Interactive Pte. Ltd., Singapore, Senior Adviser to the Schinder Law Firm, Jakarta, a member of the Academic Advisory Council Member of the Asia Pacific Institute for Digital Economy, (APIDE) Tokyo, and member of the Asian Privacy Scholars Network (APSN), Australia. He was appointed the Adviser to the Government of Malaysia and was instrumental in the drafting and passing of the Malaysian Personal Data Protection Act 2010. He was seconded as the IT Law Adviser and Principal Consultant to the Government of Dubai, UAE where he led an International team of consultants in developing and drafting several IT legislations to facilitate the Dubai Internet City - a multi-billion dollar IT project. He is currently assisting the Government of Indonesia in developing the personal data protection law for the country. He is an author of several books: - Privatization (1992), Cyberlaw: Policies and Challenges (1999), Privacy and Data Protection (2002), Internet Banking: Law and Practice (2004), Information and Communication Technology Law: State, Internet and Information (2010), Data Protection in Malaysia: Law and Practice (2010) and Data Protection Law in Asia (2014). He is currently working on the second edition of the latest book. He also authored numerous articles, published in the leading high index journals including the Nature.
Raymund Enriquez Liboro is the Philippine’s Privacy Commissioner and Chairman of the National Privacy Commission (NPC). Having been appointed as the country’s first Privacy Commissioner in March 2016, he fast tracked data protection policy development in the country with the issuance of the Data Privacy Act’s Implementing Rules as well as significant policy circulars all within the first year of NPC’s establishment—effectively working for the country’s data privacy and protection rules to be at par with global data protection regulations.

Within his first year, he spearheaded the country’s participation in two of the biggest data privacy organisations in the world: the International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners or ICDPPC and the Asia Pacific Privacy Authorities Forum—earning the country full-membership status in these prestigious organisations in the Philippines’ very first attempt for membership.

Likewise, he successfully steered the country to be granted observer status in the European Commission’s Committee for Data Protection after being unanimously voted in by all the members of the European Commission, again, putting the Philippines on the world data privacy map. This has afforded the country to voice its views and participate in the deliberations of the European Commission on significant proposals that could affect the country especially its data processing industry in light of the General Data Protection Regulation in the EU.

Prior to the NPC, he was the Director of the DOST’s Science and Technology Information Institute and Assistant Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology, where he initiated the creation of ICT-based risk-management tools for climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction. Notable projects under this initiative is the risk management tool called the Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards or Project NOAH, which has been cited as one of the most advanced e-governance tool in disaster prevention by the United Nations Program Office on Governance (UNPOG).

He is an alumnus of the University of the Philippines - School of Economics.

Happily married, and a father to three lovely children, enjoying the private-side of life with his family is for him his best ongoing project, so much so that he was awarded the “Ulirang Ama” award in 2014.

On top of ensuring compliance with the Data Privacy Act, his personal advocacy is to help build a culture of privacy in the country and establish the Filipinos as responsible digital citizens of the world.

Simon’s distinguished career includes being named as one of AFR Boss’ True Leaders for the 21st century, with Carol Schwartz noting; “I don’t know one CEO or chairman in corporate Australia who has not worked with Simon Longstaff”. Simon Longstaff began his working life on Groote Eylandt (Anindilyakwa) in the Northern Territory where he worked in the Safety Department of the then BHP subsidiary, GEMCO. He is proud of his kinship ties with members of the island’s Indigenous community. Following a period studying law in Sydney and a brief career teaching in Tasmania, Simon undertook postgraduate studies in philosophy as a Member of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Simon commenced his work as the first Executive Director of The Ethics Centre in 1991. He is a Fellow of CPA Australia and in June 2016, was appointed an Honorary Professor at the Australian National University – based at the National Centre for Indigenous Studies. Formerly serving as the inaugural President of The Australian Association for Professional & Applied Ethics, he serves on a number of boards and committees across a broad spectrum of activities.
Liz joined the public sector with a strong appetite to make a difference. She was appointed to the role of Government Statistician and Chief Executive of Stats NZ in August 2013.

Under the Statistics Act 1971, the role of the New Zealand Government Statistician is independent, which is integral to the role and its functions. Statistics produced, the timing and nature of their release, are not influenced by others.

Liz has recently been appointed Government Chief Data Steward, which is part of Stats NZ’s role as functional lead for New Zealand’s public sector data. The role aims to ensure that data is used to help achieve better outcomes for New Zealanders.

Prior to joining Stats NZ, Liz held several senior roles over a 20-year period at the Department of Labour, the Ministry of Economic Development (MED), and more recently the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE).

As a Deputy Secretary and member of the Executive Leadership Team at MED, Liz led three branches, covering various policy and regulatory areas including tourism, consumer affairs, major events, regulatory policy, small- and medium-sized enterprises, environmental regulation, and energy safety.

Liz was Acting Chief Executive of MED in the lead-up to MBIE’s formation. She went on to become MBIE’s Deputy Chief Executive Strategy and Governance. This role involved shaping MBIE’s strategy and direction and responsibility for the Government’s Business Growth Agenda and MBIE’s Canterbury Economic Recovery work.

Limor Shmerling Magazanik (CIPP/E, CIPP/US, CIPM) is a professional leader of regulation and enforcement in technology driven sectors, promoting compliance with Data Protection, Privacy & Digital Identity.

The Israeli Law, Information & Technology Authority (ILITA) is the Israeli Privacy Protection Authority, in charge of enforcing the Israeli Privacy Act provisions, in the digital sphere, with regards to the fundamental human right to privacy.

As Director of Strategic Alliances at ILITA, Limor is responsible for the creation and maintenance of Strategic Alliances with policy makers and regulators, media channels, academia, parliament, educators and the general public, in order to deliver policy and promote compliance, with privacy regulations and generate public awareness to the subject.

In her previous role as Director of Licensing & Inspection her responsibilities included managing ILITA’s regulation and administrative enforcement activities, over the private and public sectors. These include investigations and legal proceedings, in cases of privacy law infringements & licensing of digital signature providers.

She participates in policy framing in large scale government data projects, and advises how to implement Privacy by Design in them.

She is a lecturer on Data Protection at the IDC Herzliya, Redziner School of Law.

Previously she worked as legal advisor in the fields of Corporate Law, Property Law and Banking, and has held product and project management positions in the high-tech industry.

She is a graduate of Tel-Aviv University holding L.L.B. and L.L.M degrees in Law, and an M.A in Literature.
Mr McWaters leads the World Economic Forum’s exploration of fintech and financial innovation. His work focuses on bringing together senior financial services executives, leading fintech players, and global regulators to understand how new technologies and innovative new entrants are transforming the competitive dynamics of the global financial ecosystem.

He is the co-author of the World Economic Forum’s groundbreaking “Future of Financial Services” report which charted a taxonomy of fintech innovation, and more recently published in-depth explorations into the potential of blockchain (“The Future of Financial Infrastructure”) and the digitisation of identity (“A Blueprint for Digital Identity”) to revolutionise financial services. He also manages the Forum’s newly created council on the Future of Blockchain which will convene leading thinkers, innovators, and policy-makers to consider the emerging governance of blockchain technology and previously lead the now completed terms of similar councils on the Future of Insurance and Asset Management and The Future of The Global Financial System.

Prior to his current role, he worked as a financial services consultant with Deloitte and served as Director of Insights for Deloitte’s Future of Canada Institute, an organisation dedicated to enhancing Canada’s productivity, competitiveness and innovative capabilities.

Dr Miyashita is Associate Professor of Law at Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan. He specialises in Constitutional Law and Information Law.

He served for the Office of Personal Information Protection in the Cabinet Office. He attended OECD, APEC, APPA and Privacy Commissioners meetings as a Japanese delegate.

He received a Doctor in Law from Hitotsubashi University. He was a visiting scholar at Harvard Law School, Brussels Privacy Hub and CRIDS (Centre de Recherche Information, Droit et Société), University of Namur. He published four books on privacy and over 100 academic articles including many on privacy and data protection.

Naoko Mizukoshi is an attorney and Founder/Partner at Endeavour Law Office. Admitted to the bar in Japan in 1995, and in the State of California in 2002, she has been advising a variety of corporate clients from large multi-national corporations to high-tech start-ups with her deep expertise in Intellectual Property, ICT, and Entertainment.

Ms. Mizukoshi possesses a unique combination of experiences both as a partner lawyer at one of the largest law firms in Japan as well as an in-house lawyer at global IT companies. Ms. Mizukoshi has served as an in-house lawyer at Microsoft, Autodesk, and Nomura Research Institute. Ms. Mizukoshi graduated from Hitotsubashi University (LL.B.).
Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists

Federico Monteverde is President of the Data Protection Authority of Uruguay (URCDP) appointed by the Executive Branch since 2009.

He earned a Master degree in Electronic Government at the Metropolitan Technological University of the State of Chile. He is a graduate in Systems Analysis at the Faculty of Engineering of the University of the Republic of Uruguay and holds graduate degrees in Social Networks Analysis and Policy Networks Analysis at the Bolivarian University of Chile.

He is Professor at ORT University of Uruguay, where he leads the disciplines of Electronic Government and Social Network Analysis.

Maureen K. Ohlhausen was sworn in as a Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission on 4 April 2012, and was designated to serve as Acting FTC Chairman by President Donald Trump in January 2017. Prior to joining the Commission, she was a partner at Wilkinson Barker Knauer, LLP, where she focused on FTC issues, including competition law, privacy, and technology policy. Before coming to the FTC, she spent five years at the US Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, serving as a law clerk for Judge David B. Sentelle and as a staff attorney. Commissioner Ohlhausen graduated with distinction from Antonin Scalia Law School, George Mason University School of Law and with honours from the University of Virginia.

Mr Worapat Patram is currently a Director of Public Policy, Intel Microelectronics (Thailand) Ltd, responsible for identifying and analysing government policies. His focused areas also include telecommunication policy, cybersecurity and privacy policy, etc.

Before joining Intel, Mr Patram was a Director of Regulatory and Technology Development, Office of Commissioners’ Affairs, National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) in Thailand. His responsibilities included research and policy development to foster growth of the telecommunication industry.

Worapat received both of his Master and Bachelor Degrees in Electrical and Computer Engineering with the emphasis in digital signal processing and communication from the University of Wisconsin – Madison, USA.
Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists

Viljar Peep
Director General, Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate, Estonia

Mr Peep was nominated to the post of Director General in 2008 and again in 2013. The Inspectorate is the national authority for privacy protection and freedom of information. Its Director General is nominated for 5-years-period by the Government after hearing the opinion of the Constitutional Committee of the Parliament. The candidate is selected for the nomination in open competition.

Previously, he led a division at Estonian Ministry of Justice, responsible for courts' management, for commercial and real estate registration, for state-funded legal aid, for civil enforcement and insolvency administration system and for notaries' service.

He has also been active in legislative drafting. He had led the projects of 2-hours online registration for companies and cross-border usage of electronic signatures.

Attila Peterfalvi
President, National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information, Hungary

Attila is the President of the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of information. He was the head of the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights and later the Parliamentary Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information. Honourary Professor at Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church and also at Pázmány Péter Catholic University in Hungary. He got his PhD in 2009 at Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University.

Timothy Pilgrim
Australian Information and Privacy Commissioner, Office of the Australian Information Commissioner, Australia

Mr Timothy Pilgrim is the Australian Information Commissioner and Australian Privacy Commissioner. Timothy has been Australian Privacy Commissioner since 2010 and was Acting Australian Information Commissioner from 2015. Prior to this, Timothy was the Deputy Privacy Commissioner from 1998 to 2010. Before joining the Office of the Privacy Commissioner, Timothy held senior management positions in a range of Australian Government agencies, including the Small Business Program within the Australian Taxation Office and the Child Support Agency.

Timothy has made a significant contribution to the field of privacy in Australia. His achievements include involvement in developing the private sector provisions of the Privacy Act 1988, which included widespread consultation with community, business and government organisations. He also played a key role in implementing the private sector provisions, which took effect on 21 December 2001. More recently, Timothy has led the implementation of the 2014 reforms to the Privacy Act, the most significant reforms to the Act since its commencement.
Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists

Chaeho Rheem
Standing Commissioner, Personal Information Protection Commission, Korea

Mr Chaeho Rheem was appointed as Standing Commissioner of Personal Information Protection Commission in May 2015. Prior to this, he held senior management positions in a range of Korean Government agencies, including Standing Commissioner of Appeals Commission, an affiliated organisation of the Ministry of Personnel Management, and President of Local Government Officials Development Institute, an affiliated organisation of the Ministry of the Interior.

Mr Rheem also took office as Vice Governor for Administrative Affairs of Gyeongsangnam-do (Provincial Government).

He holds a bachelor’s degree in public administration from Sungkyunkwan University and a master’s degree in public administration from Syracuse University. He translated the book entitled “Local Government in the United Kingdom” written by David Wilson and Chris Game, which was published in Korea in December 2008.

Marc Rotenberg
President, Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC)

Mr Rotenberg is President of the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC) in Washington, DC. He litigates a wide range of privacy and open government cases. He teaches information privacy at Georgetown Law and frequently testifies before Congress on emerging privacy and civil liberties issues. He is coauthor, with Prof. Anita Allen, of “Privacy Law and Society” (West 2016) and coeditor of “Privacy in the Modern Age” (2015). He currently serves on expert panels for the Aspen Institute, the National Academies of Science, and the OECD. He is a founding board member and former Chair of the Public Interest Registry, which manages the .ORG domain, and launched the Public Voice to support NGO participation in decisions concerning the future of the Internet.

He is a graduate of Harvard College and Stanford Law School, and received an LLM in International and Comparative Law. He served as Counsel to Senator Patrick J. Leahy on the Senate Judiciary Committee after graduation from law school. He is the recipient of several awards, including the World Technology Award in Law, the American Lawyer Award for Top Lawyers Under 45, the Norbert Weiner Award for Social and Professional Responsibility, and the Vicennial medal from Georgetown University for distinguished service. Mr. Rotenberg has participated in about 20 ICDPPC conferences since Sydney (1992).

Della Shea
Vice President, Data Governance & Chief Privacy Officer, Symcor Inc, Canada

Della Shea is the Vice President of Data Governance and Chief Privacy Officer for Symcor Inc. She is responsible for leading the organisation’s data governance and data management programs as well as being responsible for regulatory compliance. Prior to this role, she was appointed to lead Symcor’s new product development function as a key element of transforming Symcor into a data services company. Under Della’s leadership, Symcor was recognised internationally in 2010 with the Privacy Innovation Award presented by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP). In 2013 she was selected as Canada’s Information Security Executive of the year by Technology Executive Network. Prior to joining Symcor, Della was the Director of Privacy and Information Risk for the Royal Bank of Canada. Her work has been featured in numerous publications and she holds several privacy and security designations. Della has a Master’s of Business Administration degree from the Kellogg-Schulich (York/Northwestern) and a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Acadia University. Della is a member of the Information Accountability Foundation, an advisory board member of the Conference Board Council of Chief Privacy Officers and a former board member of the International Association of Privacy Professionals (Canada).
Blair graduated BA LL.B (Hons) from University of Auckland and was admitted as a Barrister and Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand and enrolled as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England and Wales. After working in legal practice, Blair joined the Office of the Privacy Commissioner at the time of its establishment in 1993. In addition to other duties, Blair has been responsible for the New Zealand Commissioner’s international policy work which has involved close engagement with networks of privacy authorities including the International Conference and the Asia Pacific Privacy Authorities Forum. Blair was involved in the establishment of the Global Privacy Enforcement Network and served on the GPEN Committee until he stood down to take on the duties of ICDPPC Secretariat. Blair is also New Zealand’s delegate to APEC’s Data Privacy Subgroup and OECD’s Working Party on Privacy and Security in the Digital Economy.

