### WIN In-House Counsel Week 2025

Privacy and Cyber - A New Era

#### Presenters:

Sarah Birkett and Tim Lyons

Thursday, 20 February 2025

08:00 - 09:00 AWST

10:00 - 11:00 AEST

11:00 - 12:00 AEDT



what in-house lawyers need



We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the countries on which we are all meeting and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and future.

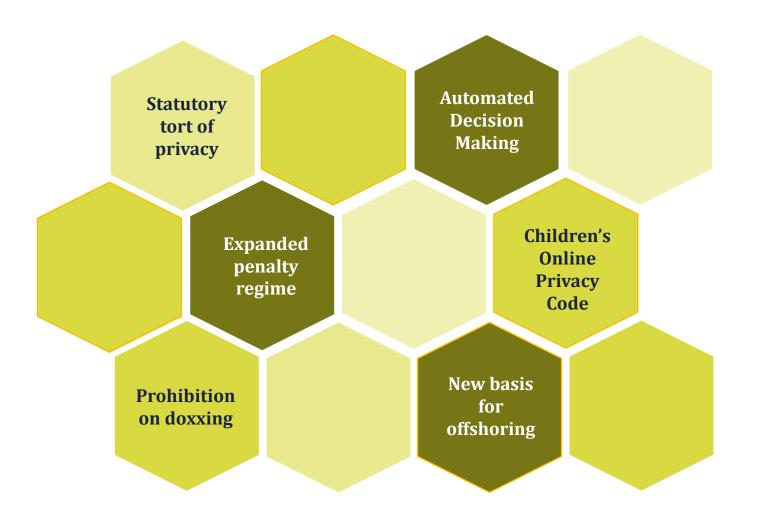


#### Introduction

- 1. Privacy Act reform what's here?
- 2. Privacy Act reform what's next?
- 3. Cyber security what is the law?
- 4. Data laws in context what's left?
- 5. Questions and additional resources



# Overview of changes





# Overview – statutory tort

- Cause of action in tort for serious invasions of privacy
- Four criteria:
  - □ Defendant misused information that relates to the plaintiff, or intruded on the plaintiff's seclusion
  - ☐ A person in the position of the plaintiff would have had a reasonable expectation of privacy in all of the circumstances
  - ☐ The invasion of privacy was intentional or reckless
  - ☐ The invasion of privacy was serious
- **Defences** required/authorised by law; consent; necessary to prevent or lessen a serious threat to the life, health or safety of a person
- Damages includes non-economic losses (such as emotional distress) and exemplary/punitive damages, but subject to a cap
- Not yet in force takes effect no later than June 2025.



# Overview – expanded penalty regime

- Headline civil penalties remain unchanged the greater of:
  - o \$50 million
  - Three times the benefit obtained from the conduct
  - 30% of adjusted annual turnover
- These will apply to serious interferences with privacy
- Two additional tiers:
  - Non-serious interferences with privacy: 10,000 penalty units (currently \$3,330,000)
  - Breach of particular APPs (or breach notification requirement) and an infringement notice is issued: 60 / 1000 penalty units (currently a maximum of \$333,000)





# Ongoing privacy reform – tranche 2

#### Fair and Reasonable Processing



- Collection, use and disclosure must be fair and reasonable (even if all other APPs met)
- Even if consent is obtained

#### New Data Subject Rights



- Request deletion/de-identification of personal information
- Request to identify the source of indirectly collected information
- Request that certain online search results are de-indexed
- Right to object to collection, use or disclosure

#### **Online Targeting**



- Clarity around direct marketing, targeting, and trading in personal information
- No targeting of minors, unless in their best interests
- Enhanced disclosure obligations for targeting, including use of algorithms and profiling

#### **Employee Records Exemption**



- Exemption remains, but some obligations regarding employee records
- Greater transparency over processing
- APP 11.1 requirements will apply
- Data breach notification obligations

#### **SME Exemption**



- Exemption removed, but may be differentiated application of APPs for SMEs
- In the interim, processors will be subject to the APPs even if SMEs