Ms Stoddart was Canada’s Privacy Commissioner from December 2003 until December 2013. Early in her mandate, she recognised that to remain relevant as Canada’s privacy guardian, the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada needed to focus attention on the online world. She also worked to raise awareness among Canadians of their privacy rights through enhanced communications, outreach, and research activities. Recognising Canada’s international trade patterns, she also became involved in global privacy issues through her work with international organisations such as the OECD and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, which are examining ways to protect and enhance privacy rights on a global scale.

Ms Stoddart was the 2010 recipient of the International Association of Privacy Professionals’ Privacy Vanguard Award, and in June 2011, the Quebec Bar awarded her the distinctions of Avocat émérite and Mérite Christine-Tourigny. She also received the Ontario Bar Association’s 2010 Karen Spector Memorial Award for Excellence in Privacy Law, and in 2009, she was awarded the Université du Québec à Montréal’s Prix Reconnaissance for her work protecting the privacy rights of Canadians. Ms Stoddart was appointed Officer of the Order of Canada in December 2015, “for her international leadership in privacy rights and for her exemplary public service as the Privacy Commissioner of Canada.”
JoAnn Stonier is the Chief Information Governance & Privacy Officer of Mastercard, where she is responsible for all aspects of Mastercard’s data governance program, including identifying and mitigating data risks across the company, influencing the creation of data driven products and solutions and overseeing data policy. She advises senior management on a broad range of complex legal, data and regulatory issues. JoAnn and her global team manage data risk as an element of the company’s product and business strategy. Information Governance & Privacy are key to Mastercard’s commitment to making all of its products and services safe, simple and smart. Prior to joining Mastercard in 2008, Ms. Stonier was the Chief Privacy Officer for American Express Company.

Jo Ann is a recognised expert in the field of privacy, data protection and information governance. She currently serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP); as a member on the United Nations Global Pulse Privacy Advisory Group; and on the Steering Committee for the World Economic Forum’s Data Driven Development Initiative. She is also on the boards of the Information Accountability Foundation and the Centre for Information Policy Leadership. She is also a board Advisor for Momentum Aerospace Group and Hope for the Warriors for privacy and information related issues. For her leadership in Privacy, Data Protection and Information Governance, Ms. Stonier has been recognised by the Information Governance Initiative as the Chief Information Governance Officer of 2015 and in 2011 she was named as an Aspen Institute First Mover Fellow.

In addition to her work at Mastercard, Ms. Stonier is an Adjunct Professor at Pratt Institute where she teaches business strategy and international business, in the Design Management Master’s program.

Ms. Stonier received her Juris Doctorate from St. John’s University in Queens, and her Bachelor of Science degree from St. Francis College. She holds memberships in the Bar of the State of New York and the Bar of the State of New Jersey.

Dale Sunderland was appointed as Deputy Data Protection Commissioner for Ireland in May 2016. Dale has responsibility for the consultation, communications and corporate functions of the Data Protection Commissioner’s office. In the context of preparing for the EU General Data Protection Regulation, he is leading engagement with private and public sector organisations, to raise awareness of the new legal regime, provide guidance on its practical application and drive compliance from May 2018. Previously Head of Communications at Ireland’s Department of Justice and Equality, Dale has also held various senior positions at that department working on immigration and international criminal justice and policing policy, corporate governance and parliamentary affairs. He holds graduate and postgraduate honours qualifications in Business Studies and Public Management.
Yuet Ming Tham is a partner in the Hong Kong/Singapore offices, and is Head of the Asia-Pacific Compliance and Investigations Group. Besides compliance and investigations, Yuet focuses on privacy, data-security, and e-commerce. She has conducted reviews on cross-border transfers of data, data breaches, terms and conditions for the use and transfer of direct marketing data and notification requirements, and has advised on the anonymisation and data protection requirements for sensitive health data. She is admitted in New York, England & Wales, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Yuet was most recently awarded the Emerging Markets “Compliance & Investigation Lawyer of the Year 2016” by The Asian/American Lawyer, with her team also recognised as the “Compliance/Investigations Firm of the Year 2016”. She has also been acknowledged as a “Leading Lawyer” by Chambers Asia Pacific in four categories namely “Dispute Resolution: Litigation,” “Corporate Investigations/Anti-Corruption,” “Life Sciences” and “Financial Services: Contentious Regulatory.”

Prior to joining Sidley, Yuet was the Asia Head of the Regulatory, Compliance & Investigations Group at another international law firm and was previously the Asia Pacific Regional Compliance Director for Pfizer. Yuet is frequently invited to speak at major conferences around the world on cross-border regulations and compliance. Yuet is Chair of the firm’s Asia Pacific Diversity Committee.

Daniel Therrien was appointed Privacy Commissioner of Canada in 2014 after three decades as a lawyer with various federal government departments that regularly deal with human rights issues. He began his federal government career practising correctional law before moving into immigration law, becoming Assistant Deputy Attorney General responsible for the Public Safety, Defence and Immigration portfolio in 2005. In that capacity, Daniel served in a leadership role giving legal advice to government on public safety and national security issues. He was also instrumental in negotiating the privacy principles that now govern information sharing between Canada and the U.S. under the Beyond the Border accord.

Daniel was elected to the Committee in 2015.

Scott Thiel is the Asia Head of the Data Privacy, Information Law, Cyber Security and Technology team and specialises in complex IT focussed and information based projects. Scott also has a degree in computer science and background in electronic engineering.

Scott has extensive experience advising clients on information, cyber security, data privacy and information law issues across multiple jurisdictions including Hong Kong, China, Singapore, Australia, South Korea, Malaysia, Japan, Taiwan and the European Union.

Scott has been advising clients on privacy and cyber security related compliance issues and opportunities in relation to recent legislative developments across Asia.
Richard serves as Global Strategy Advisor to the Centre for Information Policy Leadership at Hunton & Williams LLP, a pathfinding global privacy and information security think tank. He brings to the position nearly 40 years of experience working across the private and public sectors.

Prior to joining the Centre, Richard was appointed by HM Queen to serve as Information Commissioner for the United Kingdom from November 2002 to June 2009. In this position, he held independent status and reported directly to Parliament. While at the Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO), Richard had a wide range of responsibilities including regulatory powers under the Freedom of Information Act of 2000, the Data Protection Act of 1998 and related laws. In 2008, Richard was recognised as “Privacy Leader of the Year” by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) and ranked third in Silicon.com’s global “IT Agenda Setters” poll. That year, he also served as a visiting professor at Northumbria University. Richard is frequently sought as a keynote speaker for industry conference and events and is regularly quoted in the business and trade media.

Robin Tombs is co-Founder of Yoti, a digital identity system which helps people prove who they are and confirm who other people are, online and face to face.

Robin was Co-founder at Gamesys, one of the world’s leading online gaming operators with annual revenues over £200m, 950 staff and offices in 8 countries. He worked at PWC as a Chartered Accountant from 1993 to 1997 in the UK and Asia before co-founding IDM, a web game business which was sold in 1999. Robin is also an investor in a handful of early stage for profit and social UK businesses, including Infinitesima, Trumin, Luxdeco, Working Knowledge and the National College for Digital Skills. Robin is passionate about creating opportunities for young people to achieve their potential in life and to bring scalable web and mobile technologies to the not-for-profit sector. As such Robin set up ZING in 2009. He is a Trustee at Future First, a charity which is designed to help state schools build and manage an alumni community. He holds a degree in Economics and Politics from Bristol University.

Ms Tomczak-Górlikowska is a Data Privacy Legal Counsel with Shell International Limited in London. She is a licensed attorney (adwokat) and has been with the offices of Miller, Canfield, W.Babicki, A.Chełchowski i Wspólnicy in Poland. She is also a Co-Chair of the Forum on International Privacy Law and a frequent speaker at IAPP events. She has also worked for the Legal Service of the General Secretariat of the Council of the EU in Brussels.

In addition to the law studies, she has also received a Master of European Law degree (LLM cum laude) from the Law Department of the College of Europe in Brugge (Belgium). She is fluent in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.
Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists

Mr Ustaran is an internationally recognised expert in privacy and data protection law and a partner in the global Privacy and Cybersecurity practice of Hogan Lovells. He is a dually qualified English Solicitor and Spanish Abogado based in London. He advises some of the world’s leading companies on the adoption of global privacy strategies and is closely involved in the development of the new EU data protection framework. He has been named by Revolution magazine as one of the 40 most influential people in the growth of the digital sector in the UK and is ranked as a leading privacy and internet lawyer by prestigious international directories.

He is the author of The Future of Privacy (DataGuidance, 2013), where he anticipates the key elements that organisations and privacy professionals will need to tackle to comply with the regulatory framework of the future. He is also the author/editor of numerous publications, including Data Protection Law & Policy, European Privacy: Law and Practice for Data Protection Professionals (IAPP, 2011), Beyond Data Protection (Springer, 2013), E-Privacy and Online Data Protection (Tottel Publishing, 2007) and the Law Society’s Data Protection Handbook (2004). He has lectured at the University of Cambridge on data protection as part of its Masters of Bioscience Enterprise, and regularly speaks at international conferences.

Rhema is Co-Director of the Centre for Social Data Analytics at Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand, where she is also a Professor of Economics. Rhema is internationally recognised for her ambitious research using linked administrative data, particularly for impact evaluation and predictive risk modelling. She led the international research team that developed the Allegheny Family Screening Tool, a child welfare predictive risk modelling tool for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, US. Rhema is a member of New Zealand’s Government-funded Data Futures Partnership Working Group. The group recently published draft guidelines for trusted data use for New Zealand. Rhema has held numerous research positions in Australia, Singapore and US including a Harkness Fellowship at Harvard University.

Mark Van Hollebeke, Ph.D., is a Director of Privacy at Microsoft, where his recent work centers on articulating the norms and ethical guidance required to design data-driven services in a principled manner. He is a champion of practical ways to interject such ethical considerations into the design of ML and AI.

Mark’s focus on broadening existing IT industry privacy practices to include ethical considerations and mitigations during the product design process led him to Data & Society Research institute, where he is currently a Privacy Professional-in-Residence. Prior to his role at Microsoft, Mark spent 12 years as a philosophy professor specialising in ethics and pragmatism. As a member of the Business & Corporate Responsibility Privacy team led by Microsoft’s Chief Privacy Officer, Mark also oversees privacy learning and development at Microsoft. Recently focused on ethics in AI education, his privacy trainings reach over 100,000 unique Microsoft employees each year, and help create higher quality, more trustworthy products and services for Microsoft’s billion+ customers.
Rupert is a qualified German and English lawyer and is holding degrees from German and South African universities. He has lived in the UK for the last couple of decades. For the last 10 years, he has been working in the market research industry with a focus on data protection law. Most recently he has been working as Global Chief Privacy Officer of one of the leading global market research firms (Ipsos).

Rupert van Hüllen  
Global Chief Privacy Officer, IPSOS

Professor Wang graduated from Hubei University of Finance and Economics in 1981 and obtained the Master's degree of law in 1984 and the doctor's degree of law in 1990 from Renmin University of China (RUC). He is now RUC’s Executive Vice President and Vice Chairman of the University Council. As Deputy to the 9th, 10th and 11th National People’s Congress, member of NPC Committee for Finance and Economics and member of NPC Committee for Law, he drafted and revised major civil and commercial laws since the opening and reform. As a prominent member in the drafting group of Property Law, he has put forward a series of significant thoughts and ideas in recent years to exert a great influence. For his tremendous contributions to jurisprudential education and democratic government by law, he was recognised as “China Top 10 Educational Elites” in 2006 and “CCTV Person of the Year in the Rule of Law” in 2007.

Within his research scope are jurisprudential methodology, general regulation of civil law, commercial law theories, property law, debt and contract law, and tort law. He has undertaken many strategic and forward-looking research projects of overall importance in the field of legal studies and democratic government by law.

Li-ming Wang  
Executive Vice President and Vice Chairman of the University Council, Renmin University of China

Mr Wojtan is the Director of Privacy at GSMA, the global industry association that helps shape the future of the mobile industry. In his role, he seeks to lead public debate around privacy in mobile and to help global membership deliver long-term benefits for mobile users. He is a firm believer in the value of data privacy leadership: organisations can go digital, innovate and grow and at the same time foster consumer privacy and trust.

He brings with him a wealth of privacy experience in the areas of IT and digital. Before joining GSMA, he was at Accenture for nine years where he lead the data privacy function for Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America and successfully obtained one of the first ever approvals from EU data privacy regulators for so-called Binding Corporate Rules. He was instrumental in obtaining a pioneering ISO27001 certification which applied to Accenture’s entire client-facing privacy program rather than specific locations and led the privacy team’s response to the invalidation of the EU-US Safe Harbor transfer mechanism. Previously, he spent three years as legal adviser to the UK’s Information Commissioner and six years in private practice. He has also worked at the European Parliament and the European Commission.

Boris Wojtan  
Director of Privacy, Government and Regulatory Affairs, GSMA
Guests of Honour, Speakers, Moderators and Panellists

Dr. Hong Xue is Beijing Normal University Law Professor, Director of Institute for Internet Policy & Law (IIPL) and Co-Director of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and Beijing Normal University (BNU) Joint Certificate Program on International Ecommerce Law. Prof. Xue is a China-Law-Society elected Top Ten Nationally Distinguished Young Jurists and enjoys the State Council Special Governmental Allowance. She is the National Expert on E-Commerce appointed by the China’s Ministry of Commerce and one of the primary legal experts appointed by the Chinese National People’s Congress to draft the Chinese Ecommerce Law. She is an Expert Member of the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (UNNExT) and 2nd APEC Ecommerce Business Alliance Expert Council. She is an arbitrator at China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC), Nanjing International Arbitration Institute, Shenzhen Arbitration Commission, as well as a Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) neutral at World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and Asia Domain Names Dispute Resolution Center (ADNDRC). She is the Chair of Council of Chinese Domain Name Users Alliance (CDNUA) and the Faculty Chair of Asia Pacific Internet Leadership Project (APILP) Beijing. She is on the Editorial Board of World Intellectual Property Journal, the Advisory Panel of the Indian Journal of Intellectual Property Law, the Expert Advisory Board of Diplo Foundation. Prof. Xue had taught in law schools in Australia, United States and Hong Kong and was the Residential Fellow of Yale Information Society Project, ICANN ccNSO Councillor and the Chinese Coordinator for Global Academy on Access to Knowledge. Prof. Xue researches international trade law, information technology law, electronic commerce law, intellectual property law and Internet governance and had published many books and journal articles.

Mr Yang is a graduate of the University of Macau, majoring in Public Administration. Later he obtained a degree of MSW (Master of Social Work) at the University of Hong Kong. He served in the Social Welfare Bureau for about eight years before joining the Office for Personal Data Protection, in June 2007.

Mr Yang has been appointed as the Deputy Coordinator of the Office for Personal Data Protection since 1 July 2010, in charge of the promotion and public education of personal data protection, as well as the relevant international and regional cooperation. Mr Yang has a wealth of experience in providing trainings on personal data protection, to both the public and private sectors.

In June 2017, he was confirmed as the Coordinator of the Office for Personal Data Protection.
Yeong Zee Kin is a Technology, Media and Telecommunications (TMT) lawyer. Prior to taking up his present appointment as Assistant Chief Executive (Personal Data Protection Commission) of the Infocomm Media Development Authority, and Deputy Commissioner of the Personal Data Protection Commission, he was Senior State Counsel and Director of Technology Law in the Civil Division of the Attorney-General’s Chambers and held a concurrent appointment as Senior Director (Special Projects) in the Legal Services department of the Ministry of Communications and Information. He was also legal advisor to the Smart Nation Programme Office and the Cyber Security Agency.

Before this, he was Senior Assistant Registrar and CIO cum CDO of the Supreme Court of Singapore. During his time in the Supreme Court, his administrative responsibilities included (at various times) the management of its registry, statistics unit and CISD. He managed the Supreme Court’s Shipping, Intellectual Property, Information Technology and Employment lists. He developed specialised procedures for managing IP cases, eventually collating them and issuing the Supreme Court IP Court Guide. He continues to be engaged in procedural law reform as a member of the Ministry of Law’s IP Dispute Resolution Framework Review Committee and the Supreme Court’s Civil Justice Commission.

Dr. Zuo Xiaodong got his doctor’s degree from Chinese Academy of Sciences and works now as deputy president of China Information Security Institute, which is one of the most prestigious think tanks in cyber security area in China. Dr. Zuo has been working in many government agencies in charge of coordinating cyber security affairs, and played leading role in drafting a series of national cyber security policies and strategies of China, such as National Cyberspace Security Strategy. Recently, Dr. Zuo helped government to develop data security regulation systems, including personal information protection system. Moreover, he is the author of 100 Q&As on Cyber Security Law of The People’s Republic of China.
City Contemporary Dance Company (CCDC)

For 37 years under the leadership of Founder and Artistic Director Willy Tsao, City Contemporary Dance Company (CCDC) has inspired and excited audiences with superb contemporary dance performances. Founded in 1979, CCDC has presented more than 200 original works to critical acclaim, including productions by Tsao, Helen Lai, Mui Cheuk-yin, Pun Siu-fai and Yuri Ng. CCDC has also organised innovative collaborations with outstanding artists from other media and with artists from around the world.

CCDC is renowned for reflecting the vigour and creativity of Hong Kong’s vibrant, multifaceted contemporary culture, sharing dance works to an audience of more than 50,000 people annually and receiving overseas invitations to perform on some of the world’s foremost dance stages and festivals.

Through the China Dance Development Programme, CCDC provides administrative and technical support to emerging Hong Kong and Mainland Chinese artists. CCDC Dance Centre, provides dance facilities, educational programmes and dance courses, ensuring the ongoing development of dance as a vital artistic pursuit in Hong Kong.

Face-changing Performance

‘Changing Faces’ (bian lian in Chinese) is a performance art technique in the Sichuan Opera. As the story goes, the performer will change his masks so quickly that the audience barely notices it. ‘Changing Faces’ is regarded as the national art in China and the performer can perform this extremely difficult act relying on the props and very fluent skills.

Chinese Quartet

The instruments played in the Chinese ensemble include popular ancient Chinese instruments such as the Chinese lute called pipa, the Chinese harp called gu zheng, the Chinese fiddle called er hu and the Chinese flute. During their performance, the Chinese musicians will play for your listening pleasure the tunes that have been playing for hundreds of years as well as some newly-composed music.

Rope Skipping Performance

Team SLASH is a professional rope skipping team. All members are currently part of the Hong Kong Rope Skipping Delegation. They have been representing Hong Kong in Asian and World Rope Skipping Championships for years. Members of Team SLASH won the champion of World Cup in World Rope Skipping Championships 2016 (Sweden) and broke three Asian records in Asian Rope Skipping Championships 2017 (South Korea). The performance is not limited to rope skipping, but also includes power, gymnastic and dance movements in order to provide maximum visual excitement for the audience.
Opening Ceremony of the Open Session

Date: Thursday, 28 September 2017
Time: 09.00 – 09.30
Venue: The Grand Ballroom, Lower Level I, Kowloon Shangri-La

“The Thunder Makers” – Chinese Drum Team of Ying Wa Primary School

The Chinese Drum Team of Ying Wa Primary School was established in 2004 and named as “The Thunder Makers” in 2010. Since the establishment, “The Thunder Makers” has been actively participating in Chinese drum competitions and was invited to perform in various activities, including the 51st Conference of Directors General of Civil Aviation, Cathay Pacific International Chinese New Year Night Parade 2014, HKEX’s First Trading Day of the Lunar New Year in 2015, 2016 & 2017, the 67th National Day Evening Show, etc. Moreover, the “The Thunder Makers” visited the Central Conservatory of Music and Jiangzhou, Shanxi for intensive training. Its performance was well received.

### About the Sky Reception

**Date**  
Thursday, 28 September 2017

**Time**  
18.30 – 21.00

**Venue**  
Sky 100, 100/F, International Commerce Centre, 1 Austin Road West, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Sky 100 is located on the 100th floor of the tallest building in Hong Kong. At 393 meters above sea level, it is the only indoor observation deck in Hong Kong offering 360-degree views of the territory and its famous Victoria Harbour.

**Transport**
- Free shuttle buses departing from Kowloon Shangri-La during 17.30 - 18.40 at 10 - 15 minutes' intervals
- Assembly point: Grand Ballroom, Kowloon Shangri-La (please bring along your conference badge)
- Return journey: own arrangement (please see page 80 for public transport and bring along your Octopus card)
- Assistance being provided at Kowloon Shangri-La and Sky 100

**Attendance**  
All conference registrants

**Dress code**  
Smart casual

**Performances**

#### Harmonica Performance

**Two-time solo harmonica world champion, Cy Leo Ho**

Cy Leo is a chromatic harmonica virtuoso player and singer-song writer. Received classical harmonica training from a tender age and influenced by his father PC Ho, the founder of the Hong Kong Harmonica Association and the world renowned King’s Harmonica Quintet, Leo won his first international award as a harmonica soloist at the age of 10 at the Asia Pacific Harmonica Festival. By the age of nineteen, he had accumulated 17 international titles including becoming Solo World Champion twice at the World Harmonica Festival 2009 & 2013.

Leo had performed at internationally recognised harmonica events included: The Seoul International Harmonica Festival, The Asia Pacific International Harmonica Festival, The SWISS Harpers Harmonica Association Gala Concert and The Norwegian Harmonica Festival. In 2017, Leo was invited to compose for the Test Piece Solo Category in the World Harmonica Festival. He will also be one of the adjudicators to select the next World Champion in 2018. Besides, he frequently performed as a headliner harmonica soloist on prestigious international cruise lines.

#### Law Wai Ting

Law Wai Ting is both a violinist and pianist that endeavours to touch the hearts of his audience. At the age of 13, he performed in New York Carnegie Hall as a solo pianist after capturing the second prize in Hong Kong Generation Next Arts Piano Competition. As the Music Director of Strings Amarta, he recently collaborated with film music composer Elliot Leung to play in the film THINK: The Legacy of Think and Grow Rich as a solo violinist. Law began his performing career in 2014 when he led his team to play in Les Miserables in Concert organised by Hong Kong Youth Choir in Cultural Centre. Since then, he performed for many corporate events, such as METRO Prime Awards For Brand Excellence, UBS – Hacken on Stage with UBS, M Racing Team Gala Dinner and other companies including Louis Vuitton, Qatar Airways and EF Education. His public appearance on stage includes a 2 months event Springtime with Love in 1881 Heritage, Play Me I’m Yours in PMQ initiated by British Artist Luke Jerram, Supernova Stage in K11, Bubble up – Evening Buskers in Harbour City, Music Geographic and Music in Town in Shatin New Town Plaza, which his joint performance with award-winning erhuist Chu Wan Pin was highly praised. He also performed in the closing ceremony of IFX Expo recently, which is the largest financial B2B expo in the world.
About the Sky Reception

Dance Performance by City Contemporary Dance Company
(Please see page 67 for details)

A Crossover Performance by Ying Wa Primary School Musical Talents
Young musical talents from the Chinese Orchestra and the Orchestra of Ying Wa Primary School will conduct a terrific music work by playing Guzheng, Er-hu, Flute and Cello. With the echo of Chinese and Western musical instruments, the 6-minute performance will surely bring the guests of Sky Reception the East-West cultural integration.

Performers:
Guzheng: Lucas WONG Wai Shun
Flute: Joshua CHAN Yat Long
Er-hu: Paco LUI Pak Ho
Cello: Alex CHAN Sai Hong

Acrobatic & Kung Fu Show
The origin of Chinese acrobatic performances can be dated back to thousands of years ago. In the old days, Chinese folks juggled casually with their household objects, such as plates, sticks, wheels and bricks to entertain themselves and others or as a street performance. Nowadays, this performance has developed into a serious art form. The acrobats perform tricks like hand-balancing, brick stacking, and contortion, making the performance both entertaining and exciting.

The Chinese Kung Fu performers Chinese martial arts as well as traditional “Chi Kung”, a special breath control technique which allows the performer to perform difficult tricks like shooting chopsticks onto a wooden board.

Chinese Rainbow Calligraphy, Chinese Knotting and Paper-cutting
Chinese rainbow calligraphy – The art of Chinese Rainbow Calligraphy can be traced back several thousand years ago. The ancient artists wrote Chinese words in the form of pictorial symbols and were only done in black. Since Ming dynasty, some artists began to write colourful Chinese words. It came to be called Rainbow Calligraphy because each character is made up of colourful strokes and is decorated with different symbols and each symbol carries a special meaning. A dragon, for example, denotes power, a phoenix – nobility, a crane – longevity, a butterfly – beauty, a bird – freedom and a fish – prosperity.

Chinese knotting – The ancient art of tying Chinese knots was originally used for practical purposes. But as the art developed over the years, people began using the knots for decorative purposes. Today, Chinese knots can be seen dangling from brooches, bracelets, key chains, hanging from walls, and fastened to rearview mirrors. Some people believe that Chinese knots bring good luck.

Paper-cutting – Paper cutting is a traditional Chinese folk art that has long been used for home decoration during festivals. The only tool for paper cutting is simply a pair of scissors. The bright colours of red, green or blue as well as the auspicious patterns of paper cuts help create a joyful atmosphere. So they are often found in wedding and festivals in old China.

A Symphony of Lights
The ‘World’s Largest Permanent Light and Sound Show’ by Guinness World Records (starting at 20.00).
General Information

Conference Venue - Kowloon Shangri-La
Address: 64 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon
Telephone No.: +852 2721 2111

Airport transport
You may take the following transport to and from the airport and Kowloon Shangri-La:
• Airport Express: The Airport Express train departs from the airport’s Main Arrival Hall every 10 minutes to the MTR Kowloon Station. It takes approximately 20 minutes, costing HK$105 (or HK$100 if using Octopus card). A complimentary shuttle bus (circular route number K3, as provided by the Airport Express) is available to and from various hotels at the MTR Kowloon Station (06.15-23.00).
• Taxi: It takes approximately 35 minutes, and costs approximately HK$380 (single journey).
http://www.hongkongairport.com/eng/transport/to-from-airport/taxi.html

List of Recommended Hotels (near Kowloon Shangri-La)
The Royal Garden Hotel
Address: 69 Mody Road, Tsimshatsui East, Kowloon
Tel: +852 2721 5215
E-mail: htlinfo@rghk.com.hk
Website: www.rghk.com.hk

Sheraton Hong Kong Hotel
Address: 20 Nathan Road, Kowloon
Tel: +852 2369 1111
Website: http://www.sheratonhongkonghotel.com/

The Kowloon Hotel
Address: 19-21 Nathan Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon
Tel: +852 2929 2888
Website: http://www.harbour-plaza.com/Kowloon/Location-en.htm

Transport pass
Octopus card, which will be provided free on registration at the Conference Venue, with the compliments of Octopus, is a stored-valued smart card that can be used to pay for multiple modes of transport including the MTR, buses and ferries. Besides, Tourist Tickets such as Day Pass are available. For details, please visit MTR Customer Service Centres or MTR's website (http://www.mtr.com.hk/en/customer/tourist/index.php).

Useful Apps
My Hong Kong Guide
MTR Mobile
OpenRice App (Dining guide)

Registration and Information Desk
The Registration and Information Desk at the Conference Venue will operate as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday, 25 Sep</td>
<td>12.30 – 19.00</td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday - Wednesday, 26-27 Sep</td>
<td>08.30 – 17.00</td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday - Friday, 28-29 Sep</td>
<td>08.00 – 17.00</td>
<td>Lower Level I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Useful Telephone Numbers
Conference Hotline (24-30 September 2017) 2852 2382
Emergency Services (police, fire, ambulance) 999
Telephone Directory Enquiries 1081
Weather 1878 200
Hong Kong Tourism Board Hotline 2508 1234
Hong Kong Airport Authority Hotline 2181 8888
Sky100 2613 3888

Internet Connection
Free Wi-Fi broadband connection is available at the Conference Venue.

Weather in Hong Kong
Autumn (September to November)
There are pleasant breezes, plenty of sunshine and comfortable temperatures, often known as the best season of the year to visit Hong Kong.

Average Temperature: 19 °C – 28 °C

Adverse Weather Arrangements
Announcement on the arrangements under unseasonal adverse weather conditions, e.g. torrential rain or typhoon, will be made through emails to the registrants and the Conference website.

Special Dietary Arrangements
Registrants or their accompanying guests who have dietary requirements may inform us upon registration to facilitate arrangements.

Simultaneous Interpretation
The official language of the Conference is English. Simultaneous interpretation services will be provided. For details, please refer to page 11.
Local Attractions in Hong Kong

It may be compact but Hong Kong still punches well above its weight class when it comes to entertaining visitors. Here you will find the city’s most popular attractions, its favourite amusement parks and all the best ways to enjoy its centrepiece — the beautiful Victoria Harbour. See “My Hong Kong Guide” app for an expanded guide on the attractions in Hong Kong.

You may also refer to an article published by CNN featuring the 10 things Hong Kong does best: http://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/10-things-hk-does-best/index.html

Coinciding with your visit is the National Day fireworks display held at the Victoria Harbour on 1 October 2017. The 23-minute extravaganza can be seen from both sides of the harbour, including Tsim Sha Tsui (Conference Venue), the Mid-levels, Central and Wan Chai.

Attractions near Kowloon Shangri-La

As you stroll along the Tsim Sha Tsui Promenade, your gaze will be drawn south to the dramatic topographical and architectural spectacle that is the Hong Kong Island skyline towering over the busy waters of Victoria Harbour.

How to get there
1.1km from the Conference Venue (about 15 minutes’ walk)
Turn left onto Mody Road, then left onto Chatham Road South, then left onto Salisbury Road.