#### Others

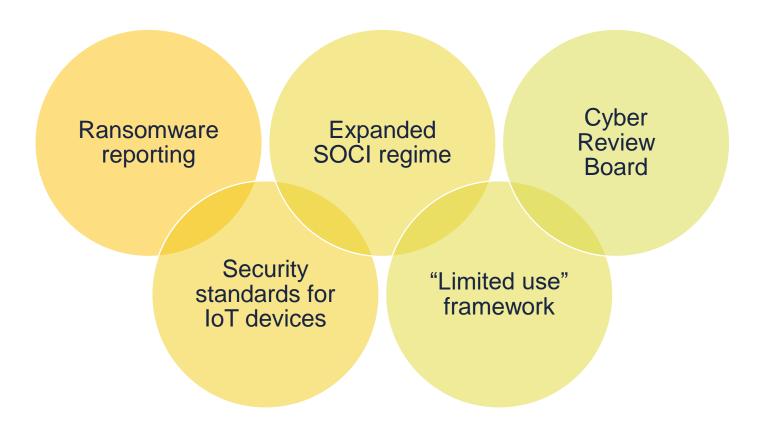


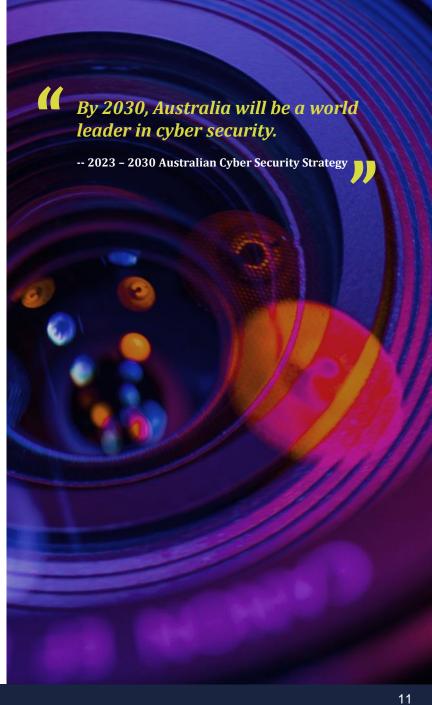
- · Direct right of action
- PIAs for high-risk processing
- Collection notices to include details of high-risk processing
- Consent must be voluntary, informed, current, specific and unambiguous





# Legal frameworks







## Data law landscape

## Privacy

Privacy Act 1988 (as amended)

> Spam Act 2003

Privacy reform Tranche 2

# Cyber Security

Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018 (as amended)

Cyber Security Act 2024

Scam
Prevention
Framework?

#### Al

Voluntary guardrails (September 2024)

OAIC's guidelines (October 2024)

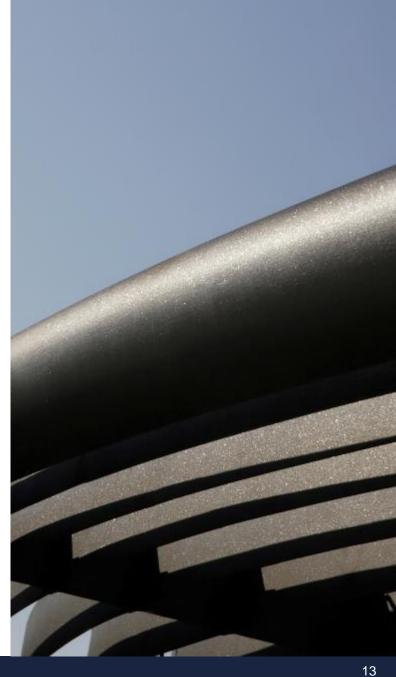
Mandatory guardrails?

## Sector Specific

Consumer Data Right

CPS 230

CPS 234



# For comparison: EU Digital Decade Strategy

**Strategy for Data** 

Cybersecurity

**Strategy** 

**Data Act** 

**Data Governance Act** 

**Cyber Security Act** 

DORA

**NIS2** Directive

**Cyber Resilience Act** 

**Digital Privacy** 

**GDPR** 

**E-privacy Regulation** 

Al Strategy

Al Regulation

**Al Liability Directive** 

**Digital Services Package** 

**Digital Services Act** 

**Digital Markets Act** 

- Unlocks value in data by ensuring access and portability of data for its users
- Enables safe and security data sharing by creating new bodies for sharing
- Ensures consistency in approach to cyber security in the Union. ENISA and EU cyber certification
- Aims to improve cybersecurity and operational resilience of the Financial Services sector
- Ensures consistent cyber protection of national infrastructure and critical functions
- Aligned cyber security standards for standalone digital products connected to internet e.g. IoT
- Ensures consistent processing of personal data across the European Union
- Ensures strong protection of electronic communications (chat, e-mails etc.)
- Ensures safe and reliable use of artificial intelligence across the union
- Imposes liability for AI applications consistency within the union
- Creates a safer digital space for where the fundamental rights of users are protected
- Prevents misuse of online platforms for anticompetitive and harmful purposes



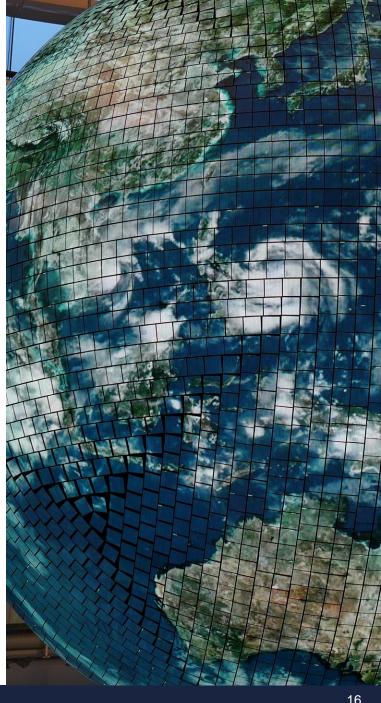
## Additional resources



Data Protection Laws of the World



Privacy Matters - DLA Piper's global privacy blog



#### WIN In-House Counsel Week

#### Thank you for joining our webinar: Privacy and Cyber – A New Era

#### Session presenters:



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