Tsim Sha Tsui Promenade and Clock Tower
http://www.discoverhongkong.com/eng/see-do/highlight-attractions/top-10/clock-tower.jsp

As you stroll along the Tsim Sha Tsui Promenade, your gaze will be drawn south to the dramatic topographical and architectural spectacle that is the Hong Kong Island skyline towering over the busy waters of Victoria Harbour.

How to get there
1.1km from the Conference Venue (about 15 minutes’ walk)
Turn left onto Mody Road, then left onto Chatham Road South, then left onto Salisbury Road.

Hong Kong Museum of History

The Hong Kong Museum of History is holding a special exhibition, in which 210 sets of precious exhibits associated with the grand birthday celebrations of Emperor Kangxi, Emperor Qianlong, Empress Dowager Chongqing (mother of Qianlong), Emperor Jiaqing and Empress Dowager Cixi, from the collection of The Palace Museum in Beijing are displayed.

Opening Hours: 10.00 – 18.00 (or 19.00 for Saturday, Sunday and public holidays)
Closed on Tuesdays
Address: 100 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

How to get there
500 meters from the Conference Venue (about 8-10 minutes’ walk)
Head north towards Mody Road, turn right onto Mody Road, turn left towards Grandville Square and continue onto Grandville Square, turn right onto Granville Road then turn left.

Hong Kong Science Museum

Six Egyptian mummies up to 3,000 years old and 200 invaluable objects of the British Museum will be exhibited at the Science Museum. The Science Museum will use the latest scanning technology and visualisation software to show visitors the daily lives and funerary practises of the ancient Egyptians, along with a multimedia programme and interactive exhibits.

Opening Hours: 10.00 – 19.00 (or 21.00 for Saturday, Sunday and public holidays)
Closed on Thursdays
Address: 2 Science Museum Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

How to get there
Opposite the Hong Kong Museum of History (see above).
Other Attractions in Hong Kong

The Peak
The views of one of the world’s most spectacular cityscapes make The Peak one of the most popular attractions in Hong Kong. By day your eyes stretch across sparkling skyscrapers and Victoria Harbour all the way to the green hills of the New Territories. In early evening this panorama melts into pink and orange before reincarnating as a dazzling galaxy of light, shimmering beneath you. And if you listen carefully enough, you can hear Asia’s world city humming below.

How to get there
2.8 km from the Conference Venue
Bus: Walk along The Promenade through the Clock Tower (see page 72) and take a star ferry, or take a MTR train to Central Station, then take bus 15C from Central Pier 8, Hong Kong Island.
Peak Tram: Walk from MTR Central Station Exit J2 to take the Peak Tram from the Peak Tram Lower Terminus on Garden Road.
Minibus: Minibus Route No. 1 from the public transport interchange at MTR Hong Kong Station, Exit E

Ocean Park
Ocean Park Hong Kong is a marine-life theme park featuring animals, thrill rides and shows. The main attraction is perhaps the world-class Atoll Reef — Grand Aquarium which provides underwater views of a fabulous variety of marine life. Tourists can travel up to the headland by the second longest outdoor escalator in the world.

Opening Hours: 10.00 – 18.00 (weekdays);
10.00 – 19.00 (weekends)
Address: Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong Island

How to get there
9.1 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: MTR Ocean Park Station, Exit B for direct access to park entrance

Hong Kong Disneyland
https://www.hongkongdisneyland.com/
From Disney Parks’ first Marvel-themed ride, the all-new ‘Iron Man Experience’ to ‘Star Wars: Tomorrowland Takeover,’ Hong Kong Disneyland offers immersive and unforgettable experiences that cannot be missed. Tourists will enter a magical kingdom inspired by fairy-tale dreams and explore up to 7 lands.

Opening Hours: 10.30 – 20.00
Address: Hong Kong Disneyland, Lantau Island

How to get there
22.9 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: MTR Disneyland Resort Station for direct access to Park entrance
General and Useful Information

**Exotic Shopping**

**Flea and Street Markets**

**Hong Kong Island**

**Stanley Market**

This market in the quaint village of Stanley on Hong Kong Island’s south coast is a huge hit with locals, expats and tourists for good reason: its enormous selection of brand-name clothing items (large sizes are available) and accessories, jewellery, Chinese embroideries, souvenirs, and ornaments are sold at reasonable prices in a picturesque warren of lanes.

**Opening Hours:** 12.00 – 18.00

**Address:** Stanley New Street and Stanley Market Road, Stanley, Hong Kong Island

**How to get there**

16.5 km from the Conference Venue

**Bus:** Take bus 973 from Canton Road in Tsim Sha Tsui outside Silvercord Centre; or bus 6, 6A, 6X, 66 or 260 from Exchange Square bus terminus (near MTR Hong Kong Station, Exit D).

---

**Dried Seafood Street and Tonic Food Street**

Dried seafood is a common ingredient in Chinese cooking and traditional tonics, and this trade is clustered around a section of Des Voeux Road West in Sheung Wan, commonly known as Dried Seafood Street. Nearly 200 shops provide abalone, dried scallops, shark fins, salted fish and sea cucumber, as well as dried mushrooms stored in jars, cartes, on tables and hanging from the ceiling.

**Opening Hours:** 10.00 – 17.00

**Address:** Des Voeux Road West, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong Island

**How to get there**

11 km from the Conference Venue

**MTR:** Sheung Wan Station, Exit A2, walk towards Wing Lok Street via Hillier Street.

Walk along Wing Lok Street and turn left towards Des Voeux Road West.

---

**Kowloon**

**Ladies Market**

With over 100 stalls of bargain clothing, accessories and souvenirs, the Ladies’ Market on Tung Choi Street provides a 1-km stretch for you to practise your haggling skills. You can find products like T-shirt, watch, clock, handbag, typical Hong Kong souvenirs to DVD, toy, and even popular items such as IPod/IPhone covers within its crowded aisles.

**Opening Hours:** 15.00 – 23.00

**Address:** Tung Choi Street, Mong Kok, Kowloon

**How to get there**

4.5 km from the Conference Venue

**MTR:** Mong Kok Station, Exit E2. Walk along Nelson Street for two blocks.

---

**Granville Road (Fashion)**

Factory outlets line Granville Road and compete with small boutiques, shops selling factory overruns and rejects, as well as brand name shops for fashion and accessories with “end-of-season” special offers.

**Opening Hours:** 13.00 – 22.00

**Address:** Granville Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

**How to get there**

0.8 km from the Conference Venue (about 10-15 minutes’ walk)

Tsim Sha Tsui Station, Exit B1, walk along Nathan Road north-bound for about 1 minute and turn right to Granville Road.
Sneakers Street
Fa Yuen Street is the greatest gathering of sports shoe and sportswear shops in Hong Kong. They come for the latest designs and limited-edition releases from all over the world. Presumably, some athletes shop here too – Lebron James has been spotted about the place after all. If you like a particular pair, don’t hesitate too long. It might be sold out later due to the fact that turnover is very fast in these shops.
Opening Hours: 12.00 – 22.00
Address: Fa Yuen Street, Mong Kok, Kowloon

How to get there
4.8 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: Mong Kok Station, Exit D3, walk along Argyle Street to Fa Yuen Street.

Temple Street Night Market
Temple Street Night Market is known as the counterpart to the Ladies Market, and is often referred to as the “Men Market”. People shop here for cheap clothes, watches, pirated CDs, fake labels, footwear, cookware and everyday items. Any marked prices should be considered suggestions – this is definitely a place to bargain. The most interesting thing is that you will find fortune tellers, spontaneous live performances of Cantonese opera singers or artist doing live portrait paintings at the Night Market.
Opening Hours: 18.00 – 23.00
Address: Temple Street, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon

How to get there
3 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: Yau Ma Tei Station, Exit C, turn onto Temple Street at Man Ming Lane; or Jordan Station, Exit A, turn right onto Jordan Road and then take another right onto Temple Street.

Apliu Street Flea Market (Electronics)
Bargain-priced new and second-hand electronic devices, audio-visual equipment and telecommunications products are all up for sale at this popular street market.
Opening Hours: 12.00 – 20.00
Address: Apliu Street, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon

How to get there
5.5 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: Sham Shui Po Station, Exit C2

Others
Florentia Village (Outlet)
This is a new shopping destination for both local customers as well as visitors from around the world. The 60,000-square-feet outlet in Kwai Hing features luxury brands including Furla, Kenzo, Links of London, Prada, Salvatore Ferragamo, Versace, and more offering a mix of upscale brands at attractive prices (up to 70% off).
Opening Hours: 10.00 – 21.00
Address: No. 100, Kwai Cheong Road, Kwai Chung, the New Territories

How to get there
12 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: Kwai Hing Station, Exit B. 10 minutes’ walk from the MTR station
General and Useful Information

Shopping Malls Near the Conference Venue

Tsim Sha Tsui is one of Hong Kong’s busiest shopping districts and it is indeed a giant world bazaar. Everything imaginable, and many that are not, is available in Tsim Sha Tsui. Most shopping areas can be found along Nathan Road and its smaller offshoots, while most of the large and modern shopping malls are located on the eastern and western fringes of Tsim Sha Tsui. A huge range of products are offered in the shopping malls, including electrical appliances, jewellery and watches, beauty, international labels for fashion and leather goods, sportswear, etc.

Highlights of shopping malls in Tsim Sha Tsui:-
• Harbour City
• 1881 Heritage
• K11

Harbour City

Combining the multi-level shopping arcade of Gateway Arcade, Ocean Terminal, Ocean Centre, Marco Polo Hong Kong Hotel Arcade and Star Annex, Harbour City is the largest and most diverse shopping mall in Hong Kong.

Opening Hours: 10.00 – 22.00
Address: 3–27 Canton Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

How to get there
1km from the Conference Venue (about 15-20 minutes’ walk)
MTR: Tsim Sha Tsui Station, Exit A1, walk along Haiphong Road for 5 minutes.

1881 Heritage
http://www.1881heritage.com/

On the site of the historic former Marine Police Station, 1881 Heritage offers 5 star luxury shops mixed together with fragments of the historical site, blended into a modern building.

Opening Hours: 10.00 – 22.00
Address: 1881 Heritage, No. 2A Canton Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

How to get there
1 km from the Conference Venue (about 15-20 minutes’ walk)
MTR: East Tsim Sha Tsui Station, Exit L6, walk up the pedestrian tunnel.

K11

A revolutionary museum retail concept and a hybrid model of art and commerce. K11 is the world’s first original brand to pioneer the blend of three essential elements of Art • People • Nature.

Opening Hours: 10.00 – 22.00
Address: 18 Hanoi Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

How to get there
0.4 km from the Conference Venue (about 7-10 minutes’ walk)
MTR: East Tsim Sha Tsui Station, Exit D2
General and Useful Information

Dining

Dim Sum

Maxim’s Palace
Opening Hours: Mon-Sat 11.00 – 15.00, 17.30 – 23.00
Sun 09.00 – 15.00, 17.30 – 23.00
Address: 2/F, City Hall, 5-7 Edinburgh Place, Central, Hong Kong Island
Budget: HK$101-200
Contact: 2521 1303

How to get there
2.27 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: 7 minutes’ walk from Exit K, Central MTR Station

Lin Heung Tea House
http://www.linheung.com.hk/
Opening Hours: Mon-Sun 06.00 – 23.00
Address: 160-164 Wellington Street, Central, Hong Kong Island
Budget: HK$101-200
Contact: 2544 4556

How to get there
2.86 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: 5 minutes’ walk from Exit E1, Sheung Wan MTR Station

Cook-as-you-pick Seafood

Sai Kung
http://saikung.com/sai-kung-seafood-street/
Opening Hours: Mon-Sun 07.00 – 23.00

How to get there
13.58 km from the Conference Venue
MTR+minibus: Green Minibus No. 101M from Hang Hau MTR Station or Green Minibus No. 1A from Choi Hung MTR Station

Lei Yue Mun
http://www.lei-yue-mun.com/seafood-bazaar.html#.WXa7pYSGNhE
Opening Hours: 12.00 – 14.30, 18.00 – 22.00

How to get there
6.3 km from the Conference Venue
MTR+minibus: Green Minibus No. 24 from Yau Tong MTR Station

Wonton Noodles

Chee Kei
https://www.cheekeiwonton.com/
Opening Hours: Mon-Sun 11.00 – 22.30
Address: G/F-1/F, Chinese Club Building, 21-22 Connaught Road, Central, Hong Kong Island
Budget: HK$51-100
Contact: 2522 0786

How to get there
2.56 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: 1 minute’s walk from Exit C, Central MTR Station

Wong Chi Kei
https://www.facebook.com/wongchikeihk/
Opening Hours: Mon-Sun 11.00 – 22.30
Address: Basement, 10-12 Stanley Street, Central, Hong Kong Island
Budget: HK$51-100
Contact: 2869 1331

How to get there
2.79 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: 3 minutes’ walk from Exit D2, Central MTR Station
Other Chinese Cuisine

**Yung Kee Restaurant**
https://yungkee.com.hk/

Opening Hours: Mon-Sun 11.00 – 23.00
Address: 32-40 Wellington Street, Central, Hong Kong Island
Budget: HK$201-400
Contact: 2522 1624

**How to get there**
2.86 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: 4 minutes’ walk from Exit D2, Central MTR Station

**Peking Garden Restaurant**

Opening Hours: Mon-Sat 11.30 – 15.00 17.30 – 23.00
Sun 11.00 – 15.00 17.30 – 23.00
Address: 3/F, Star House, 3 Salisbury Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Budget: HK$201-400
Contact: 2735 8211

**How to get there**
1 km from the Conference Venue
Turn left onto Mody Road, turn left onto Salisbury Road South, then turn right onto Chatham Road South.

Pubs and Clubs for the Young and Young-at-least

**Lan Kwai Fong / Soho**
https://www.lankwaifong.com/
http://www.discoverhongkong.com/eng/dine-drink/where-to-eat/soho.jsp

Opening Hours: 12.00 – 14.30, 18.00 – 02.00

**How to get there**
2.88 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: 2 minutes’ walk from Exit D2, Central MTR Station

**Knutsford Terrace**
http://www.mhihk.com/

Opening Hours: 12.00 – 03.30

**How to get there**
800 meters from the Conference Venue
Turn left onto Mody Road, turn right onto Charham Road South, turn left onto Observatory Road, and then turn left onto Knutsford Terrace
MTR: Tsim Sha Tsui Station Exit B1, turn right and walk along Nathan Road for 5 minutes. Then turn right onto Kimberley Road; Knutsford Terrace is on the left after a few minutes’ walk

**Tai Hang (Dining & Leisure)**
https://www.sassyhongkong.com/sassys-guide-to-tai-hang/

Opening Hours: 12.00 – 14.30, 18.00 – 02.00

**How to get there**
2.97 km from the Conference Venue
MTR: 7 minutes’ walk from Exit B, Tin Hau MTR Station

Hong Kong Food Truck

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pat Chun Saucy Truck</th>
<th>Beef &amp; Liberty</th>
<th>Ma Ma’s Dumpling Limited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signature dish:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakura Shrimp Umami Sauce Fried Rice</td>
<td>Notorious PIG</td>
<td>House made dumplings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>Opening Hours</em>:</em>*</td>
<td>12.30 – 20.00</td>
<td>14:00 – 21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>Salisbury Garden</td>
<td>Tsim Sha Tsui Art Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How to get there:</strong></td>
<td>600 meters from the Conference Venue, about 8 minutes’ walk</td>
<td>800 meters from the Conference Venue, about 11 minutes’ walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*No service on 1 October 2017

WHERE WORLDS COLLIDE

Embrace the uniqueness of Central evolving over the decades. Explore the diversity of heritage, art, culture and cuisine - all in Old Town Central.

Come discover Hong Kong like a local.
DiscoverHongKong.com
Mass Transit Railway (MTR) Routes and Stations (Adapted)

Attractions

The 39th ICDPPC
Sky Reception Venue (28 Sep)

Shopping

For complete route information, please refer to MTR website: http://www.mtr.com.hk
Acknowledgements

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Sponsors

Platinum Sponsors

facebook  Microsoft  OneTrust

Gold Sponsors

ANT FINANCIAL  Apple  Google  Intel

Conference Stored-value Card Sponsor

OCTOPUS

Pearl Sponsor

MAYER BROWN JSM

Exhibition Booth Sponsors

DataGuidance  iapp  GSMA

Coffee Break Sponsor

Associate Sponsors

Alibaba Group  CLP 中电  MTR

NYMITY  VISA
Acknowledgements

Supporting Organisations

- Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
- Innovation and Technology Bureau
- Department of Justice
- Office of the Government Chief Information Officer
- InvestHK
- Trade and Industry Department
- AmCham
- Asian Academy of International Law
- Association Francophone des Autorités de Protection des Données Personnelles
- Chinese Executives Club
- The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong
- Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education
- CONSUMER COUNCIL
- CAHK
- Communications Authority
- FHKI
- Hogan Lovells
- EMA
- HONGKONG AIRLINES
- The Hong Kong Association of Banks
- The Hong Kong Service Providers' Association
- The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
Acknowledgements

Supporting Organisations

Media Partner

Performers

Law Wai Ting
Cy Leo Ho
Team SLASH
中国的隐私保障：路径、特征与问题
王利明
中国人民大学常务副校长兼副书记

一、中国隐私保障的制度路径
在中国文化传统中，缺乏隐私权的观念，使得隐私很难权利化获得保障，这与中国数千年农业社会中的生活方式与社会习惯息息相关。费孝通先生曾在《乡土中国》中总结，重人情是传统社会的固有特点。一个人对邻居家的老母鸡一天下几只蛋都很熟悉，小孩子都是邻居看着长大的，无所谓隐私的问题。虽然没有西方化权利概念和法律化制度保护，但并非个人隐私就完全不能受到尊重，在道德和人伦层面，儒家学说往往尊重家族小共同体，认为“夫妻之不可言”、所谓“夫妇之言，人伦之本，此谓之正色”1，甚至发展出“亲亲得相得隐”一套伦理规则，其侧重点在于强调维护亲情伦理关系，而不在于强调保护个人的隐私，法律上也没有形成一套保护个人隐私的规则。以至于在上世纪80年代，学者在提及隐私概念时，一般都将其理解为“阴私”，主要从贬义上理解这一概念2。这是因为在我国原来的计划经济体制下，虽然打破传统乡土社会的结构，但由于指令性计划和行政命令代替的市场的交换关系，个人被组织在相对封闭的单位中，其交往范围、社会流动与传统的熟人社会颇有类似之处，因此隐私也失去了产生的文化土壤。在这种隐私观念之下，隐私被扭曲、贬低和排斥，隐私很难成为一项具有正当性的权利。

改革开放推进了中国的城市化进程，中国社会也逐渐从农业社会向工业社会转变，从熟人社会向陌生人社会转变。人口越来越集中，现代生活方式给个人生活越来越大的压力，人们对隐私日益敏感，现代社会中个人隐私的保护诉求越来越强，需要法律呼应社会的需要。我国立法对隐私权的保护经历了一个曲折而漫长发展过程，这实际上也是我国隐私权观念发展、转变的过程。

第一个阶段：类推保护模式，即主要通过类推适用名誉权的规则保护隐私。我国1986年《民法通则》虽然相对全面地列举了公民所享有的各项具体人格权，但当时的观念并没有对隐私权作出明确规定。我国司法实践虽然也保护个人的隐私利益，但主要通过名誉权对其进行保护4。1988年最高法院颁布的《民法通则意见》第140条第1款规定：“以书面、口头等形式宣扬他人的隐私，或者捏造事实公然侮辱他人人格，以及侮辱、诽谤等方式损害他人名誉，造成一定影响的，应当定为侵害公民名誉权的行为。”该司法解释开启了我国司法实践中通过名誉权保护个人隐私利益的先河。但此种模式并没有承认隐私权是一种独立的民事权利，实际上是采用类推适用的办法，将名誉权的规定类推适用到隐私保护之中，从而间接地保护隐私。当然，此种做法可以为隐私保护提供依据，但也存在一定的问题，因为侵害个人隐私利益并不当然损害他人的名誉，未必造成社会评价降低的后果，这也导致许多侵害个人隐私的行为难以得到有效规制，例如“陈燕卿与缪计华名誉权纠纷案”。

第二个阶段：人格利益保护模式，即承认隐私是一项独立的人格利益，可受法律保护，但不是一项独立的人格权。1991年《民事诉讼法》第66条第1款规定：“证据应当在法庭上出示，并由当事人互相质证。对涉及国家秘密、商业秘密和个人隐私的证据应当保密，需要在法庭出示的，不得在公开开庭时出示。”从该条规定可以看出，立法虽然没有承认隐私权概念，但实际上是将其作为一种人格利益予以保护。以后的立法中都采取了这一做法，如《刑事诉讼法》第152条、《未成年人保护法》第30条、《消费者权益保护法》第6条、《中华人民共和国外国人入出境管理法》第16条、《居民身份证法》第6条等，都对特殊领域内个人隐私的保护作出了规定。最有代表性的是最高人民法院2001年颁布的《关于确定民事侵权精神损害赔偿责任若干问题的解释》，该司法解释第1条第2款规定：“违反社会公共利益、社会公德，侵害他人隐私或者其他人格利益，受害人以侵权为由向人民法院起诉请求赔偿精神损害的，人民法院应当依法予以受理。”此规定实际上是将隐私权纳入到名誉权的保护中，而不再是通过类推适用的办法保护隐私。当然，此种做法可以为隐私保护提供依据，但仍然存在一定问题，因为侵害他人的隐私利益并不必然损害他人的名誉，未必造成社会评价降低的后果，这也导致许多侵害个人隐私的行为难以得到有效规制，例如“陈燕卿与缪计华名誉权纠纷案”。

1 冯梦龙：《醒世姻缘传》卷十五。
2 《法学词典》编辑委员会编：《法学词典》，辞书出版社1985年版，第872页。
3 参见马利：《隐私权研究》，中国人民大学出版社2014年版，第167页。
4 例如，李平春等参见最高人民法院中国应用法学研究所编：《人民法院案例选2002年第4辑》，人民法院出版社2003年版，第178-187页。
5 参见马利：《隐私权研究》，中国人民大学出版社2014年版，第167页。
6 该案大致案情为：2002年9月左右，因怀疑原告与其他男性有不正当的关系及达到与原告离婚的目的，被告分别在佛山市南海区里水镇的原告住所和位于佛山市南海区里水镇的原告的工作场所秘密安装了3个电话录音器，偷录原告与他人的电话通话内容，偷录时间持续10日左右。后来被告对被偷录的电话录音进行了剪接后制作成约10盒录音带，对原、被告的朋友进行播放，并将录音带交予他人。受害人向法院起诉，请求行为人承担责任。二审法院认为，“本案中被告擅自获取并利用原告的生活秘密信息，侵犯了原告隐私权，造成了原告社会评价的降低，依法应承担侵权责任。”
7 参见张红：《人格权研究》，第489页。
8 参见冯梦龙：《醒世姻缘传》卷十五。
第三个阶段，《侵权责任法》保护模式，即通过《侵权责任法》对隐私权进行消极保护。隐私权作为一项具体人格权在民事基本法中获得承认，是2009年《侵权责任法》。该法第2条在列举所保护的权益范围时，明确使用了“隐私权”这一表述，这是我国民事立法第一次确认隐私权的概念，具有突破意义。也引发了司法实践中隐私权诉讼和保护的高潮，伴随着侵权责任法的颁布，我国对隐私权的保护进入新的阶段。在中国裁判文书网上以“隐私”为关键词检索，共得出61975份裁判文书，以“隐私权”为关键词检索，共得出21240份裁判文书。出现了一些著名的案例，例如，“中国基因歧视第一案”

第四个阶段，独立人格权模式，即从正面规定隐私权为一项独立的具体人格权。应当说，最早在法律上承认隐私权概念的是2005年的《妇女权益保障法》，该法第一次将隐私权与名誉权、肖像权等并列为一项独立的妇女人格权利，但该法的保护范围仅限于妇女，而没有及于所有自然人，因此对隐私权的保护在整体范围上是不全面的。今年颁行的《民法总则》第110条第1款在列举自然人所享有的各项具体人格权时，明确规定了隐私权，这就从正面确定了隐私权，把它规定在了民法总则之中，明确了隐私权的内涵、范围。隐私权除了受侵权法保护之外，基于其自身的绝对性和排他性，还发生类似物上请求权的排除妨害、消除危险请求权的效力，此种人格权的请求权不问妨害人过错有无，甚至不问实际损害发生为要件，旨在恢复人格权的圆满状态。此外社会生活中，隐私权等人格权还衍生出公开权等商业化利用的、兼具有财产色彩的新型权利内容，仅由侵权法调整人格权不免挂一漏万。

综上所述，从隐私权的制度沿革看，虽然立法在隐私权的保护上相对保守，而且相关规则较不健全，但隐私权保护的社会需求是客观存在的，更为灵活的司法实践在隐私保护方面取得了长足进步，可以说，一些具有标志性的隐私权保护规则是由司法实践推动的。早在1988年颁布的《民法通则》中，在2001年的《关于确定民事侵权精神损害赔偿责任若干问题的解释》中，进一步提出了隐私保护的概念；2014年颁布的《关于审理利用信息网络侵害他人人格权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》中，进一步确定了隐私权的内涵、范围。该规定也从法律上正面确认了隐私权的概念，对于强化个人隐私权的保护具有重要意义。当然，从民法总则的隐私权规定来看，还失之简略，只是确认了隐私权的概念，并没有对隐私权的内涵、范围、效力、保护方式以及在不同场合下的具体化作出详细规定，给法律解释留下了巨大的空间，作为后续工作，未来的中国民法典则应当对隐私权作出更加体系化类型化的一般规则设计。

综上所述，从隐私权的制度沿革看，虽然立法在隐私权的保护上相对保守，而且相关规则较不健全，但隐私权保护的社会需求是客观存在的，更为灵活的司法实践在隐私保护方面取得了长足进步，可以说，一些具有标志性的隐私权保护规则是由司法实践推动的。早在1988年颁布的《民法通则》中，在2001年的《关于确定民事侵权精神损害赔偿责任若干问题的解释》中，进一步提出了隐私保护的概念；2014年颁布的《关于审理利用信息网络侵害他人人格权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》中，进一步确定了隐私权的内涵、范围。该规定也从法律上正面确认了隐私权的概念，对于强化个人隐私权的保护具有重要意义。当然，从民法总则的隐私权规定来看，还失之简略，只是确认了隐私权的概念，并没有对隐私权的内涵、范围、效力、保护方式以及在不同场合下的具体化作出详细规定，给法律解释留下了巨大的空间，作为后续工作，未来的中国民法典则应当对隐私权作出更加体系化类型化的一般规则设计。

综上所述，从隐私权的制度沿革看，虽然立法在隐私权的保护上相对保守，而且相关规则较不健全，但隐私权保护的社会需求是客观存在的，更为灵活的司法实践在隐私保护方面取得了长足进步，可以说，一些具有标志性的隐私权保护规则是由司法实践推动的。早在1988年颁布的《民法通则》中，在2001年的《关于确定民事侵权精神损害赔偿责任若干问题的解释》中，进一步提出了隐私保护的概念；2014年颁布的《关于审理利用信息网络侵害他人人格权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》中，进一步确定了隐私权的内涵、范围。该规定也从法律上正面确认了隐私权的概念，对于强化个人隐私权的保护具有重要意义。当然，从民法总则的隐私权规定来看，还失之简略，只是确认了隐私权的概念，并没有对隐私权的内涵、范围、效力、保护方式以及在不同场合下的具体化作出详细规定，给法律解释留下了巨大的空间，作为后续工作，未来的中国民法典则应当对隐私权作出更加体系化类型化的一般规则设计。

综上所述，从隐私权的制度沿革看，虽然立法在隐私权的保护上相对保守，而且相关规则较不健全，但隐私权保护的社会需求是客观存在的，更为灵活的司法实践在隐私保护方面取得了长足进步，可以说，一些具有标志性的隐私权保护规则是由司法实践推动的。早在1988年颁布的《民法通则》中，在2001年的《关于确定民事侵权精神损害赔偿责任若干问题的解释》中，进一步提出了隐私保护的概念；2014年颁布的《关于审理利用信息网络侵害他人人格权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》中，进一步确定了隐私权的内涵、范围。该规定也从法律上正面确认了隐私权的概念，对于强化个人隐私权的保护具有重要意义。当然，从民法总则的隐私权规定来看，还失之简略，只是确认了隐私权的概念，并没有对隐私权的内涵、范围、效力、保护方式以及在不同场合下的具体化作出详细规定，给法律解释留下了巨大的空间，作为后续工作，未来的中国民法典则应当对隐私权作出更加体系化类型化的一般规则设计。

综上所述，从隐私权的制度沿革看，虽然立法在隐私权的保护上相对保守，而且相关规则较不健全，但隐私权保护的社会需求是客观存在的，更为灵活的司法实践在隐私保护方面取得了长足进步，可以说，一些具有标志性的隐私权保护规则是由司法实践推动的。早在1988年颁布的《民法通则》中，在2001年的《关于确定民事侵权精神损害赔偿责任若干问题的解释》中，进一步提出了隐私保护的概念；2014年颁布的《关于审理利用信息网络侵害他人人格权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》中，进一步确定了隐私权的内涵、范围。该规定也从法律上正面确认了隐私权的概念，对于强化个人隐私权的保护具有重要意义。当然，从民法总则的隐私权规定来看，还失之简略，只是确认了隐私权的概念，并没有对隐私权的内涵、范围、效力、保护方式以及在不同场合下的具体化作出详细规定，给法律解释留下了巨大的空间，作为后续工作，未来的中国民法典则应当对隐私权作出更加体系化类型化的一般规则设计。

综上所述，从隐私权的制度沿革看，虽然立法在隐私权的保护上相对保守，而且相关规则较不健全，但隐私权保护的社会需求是客观存在的，更为灵活的司法实践在隐私保护方面取得了长足进步，可以说，一些具有标志性的隐私权保护规则是由司法实践推动的。早在1988年颁布的《民法通则》中，在2001年的《关于确定民事侵权精神损害赔偿责任若干问题的解释》中，进一步提出了隐私保护的概念；2014年颁布的《关于审理利用信息网络侵害他人人格权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》中，进一步确定了隐私权的内涵、范围。该规定也从法律上正面确认了隐私权的概念，对于强化个人隐私权的保护具有重要意义。当然，从民法总则的隐私权规定来看，还失之简略，只是确认了隐私权的概念，并没有对隐私权的内涵、范围、效力、保护方式以及在不同场合下的具体化作出详细规定，给法律解释留下了巨大的空间，作为后续工作，未来的中国民法典则应当对隐私权作出更加体系化类型化的一般规则设计。

综上所述，从隐私权的制度沿革看，虽然立法在隐私权的保护上相对保守，而且相关规则较不健全，但隐私权保护的社会需求是客观存在的，更为灵活的司法实践在隐私保护方面取得了长足进步，可以说，一些具有标志性的隐私权保护规则是由司法实践推动的。早在1988年颁布的《民法通则》中，在2001年的《关于确定民事侵权精神损害赔偿责任若干问题的解释》中，进一步提出了隐私保护的概念；2014年颁布的《关于审理利用信息网络侵害他人人格权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》中，进一步确定了隐私权的内涵、范围。该规定也从法律上正面确认了隐私权的概念，对于强化个人隐私权的保护具有重要意义。当然，从民法总则的隐私权规定来看，还失之简略，只是确认了隐私权的概念，并没有对隐私权的内涵、范围、效力、保护方式以及在不同场合下的具体化作出详细规定，给法律解释留下了巨大的空间，作为后续工作，未来的中国民法典则应当对隐私权作出更加体系化类型化的一般规则设计。

综上所述，从隐私权的制度沿革看，虽然立法在隐私权的保护上相对保守，而且相关规则较不健全，但隐私权保护的社会需求是客观存在的，更为灵活的司法实践在隐私保护方面取得了长足进步，可以说，一些具有标志性的隐私权保护规则是由司法实践推动的。早在1988年颁布的《民法通则》中，在2001年的《关于确定民事侵权精神损害赔偿责任若干问题的解释》中，进一步提出了隐私保护的概念；2014年颁布的《关于审理利用信息网络侵害他人人格权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》中，进一步确定了隐私权的内涵、范围。该规定也从法律上正面确认了隐私权的概念，对于强化个人隐私权的保护具有重要意义。当然，从民法总则的隐私权规定来看，还失之简略，只是确认了隐私权的概念，并没有对隐私权的内涵、范围、效力、保护方式以及在不同场合下的具体化作出详细规定，给法律解释留下了巨大的空间，作为后续工作，未来的中国民法典则应当对隐私权作出更加体系化类型化的一般规则设计。

综上所述，从隐私权的制度沿革看，虽然立法在隐私权的保护上相对保守，而且相关规则较不健全，但隐私权保护的社会需求是客观存在的，更为灵活的司法实践在隐私保护方面取得了长足进步，可以说，一些具有标志性的隐私权保护规则是由司法实践推动的。早在1988年颁布的《民法通则》中，在2001年的《关于确定民事侵权精神损害赔偿责任若干问题的解释》中，进一步提出了隐私保护的概念；2014年颁布的《关于审理利用信息网络侵害他人人格权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》中，进一步确定了隐私权的内涵、范围。该规定也从法律上正面确认了隐私权的概念，对于强化个人隐私权的保护具有重要意义。当然，从民法总则的隐私权规定来看，还失之简略，只是确认了隐私权的概念，并没有对隐私权的内涵、范围、效力、保护方式以及在不同场合下的具体化作出详细规定，给法律解释留下了巨大的空间，作为后续工作，未来的中国民法典则应当对隐私权作出更加体系化类型化的一般规则设计。
一些著名的人士，如商贾名流，他们的言行也引起了公众的广泛关注。公众对他们的财富、婚姻家庭等情况也会有浓厚的兴趣，对于公职人员或知情人士而言，其言行品德往往关系到社会公共利益。

通过公众人物规则的设定，在个人隐私与新闻自由之间达成了某种微妙的平衡。学者认为，公众人物的某些隐私问题成为“新闻事件”并由此可被自由陈述。

因此，可以说，在我国，隐私权的内涵和范围是随着经济社会的发展、社会的转型而不断发展的。隐私权最初指个人的私人生活秘密，现在则扩展为保护个人的私人空间、通讯隐私，甚至包括了个人对其私生活自主决定的权利。目前在制定的民法典中将隐私权的概念、内涵、效力、范围等作出详细规定。当然，我国隐私权的保护目前仍存在需要完善之处。当隐私权的内涵、类型等出现变化或有争议时，这也导致司法实践中对这一概念的理解存在一定的偏差。我国民法典人格权编应当对隐私权的内涵、效力、类型等作出具体规定，以更好地强化对隐私权的保护。

二、中国隐私权的本土特征：与西方社会隐私权的区别

隐私权概念是个舶来品，作为典型的现代社会产物，这一新兴权利与其他民事权利不同，并非源于罗马法，而是最早源于美国。隐私权的确立公认始于1890年美国学者沃伦和布兰代斯在《哈佛法律评论》（第4期）发表的《隐私权》一文，其后迅速为世界各国所接受。如法国民法典修改，1970年新增第9条“任何人均享有其私生活受到尊重的权利”。

目前，我国学界对隐私权大都认为是一个整体性的概念，如何在中国语境下阐明隐私权的内涵，在观念上、文化和制度上如何准确界分与西方社会隐私权的区别，是一个迫切的问题。

隐私作为一种观念其实普遍存在于各种文化之中，只是在表现方式和程度上存在一定的差异。隐私权具体如何在制度上设计，如何定位，采取何种保护模式，赋予何种效力，在不同国家不同文化和制度背景下各有不同。在实证法意义上，统一的隐私权的概念并不存在。在诞生隐私权的美国法上，对于隐私权的界定，也存在普罗瑟教授的“分散的隐私权”和布罗恩教授的“单一的隐私权”两种理论之争。

各国对隐私权的界定差异之大，难以达成共识，隐私权概念是如此的庞杂和混乱，以至于有美国联邦巡回法庭的法官将其描述为“飓风中的干草堆”。

在我国，虽然相关立法规定了隐私权的概念，但隐私权制度仍不健全。从我国立法和司法实践经验来看，我国的隐私权制度与西方的隐私权存在一定的区别。第一，关于是否承认隐私权是一项宪法上的权利不同。在西方，隐私权作为一种宪法所保护的基本人权，为政府确定了不得侵害的义务，所以，隐私权保护的重要之一是规范政府的行为。在这方面，西方法律作出了大量的规定，但政府侵犯私人生活秘密的行为，产生的私人不特定的权利人或知情者不特定的损害，法律很难作出具体的规定。隐私权不仅是民事权利，还是一项宪法权利。例如，美国宪法中规定了隐私权，将隐私权作为宪法性权利，有利于个人对抗来自于政府的对其个人隐私的不法侵害。

“普通法法院发现了隐私权包括了对姓名、肖像等商业利用的保护以及侵害名誉、非法侦查、隐私权作为宪法保护的权利，可以对抗政府的干预”。大陆法国家逐步借鉴了美国法的隐私权概念。例如，在德国，隐私权也随之社会经济的发展、逐渐地形成和完善。德国宪法法院根据《德国基本法》第2条第1款的规定指出，个人有人格尊严，隐私权对自己的人格权利以及包括隐私和独处在内的隐私权。隐私权是宪法所保护的人格尊严的具体体现，保护隐私有利于实现宪法所确认的促进个人人格的自由发展。在德国，隐私权主要是一项具体的民事权利，迄今为止，我国宪法虽然规定了对人身自由和人格尊严的保护，但我国宪法也承认公民隐私权的保护。例如宪法第39条：“中华人民共和国公民的住宅不受侵犯。禁止非法搜查或者非法进入公民的住宅。”第40条：“中华人民共和国公民的通信自由和通信秘密受法律的保护，除因国家安全或者追查刑事犯罪的需要，由公安机关或者检察机关依照法律规定的程序对通信进行检查外，任何组织或者个人不得以任何理由侵犯公民的通信自由和通信秘密。”但是宪法不具有可司法性，我国司法实践中宪法不是裁判规范，法官裁判案件必须援引成文的部门法作为裁判的依据。2009年最高人民法院发布的《最高人民法院关于审理名誉案件的若干规定》，我国隐私权的法律保护制度仍不健全。

31 参见马海：《论对新闻名誉侵权案件中对公众人物的反向倾斜保护》，载《人民司法》2004年第4期。
33 参见马海：“隐私权的谱系学考察”，载《湖南社会科学》2011年第3期。
第二，隐私权的法律文化观念不同，这导致个人隐私权的保护范围和强度有所差别。隐私的范围不限于个人的私人生活秘密，其还包括个人的私人生活安宁，涵盖私人生活领域。隐私权旨在合理划分公共领域与私人生活，保障私生活自由，这是一个健康多元社会的根基所在。而在我国语境下，传统上并没有与西方“privacy”一词相对应的观念。“privacy”准确的翻译不是“隐私”，而应当是“私生活”，比隐私的传统含义要广泛得多。我国传统上虽然有隐私的观念，但其一般是指不可告人、不可张扬的秘密，没有将隐私作为一种基本人权予以对待。在西方社会，隐私权的主要功能在于保护个人的自主选择、调适与保证个人的个性自由，而我国传统上不将隐私权作为一项基本人权。因此，隐私权的保护不在于通过划定人们行为范围的方式实现的，而是在日常生活中通过心理调节机制保护隐私，即通过沉默、容隐、隐藏秘密等方式保护个人隐私。我国普通公众也普遍没有意识到隐私权包含个人生活方式的自我决定权。例如，中国的家庭传统和观念影响十分深厚，在处理个人隐私与群体之间的关系时，强调保护社会公共利益，从而促进社会和谐发展。例如，俗话说“家丑不可外扬”，亦在一定程度上反映了我国的隐私观念，即强调保护隐私主要在于维护群体和社会的利益。中国没有西方社会那样强烈的个人主义因素，国家的色彩比较浓厚。熟人之间习惯相互关心彼此的生活工作甚至情感状况。因此，家庭成员或朋友之间，见面寒暄，询问对方的工作、收入、财产状况、婚姻和情感状况等私密信息，在正常社交中习以为常，通常被询问者也不会认为对方是侵犯隐私权。再如，中国对公众人物的隐私的限制较多，公众人物特别是演艺界明星的私生活往往在各类媒体报道的对象，他们的婚姻和情感经历，私生活新闻等，都是一些媒体特别是网络媒体偏好的新闻题材，而这些公众人物通常也对媒体的报道持容忍态度，不愿提起诉讼上升到司法层面。

第三，隐私权的社会实现机制不同。西方社会的隐私权作为一项基本人权，对个人的人格自由发展具有重要作用。因此，隐私的保护主要是在通过划定人们行为范围的方式实现的，即主要通过设定相关的行为准则，调整人们的行为，保障个人的私生活自由。而我国在历史上并没有将个人隐私权化，而是通过设定行为规则的方式保护隐私的做法，而是主要通过心理调节机制保护隐私，即通过沉默、容隐、隐藏秘密等方式保护个人隐私。我国普通公众也普遍没有意识到隐私权包含个人生活方式的自我决定权。例如，中国的家庭传统和观念影响十分深厚，在处理个人隐私与群体之间的关系时，强调保护社会公共利益，从而促进社会和谐发展。例如，中国的家庭传统和观念影响十分深厚，在处理个人隐私与群体之间的关系时，强调保护社会公共利益，从而促进社会和谐发展。例如，中国家庭中亲人之间往往没有隐私，更不会诉诸法律解决。

三、关于大数据与个人隐私之间的平衡

随着互联网的发展，人类的生存方式越来越体现出数字化的发展趋势，信息技术的发展极大地便利了人们的生产和生活，但也对个人隐私权的保护构成了极大的威胁。事实上，早在一百多年前，Samuel D. Warren 和 Louis Brandies 在论述隐私权时就曾警告：“无数的机械设备预示着，将来有一天，我们在密室中的低语，将如同在屋顶大声宣告般。”随着互联网的发展，各种“人肉搜索”泛滥，非法侵入他人邮箱、盗取他人信息、贩卖个人信息、窃听他人谈话的现象时有发生，通过网络非法披露他人信息、隐私、个人信息等的文件更是屡见不鲜，此类的行为不仅污染了网络空间，更是构成对他人人格权的侵害。美国有学者撰文认为，日常的信息资料的搜集、在公共场所的自动监视的增加、对面部特征的技术辨认、电话窃听、卫星定位监视、工作场所的监控；互联网上的跟踪；在电脑硬件上装置监控设施、红外线扫描，远距离拍照，透过身体的扫描等。这些现代技术使得公民们“无逃于天地之间”，最后其宣称“隐私已经死亡”！

我国也发生了大量的侵害隐私权的案件，例如，2007年的“人肉搜索第一案”23，2008年的北京法院审理的“邻居门口装摄像头侵害隐私权案”等，都是信息时代隐私权保护的典型案例。由于互联网登录和使用的自由性，使得通过网络侵害人格权的行为具有易发性，同时，互联网受众的无限性和超地域性也使得其对通过侵害人格权的损害后果具有无限放大效应，也就是说，相关的侵权信息一旦发布，即可能在瞬间实现世界范围的传播，相关的损害后果也将被无限放大，这也使得损害后果的恢复极为困难。因此，在互联网时代，如何预防和遏制网络侵权行为，是现代法律制度所面临的严峻挑战。经济发展不能以牺牲个人权利作为代价；相反，个人权利和自由的增加才是社会进步的标志。因此，我们在利用现代科学技术的同时，也必须强化对个人权利的保护，应当在经济的发展和个人权利保护之间保持兼顾和平衡。

---

20 马特：“‘隐私即无自由’”，载《法学杂志》2007年第5期。
21 “Numerous mechanical devices threaten to make good the prediction that ‘what is whispered in the closet shall be proclaimed from the howsetops’”，Ellen Alderman and Caroline Kennedy, The right to privacy, 323 (1999)。
23 参见《王菲诉大旗网、天涯网、北飞的候鸟案》。在该案中，2007年12月29日女白领姜岩在北京位于东四环一小区24楼的家中跳楼身亡。事情源于她与丈夫王菲的离婚。据悉，姜岩和丈夫于2006年2月22日结婚。她生前在网络上注册了名为“北飞的候鸟”的个人博客，并进行写作。在自杀前两个月，她在自己的博客中以日记形式记载了自杀前两个月的心理历程。丈夫王菲在去世前在网络上注册了名为“北飞的候鸟”的个人博客，并进行写作。在自杀前两个月，她在自己的博客中以日记形式记载了自杀前两个月的心理历程。丈夫王菲在网上搜索了姜岩的博客，将丈夫与一名案外女性东方某的合影照片贴在博客中，并认为两人不正当两性关系，自己的婚姻很失败。姜岩在网上自己的博客日记中显示出了丈夫的具体姓名、公司、地址等信息。2007年12月27日，姜岩在博客中首次披露，将自己博客的密码告诉一名网友，并将该网友告诉王菲。2007年12月29日姜岩跳楼自杀后，她将自己博客的密码告诉了其姐姐姜红，后姜岩的博客被打开。自2008年1月开始，大旗网站刊登了《从24楼跳下自杀的MM最后的日记》专题。在该专题中，大旗网将该王菲的姓名、照片、住址、工作单位等详细信息全部披露。同时，姜岩的大学同学张乐奕在博客上发表了《哀莫大于心死》等文章；“北飞的候鸟”一帖。在该专题中，大旗网将该王菲的姓名、照片、住址、工作单位等详细信息全部披露。同时，姜岩的大学同学张乐奕在博客上发表了《哀莫大于心死》等文章；“北飞的候鸟”一帖。
信息时代是大数据时代，个人信息作为互联网和大数据时代的“新石油”，其中包含巨大的商业价值，能够为企业带来可观的经济效益。例如，市值超过2万亿的中国最大电商公司阿里巴巴的创始人马云曾宣称，阿里巴巴是一家大数据公司！马云爆出金句：“我们是通过卖东西收集数据，数据是阿里最值钱的财富。”“我们做淘宝的目标不是为了卖货，而是把握这些数据会在一起。”

第一，应当区分隐私权与数据财产权，我国《民法总则》分别对隐私权和数据保护作出了规定，该法将隐私权规定在人格权部分，而将数据规定在财产权部分；这本身就表明，二者存在区别的。对个人隐私权应当加强保护，捍卫个人尊严与自由；而对于数据，则应当加强对它的开发和利用，作为一种经济资源发挥其社会效用。也就是说，对于涉及个人隐私的数据信息，不应作出反对其商业化开发和利用，这不但有助于提高社会运转的效率，而且对于广大消费者也是有利的，例如，淘宝、今日头条等很多电商、媒体的互联网公司已经实现了个性化的智能推送，通过收集和分析网民的行为特征，企业能够预测出网民最需要最偏好的信息，并主动推送，实现信息的“私人订制”。但如何具体平衡个人隐私权与数据利用之间的关系呢？对于个人信息进行类型化处理：对于涉及个人隐私的个人信息的处理，应当得到个人的同意，并且个人有权了解相关的信息处理情况，从而为权利人准确判断相关的信息处理行为是否侵害其隐私权等提供依据；对于已经经过匿名化处理的个人信息，则应当注重发挥其经济效用，其处理、利用时应当给企业一定的自由，而不应当进行过度的限制，以充分保障经济发展和科技创新。

第二，应当平衡个人信息权与数据财产权之间的关系。现代的隐私权已经衍生出个人信息权等新型人格权益，当大数据开发涉及到个人信息保护时，应当完善个人信息保护规则，如自动化搜集个人信息，必须遵循知情同意规则；对于涉及个人隐私的数据信息，应当得到个人的同意，如自动化搜集个人信息，必须遵循知情同意规则，而并非所有数据信息都应得到个人的同意。对于涉及隐私的数据信息，应当注重发挥其经济效用，其处理、利用时应当给企业一定的自由。

第三，对于涉及个人隐私的数据信息，应当注重对个人隐私权的保护。在大数据时代，信息数据的经济价值将日益凸显，这也导致对个人信息的非法利用、泄露等现象越来越严重。据《中国网民权益保护调查报告(2015)》显示，近一年来，网民因个人信息泄露，被敲诈、诈骗等现象越来越严重，导致总体损失近805亿元，人均124元，其中约4500万网民近一年遭受的经济损失在1000元以上。这实际上也提出了对个人网络信息安全的现实问题。隐私权的主要功能在于保护个人信息安全，包括个人隐私和隐私权，因此，对于涉及个人隐私的数据信息，尤其是个人敏感信息，其收集应当征得个人的同意，欧盟2016年最新颁布的《通用数据保护条例》（General Data Protection Regulation）对此作出了明确规定，我国《网络安全法》也作出了类似规定。当然，除了从源头上规范个人信息的收集外，还应当对涉及个人信息的个人信息的处理、利用等作出规范，如要求信息控制者应当提供安全的存储和处理环境。例如，淘宝所收集的购物记录、支付信息等，必须有充分的安全保护。数据中包含的权利是多种多样的，由于大数据是对海量信息所进行的收集、分析，
因而，大量的数据涉及个人的个人信息和隐私，甚至涉及个人的敏感信息和核心隐私。例如，将个人病历资料开发成大数据，或者将个人的银行存款信息汇总开发成大数据，如果对这些数据资料还没有进行匿名化处理，或者在匿名化处理不完整，从相关的数据中仍然可以了解个人的相关信息和隐私，这就可能侵害个人的个人信息权利和隐私权。通过大数据技术的运用，一些机构可以从中提取个人信息和隐私方面的重要信息。如果这些个人信息经过整合后再投入数据黑市进行交易，这些行为可能触犯刑法的规定，构成非法侵入计算机信息系统罪、侵犯公民个人信息罪等罪名。当然，即便行为人的上述行为不构成犯罪，也构成对他人个人信息权利和隐私权的侵害。因此，相关主体在收集、利用个人信息数据的同时，应当以保护当事人个人信息的控制权利和隐私权为前提。个人信息的收集和利用应当以保护个人信息权利和隐私权为前提，忽视个人信息权利和隐私权保护的数据收集和开发行为就像一颗炸弹，将对个人信息权利构成极大威胁。

当然，即便行为人的上述行为不构成犯罪，其也构成对他人个人信息权利和隐私权的侵害。因此，相关主体在收集、利用个人信息数据的同时，应当以保护当事人个人信息的控制权利和隐私权为前提。个人信息的收集和利用应当以保护个人信息权利和隐私权为前提，忽视个人信息权利和隐私权保护的数据收集和开发行为就像一颗炸弹，将对个人信息权利构成极大威胁。保护个人信息的主要目的是为了维护个人自治及自我认同，从而维护个人的人格尊严。因此，数据开发中应当注重对个人信息的保护。在将来有必要规定大数据中个人信息和隐私的保护问题，这也是适应信息社会、大数据时代的特殊要求，面向 21 世纪的必然要求。

结语
人类社会进入 21 世纪后，科技的发展、全球化的发展都增进了人类的福祉。在人们基本的物质生活得到保障之后，对尊严的需求就更加强烈。经过三十多年改革开放的发展，我国现在已经成为全球第二大经济体。广大人民群众的物质生活水平得到了极大的提高，在此背景下，我们不仅仅要使人民群众生活得富足，也要使每个人活得有尊严，保护个人的隐私权，就是要全面维护个人的人格尊严，这也是保障广大人民群众美好幸福生活的基本前提。因此，我们正在制定的民法典应当加强对隐私权等人格权的保护，建立完备的隐私权规则体系，使我们的民法典真正成为一部科学的、符合中国国情的、面向 21 世纪的、屹立于世界民法典之林的法典。

31 叶竹盛：“是时候给大数据套上法律笼头了”，载《新京报》2017年5月31日。
32 Gola/Klug/Körffer, in: Gola/Schomerus, BDSG § 13, Rn. 49.
33 西坡：“隐私得不到保护的大数据无异于炸弹”，载《新京报》2017年2月18日。
34 参见刘静怡：“从 Cookies 以及类似资讯科技的使用浅论因特网上个人资讯隐私权保护问题”，载《科技资讯透析》1997年第10期。
Privacy Protection in China: Paths, Characteristics and Issues

Li-ming Wang
Executive Vice President and Vice Chairman of the University Council
Renmin University of China

Executive Summary

Privacy protection in China

The concept of privacy is virtually non-existent in China's traditional culture. It has much to do with the lifestyles and social habits in China's thousand years of agricultural society, in which people lived closely together and were interdependent on one another.

However, the concept of privacy right has slowly emerged in the mainland of China as it underwent the economic reform and urbanisation in the late 20th century, with its people calling for greater privacy protection. The development of privacy right protection in the mainland of China is a meandrous and lengthy process.

Four development stages of privacy right protection

Development of privacy right protection in the mainland of China can be roughly divided into four stages.

Stage 1 - Protection by analogy: In the 1980s, privacy was protected under the General Principles of the Civil Law by deeming it as part of the right to protection of a person's reputation.

Stage 2 – Personality interest protection: Starting from the early 1990s, privacy was recognised as a personality interest. An individual whose privacy has been infringed was granted a right to seek compensation for psychological damages under Article 1 of the Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Issues Regarding the Ascertainment of Liability for Compensation for Psychological Damages in Civil Torts. However, privacy was not yet recognised as a separate human right.

Stage 3 – Protection by tort law: Privacy right was expressly recognised as one of the protected interests under the Law of Tort enacted in 2009. An individual may take civil action for infringement of privacy right under the Law of Tort. For the first time, the concept of privacy right has been acknowledged under the civil law in the mainland of China.

Stage 4 – Separate human right: Privacy is recognised as a separate human right as protected under Article 110 of the "General Provisions of the Civil Law" enacted in 2017.

The Supreme People's Court has, in the last 20 years, handed down judgments which have greatly facilitated the development of privacy right protection in the mainland of China. For example, it was established that the scope of privacy right should be based on the reasonable expectation of privacy of individuals, including public figures where special rules apply.

The connotation and scope of privacy right are constantly evolving in the mainland of China as it transforms and develops into an economic society. China's Civil Code, the drafting of which is underway, will provide more comprehensive privacy protection by elaborating on the connotation, effects and types of privacy right.

Differences in privacy right between the mainland of China and the West

The privacy right in the mainland of China differs from the West in three aspects.

1 The original paper is written by Professor Li-ming Wang in Chinese language. This Executive Summary is prepared by the PCPD, Hong Kong for reference only.
Firstly, privacy right is a basic human right protected under the constitutional law in many western countries with emphasis on regulation of the government. In the mainland of China, privacy protection is mainly a civil right.

Secondly, differences in the cultural concept have led to variation in the scope and extent of privacy right protection. In western society, privacy right is mainly to protect one's autonomy. In the mainland of China, the ultimate purpose of privacy right protection is to develop a harmonious society through coordinating the relationship between individuals and the community or collective.

Thirdly, privacy right protection is embodied under different mechanisms. In western society, privacy right is protected through regulating people's conducts by established rules. In the mainland of China, traditionally, privacy is mainly protected by self-restraint and mutual respect of the individuals.

**Striking a balance between Big Data and privacy protection**

Personal data is the “new oil” in the era of Big Data. Its commercial value will bring about considerable economic benefits, but will also pose enormous threat to privacy. There are three approaches to balance privacy protection with economic development and technological innovation.

Firstly, we should distinguish between privacy right and data property right. For those data and information which do not involve personal privacy, we should encourage their commercial use.

Secondly, we should balance between personal data right and data property right. The law should be improved to protect the use of personal data in Big Data analytics.

Thirdly, we should pay attention to privacy right protection when handling personal data. When collecting and using personal data, one should always seek to protect individual's right to control his own personal data, and bear the responsibility of protecting personal data privacy, in order to uphold individuals' dignity and maintain individuals' self-determination and self-recognition.

**Conclusion**

Technological development and globalisation improve people's welfare. Having satisfied the basic needs, people's demand for dignity grows. Privacy protection is to maintain one's dignity. It is hoped that China's Civil Code will enhance privacy protection so as to establish a comprehensive regulatory regime.
Macao, located at the Western end of the Pearl River delta, has such an unique feature of the “East-Meet-West” culture. For the fact that Macao was administrated by Portugal for more than 400 years before its handover to the People’s Republic of China in 1999, its social structure inherited the Portuguese matrix. Under the constitutional principle of “One Country, Two System”, Macao exercises a high degree of autonomy and enjoys executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication.

Being the principal tool to safeguard the right of personal data privacy, the “Personal Data Protection Act” of Macao (Law no. 8/2005) came into force since 2006. The Act largely modeled the Portuguese data protection regime (Law no. 68/98) that transposed from the EU Directive 95/46/CE. In this regard, the Macao Act that adopted the same EU criteria is significantly close to the EU Directive.

The Office for Personal Data Protection, established in 2007, takes the role of supervisor and facilitator of the implementation of the Act. Over the years, through those works that the OPDP has carried out, by either the positive means of organizing publicities and educations to the society or the negative means of imposing administrative sanctions to the violators, the awareness of data privacy is progressively rooted to individuals and businesses.

The era of Big Data has begun. While Big Data carries the characteristics of being operated with high velocity, in heavy volume and great variety, people are calling for more effective and comprehensive measures to strictly ensure its proper use. Being the authority responsible for the supervision of Macao’s personal data protection, the OPDP would continuously invest the greatest effort to overcome the challenges brought about by the overflow of data in the infinite internet world, and, stay strong to conquer those obstacles and difficulties ahead. In the future, we will further enhance the cooperation with the authority of different jurisdictions to outstretch the barrier for data leaks and offences.
Privacy Culture and Data Protection Laws in Japan

Masao Horibe
Chairman
Personal Information Protection Commission, Japan

1. Historical Review of the Evolution of Privacy and Data Protection

1964 Decision of the Tokyo District Court
- Introduction of notion of privacy
- The first case the court defined the right of privacy as the legal right

1980 OECD Privacy Guidelines
- Recommendation of the Council Concerning Guidelines governing the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data

1988 Personal Information Protection in the Administrative Sector
- Act on the Protection of Computer-processed Personal Data Held by Administrative Organs

2003 Basic Law and Personal Information Protection in the Private Sector
- Act on the Protection of Personal Information (APPI)

2. Key Features of Amendment of the APPI

(the first amendment in 2015, fully enforced in 2017)
- Establishment of the independent Data Protection Authority
- Restriction on provision to a third party in a foreign country
- Information provision to the foreign data protection/privacy enforcement authorities

3. Unique Privacy Culture

- Privacy written in Japanese (‘Puraibashii’) recognized as protecting private affairs
- Corporate culture respecting consumer privacy
- System of Accredited Personal Information Protection Organizations
- Certification of the PrivacyMark
How Privacy Culture Has Evolved in Korea over Time

Chaeho Rheem
Standing Commissioner,
Personal Information Protection Commission, Republic of Korea

In the agrarian society, a lot of importance was placed on community life and the notion of privacy was therefore vague without the concept of “personal data” set in place.

During the military regime in Korea accompanied by rapid industrialisation, efficiency in public administration was valued more highly than privacy, which was symbolically represented by the “Resident Registration Number System” introduced in the 1960s. Resident registration numbers at the time put more emphasis on how to identify individuals in a systematic manner.

Since the late 1980s when democracy was restored in Korea, privacy has been recognised as being more important than efficiency in public administration, also leading to self-reflection on the human rights violations during the military regime. This also led to the enactment of the strictest personal information protection act across the globe and the establishment of the Personal Information Protection Commission in 2011. There has also been a stronger recognition of protecting personal information since the massive credit card data breach in 2014. Resident registration numbers are now used to protect individuals rather than identifying their residence, the processing of which is only allowed pursuant to the law.

The personal information protection law/system of Korea is very similar to that of Europe (the EU Directive) and provides for stronger regulation in some aspects. For example, the Personal Information Protection Act of Korea neither recognises legitimate interests nor permits secondary disclosure when it comes to the disclosure of personal information. Repurposing is not even recognised at the stage of collecting personal information.

The Personal Information Protection Act of Korea is also very strict in terms of penalties.

In recent years, the PIPC Korea has been reviewing the existing personal information protection laws/systems to keep them in line with the global standard including the EU GDPR while keeping pace with such global ICT trends as Big Data.
Economies in Asia, with their diverse cultural, political and legal traditions, have a common goal: economic development. As we seek economic development, it is important to build a case for personal data protection on economic fundamentals. The end results are often the same with other economies that have a different privacy tradition; both strive to allow for innovative use of data leading to better services to customers, yet at the same time, better consumer control over the collection, use and disclosure of their personal data.

The PDPC recognises that a robust data protection regime is important in contributing to Singapore’s Digital Economy. The Digital Economy provides an exciting sea of opportunities, with possibilities for the innovative use of personal data growing day by day. Data is a strategic asset for companies to optimise the way they do business – an especially valuable economic resource that allows them to provide innovative new services and improved services. A trusted environment plays a crucial role in promoting innovation, and basic compliance is no longer sufficient in today’s competitive and data-driven landscape.

We have set our sights on the global stage and are developing a series of resources as well as a Data Protection Trustmark certification scheme to enable organisations to demonstrate accountability and use that as a competitive advantage locally and internationally. The PDPC has also recently initiated the first phase of its review of the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) to ensure that the regulatory environment keeps pace with evolving technology in enabling innovation, while providing for effective protection of individual’s personal data in the changing landscape.
Data Protection in the Philippines

Raymund Liboro
Privacy Commissioner and Chairman,
Philippines National Privacy Commission

Privacy in the Philippine Context
Privacy is a familiar concept to most cultures, however, some do not have a word for it. This is true in the Philippines, wherein the word privacy doesn’t translate into any of the 8 major languages spoken there. More than 300 years of colonial rule and more than a decade of authoritarian rule has essentially created a void in Filipino consciousness about privacy. This is the reason why Privacy and Human rights are heavily protected in the 1986 Philippine constitution, the first four sections of the bill of rights highlight this, and privacy of communications is also protected in other laws.

A recent nationwide survey commissioned by the NPC reinforces the fact that Filipinos value their privacy (87%) and 92% of Filipinos are concerned how their personal data is processed.

Data Privacy Act of 2012
The Data Privacy Act (DPA) of 2012 is the Philippines’ data protection law. Just like the APEC Privacy framework, it highlights the free flow of information to foster innovation while protecting personal information. The agency mandated to implement and enforce it is the National Privacy Commission (NPC) which was only established in March of 2016.

IT-BPM Industry as contributor to GDP
The Philippine’s Information Technology Business Process Management (IT-BPM) industry is currently the second largest contributor to the country’s gross domestic product after overseas remittances of migrant workers. The Philippines’ IT-BPM industry sector processes personal data on an industrial scale from English speaking countries. The industry is one of the data privacy stakeholders that lobbied for the development and passage of the DPA, primarily to ensure that the Philippines’ data protection and data privacy regulations are in-line with international standards.

COMELEAK Data Breach 2016
Barely a month into the NPC establishment, the World’s largest data breach (at that time) happened in the Philippines. The Commission on Elections (COMELEC) database was ex-filtrated along with personal data of more than 55 million voters. This event highlighted the importance of personal data protection. The decision of the NPC to hold COMELEC accountable for the breach focused public attention on the DPA, the NPC, as well as the value of data protection by complying with the Philippine’s data protection and data privacy regulations.

Five Pillars of DPA Compliance
To aid organizations in compliance the NPC identified the five pillars of data privacy, accountability and compliance. And these are:

- Designation and Registration of a Data Protection Officer (DPO)
- Conducting a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA)
- Development of a Privacy Management Plan
- Implement Security Measures
- Practice Breach Management Protocols

Sectoral Approach to Compliance
The NPC has decided to take a sectoral approach in achieving compliance with the DPA. This is primarily to address the industry specific nuances of data protection. The NPC has been organizing general assemblies of DPOs beginning with (1) Government, then (2) Banking and Finance, (3) Telecommunications and Internet Providers, (4) Higher Education, (5) IT-BPM, (6) Media and social media and so on. These DPO general assemblies were organized with their respective regulators and industry associations.
Situated in the southeastern coast of China, Hong Kong was only a tiny fishing village about one and a half century ago. Today, Hong Kong is an international trading and financial centre, a world-class data hub, an ICT Hub and a Smart City. A strong and comprehensive data protection regime is one of the underlying factors contributing to Hong Kong’s success.

In 1842, Hong Kong became a British colony, and started developing into a modern city. The Western culture, including the concept of privacy, began to take shape here. In 1976, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (“ICCPR”) was ratified by the United Kingdom, which extended its application to Hong Kong in the same year. Article 17 of the ICCPR provides that “no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.” The Government of Hong Kong undertook to respect and ensure all individuals the rights recognised in the ICCPR, which laid the bedrock for legal protection of privacy right in Hong Kong. In 1991, the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap 383, Laws of Hong Kong) came into force mirroring the provisions of the ICCPR. However, the privacy protection afforded by the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance is limited because it only binds the government and public authorities, but not individuals or private bodies.

In August 1994, the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong (“LRC”) published a report entitled “Reform of the Law Relating to the Protection of Personal Data” (“Report”). In the Report, the LRC concluded that the statutory protection of information privacy at that time was scattered and incidental in nature. The LRC recommended that internationally agreed data protection guidelines should be given statutory force in Hong Kong in both the public and private sectors, in order to discharge Hong Kong’s obligation in human rights protection and retain Hong Kong’s status as an international trading centre. Following the LRC’s recommendation, the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap 486, Laws of Hong Kong) (“Ordinance”), which was modelled on the OECD Privacy Guidelines 1980 and the Data Protection Directive 1995 of the then European Communities, was enacted in 1995 to regulate the processing of personal data and protect personal data privacy. This is the first omnibus data protection law in Asia that regulates both the public (including the government) and private sectors. It provides comprehensive protection to personal data privacy meeting international standards. An independent regulator, the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data (“PCPD”), was also established under the Ordinance to monitor and supervise the compliance of the statutory requirements.

Nearly all of the provisions of the Ordinance came into force in December 1996 along with the establishment of the office of the PCPD in the same year. This started a new chapter in the data protection regime in Hong Kong. Today, except for section 33, which regulates transfer of personal data outside Hong Kong, all provisions under the Ordinance are in force.

The six Data Protection Principles, which are part of the Ordinance, cover the entire data lifecycle, including data collection, accuracy, retention, use of data, data security, privacy policy, and data access and correction rights. A data user (or controller) is prohibited from doing an act, or engaging in a practice that contravenes a Data Protection Principle. Contravention of a Data Protection Principle is not an offence. However, the PCPD may serve an Enforcement Notice on the data user in question, directing it to remedy the contravention. Failure to comply with the Enforcement Notice is an offence. There are other offences provided under the Ordinance, such as failure to comply with a data subject’s opt-out request from using his personal data for direct marketing, and failure to comply with a data access request. In addition,

---

3Smart Hong Kong, Office of the Government Chief Information Officer: https://www.smartcity.gov.hk/
5Section 8 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap 383)
6Section 7 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap 383)
an individual may institute civil action to claim compensation from a data user if he suffers any damage including injury to feelings by reason of a contravention of the requirements under the Ordinance.

On 1 July 1997, the People’s Republic of China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong (which then became a Special Administrative Region of China), and the Basic Law, i.e. the constitutional document of Hong Kong, came into effect on the same day. Among other things, the Basic Law provides constitutional guarantee for a host of rights, including freedom and privacy of communication under Article 30. In addition, Article 39 of the Basic Law provides that the provisions of the ICCPR as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force, and the rights and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong residents shall not be restricted unless as prescribed by law. Article 8 of the Basic Law further preserves the laws and enactments previously in force in Hong Kong, including the Ordinance.

Before the enactment of the Ordinance, people in Hong Kong generally did not know much about the protection of privacy. Hence, the PCPD, in the first decade since its establishment, endeavoured to educate the public about the requirements of the Ordinance and its application in their daily lives. A number of publications like codes of practices and guidance notes were issued to assist data users to comply with the Ordinance. Seminars and professional workshops targeting at both practising data protection officers and the general public were conducted regularly. The PCPD also partnered with schools and universities to provide privacy education to youngsters. In 2000, the PCPD established the Data Protection Officers’ Club to provide practising data protection officers in public and private organisations with a platform for experience sharing and training. Over the years, the PCPD also worked with TV stations and other media to produce different docudrama series and variety shows to promote personal data privacy right.

Through many years of cultivation, public awareness towards personal data protection has gradually increased. In 2010, public awareness was driven to new heights when the PCPD conducted an investigation against the operator of a rewards programme. In that incident, the operator of the rewards programme was found to have sold customers’ personal data to third parties for direct marketing purposes. The incident helped push the amendment bill of the Ordinance through the Legislative Council in 2012. The amendments significantly increased the penalties for misuse of personal data for direct marketing purposes to a maximum fine of HK$1,000,000 and imprisonment for five years. This helps re-build up the confidence of the public on the use of their personal data by commercial organisations.

In addition to revamping the regulatory regime on direct marketing, the 2012 amendment Ordinance empowered the PCPD to provide legal assistance in meritorious cases to aggrieved data subjects to seek compensation from data users for damage suffered by reason of contravention of the requirements under the Ordinance. A new offence for disclosing personal data obtained without consent from data users was also introduced. Other amendments include strengthening the PCPD’s enforcement power and imposing indirect regulation on data processors through data users.10

While the Ordinance is principle-based and technology neutral, significant advancements in ICT in the recent decade did bring new challenges to personal data protection. In response, the PCPD has taken the initiative to educate organisations and consumers on the possible privacy risks associated with the use of e-commerce and online service platforms. The PCPD has also provided practical guidelines, workshops and self-learning materials to industries which handled large volume of personal data. In addition, the PCPD has publicly shared its regulatory experience through beefed-up promotional and educational activities and on its online platform in the form of media statements, case notes and guide books.

The PCPD accepts that mere compliance with the Ordinance by data users may not satisfy individuals’ reasonable expectation on personal data privacy in the ICT age. Starting from 2014, the PCPD has been vigorously promoting the adoption of the Privacy Management Programme amongst public and private organisations, encouraging them to make a paradigm shift from compliance to accountability in privacy protection; to apply privacy protection as a top-down business imperative throughout the organisations; and to embrace privacy protection as part and parcel of their corporate

---

9 The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (Adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh National People’s Congress on 4 April 1990; promulgated by Order No. 26 of the President of the People’s Republic of China on 4 April 1990; and effective as of 1 July 1997)

governance responsibilities. The promulgation of the General Data Protection Regulation by the European Union in May 2016 also inspired the PCPD to start reassessing the adequacy of the Ordinance in protecting personal data privacy in the ICT age.

Information is borderless nowadays. The PCPD acknowledges that no single data protection authority can act alone in protecting personal data privacy of individuals. Today, the data protection footprints of the PCPD extend beyond Hong Kong. The PCPD has been actively joining the international privacy communities. For example, the PCPD is a member of the International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners (ICDPPC), the International Working Group on Data Protection in Telecommunications (also known as “Berlin Group”), the Global Privacy Enforcement Network (GPEN) and the Asia Pacific Privacy Authorities (APPA). The PCPD also participates in the cross-border privacy enforcement arrangements of the ICDPPC and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

The PCPD and its work have transformed and matured over the last 20 years. In 2013-14, which was the first year after the new direct marketing regime came into force, the number of enquiries and complaints received by the PCPD reached its peak at over 25,000, representing 84% increase compared to the year 1997-98. The figure started to stabilise and drop in recent years due to intensified education and promotion campaigns by the PCPD. The total number of enquiries and complaints decreased to around 18,000 in the year 2016-17. As a strategy to promote compliance, the PCPD also self-initiated 256 compliance checks in 2016-17, which was more than threefold of the figure in 1997-98. For data breaches, there appears to be an increasing trend for both the number of incidents and the number of individuals affected. In 2012-13, when the PCPD started to keep statistics for data breaches, the reported numbers of incidents and individuals affected were 61 and 17,451 respectively. In 2016-17, the number of incidents reported increased to 81, and the total number of individuals affected increased to over 3.8 million. Hong Kong currently adopts a voluntary notification regime for data breaches. The PCPD believes that the increase in reported figures relating to data breaches does not necessarily imply any deterioration of data security. Instead, it may well be driven by higher sense of accountability of data users in Hong Kong. As a result, more data users are willing to report data breach incidents to the PCPD voluntarily in order that the PCPD may give advice and recommendations to them for containing the possible damage, taking remedial actions and preventing future recurrence.

Hong Kong’s efforts in personal data privacy protection and other related areas are also reflected by, for example, in 2016, Hong Kong being ranked number one in both the Human Freedom Index of the Fraser Institute11 and the Cloud Readiness Index of the Asia Cloud Computing Association12. Strong data privacy protection was known as the single most important factor in moving Hong Kong up the rank in the Cloud Readiness Index 2016.

In this era of data-driven economies, data, or more accurately Big Data, is the “new currency” or “new oil” of the 21st Century. Big Data is pivotal to constructing a Smart City, too. As a result, organisations in all sectors are keen to tap into this valuable resource. At the same time, individuals’ awareness and expectations of privacy are at record highs. Among these seemingly conflicting interests, the PCPD is committed to continue working closely with various stakeholders to strike a proper balance, and to provide the assurance, confidence and trust needed for the prosperous and sustainable development of a Smart City and data centre in the region.

---

注意！這是我的個人資料私隱

本書根據《私隱條例》詳細介紹保障個人資料的法律權利，從生活的不同層面分析私隱洩漏的陷阱，並以多個真實個案剖析《私隱條例》的法律根據與原則，讓你懂得如何保護個人資料。
此外，本書亦從人力資源管理、物業管理、資訊及通訊科技、直接促銷等角度解答有關收集及使用個人資料的問題，讓你避免在不知情的情況下觸犯《私隱條例》。

黃繼兒 編著
香港個人資料私隱專員

978-962-937-331-3
178 x 254 毫米 | 296 頁 | 平裝本
2017年7月出版
定價：HK$128

黃繼兒 大律師
個人資料私隱專員

「本書《私隱條例》詳細介紹保障個人資料的法律權利，從生活的不同層面分析私隱洩漏的陷阱，並以多個真實個案剖析《私隱條例》的法律根據與原則，讓你懂得如何保護個人資料。
此外，本書亦從人力資源管理、物業管理、資訊及通訊科技、直接促銷等角度解答有關收集及使用個人資料的問題，讓你避免在不知情的情況下觸犯《私隱條例》。」

黃繼兒 編著
香港個人資料私隱專員

「本書《私隱條例》詳細介紹保障個人資料的法律權利，從生活的不同層面分析私隱洩漏的陷阱，並以多個真實個案剖析《私隱條例》的法律根據與原則，讓你懂得如何保護個人資料。
此外，本書亦從人力資源管理、物業管理、資訊及通訊科技、直接促銷等角度解答有關收集及使用個人資料的問題，讓你避免在不知情的情況下觸犯《私隱條例》。」

黃繼兒 大律師
個人資料私隱專員

「本書《私隱條例》詳細介紹保障個人資料的法律權利，從生活的不同層面分析私隱洩漏的陷阱，並以多個真實個案剖析《私隱條例》的法律根據與原則，讓你懂得如何保護個人資料。
此外，本書亦從人力資源管理、物業管理、資訊及通訊科技、直接促銷等角度解答有關收集及使用個人資料的問題，讓你避免在不知情的情況下觸犯《私隱條例》。」

朱國斌博士
香港城市大學法律學院教授
Conference Host

PCPD
Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong

12/F, Sunlight Tower, 248 Queen’s Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong, China
Tel: +852 2827 2827    Fax: +852 2877 7026
Email: enquiry@pcpd.org.hk    Website: www.pcpd.org.hk