Enhancing Trust in the Digital World: The IPC's Strategic Priorities

Patricia Kosseim

Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario



Vision: Charting a course for the IPC

IPC Vision of a Modern and Effective Regulator

Enhance Ontarians' trust that their access and privacy rights will be respected by ...



Update on strategic priorities

Privacy and Transparency in a Modern Government

Advance Ontarians' privacy and access rights by working with public institutions to develop bedrock principles and comprehensive governance frameworks for the responsible and accountable deployment of digital technologies.



IPC Strategic Priorities 2021-2025



Promote confidence in the digital health care system by guiding custodians to respect the privacy and access rights of Ontarians, and supporting the pioneering use of personal health information for research and analytics to the extent it serves the public good.





Children and Youth in a Digital World

Champion the access and privacy rights of Ontario's children and youth by promoting their digital literacy and the expansion of their digital rights while holding institutions accountable for protecting the children and youth they serve.



Next-Generation Law Enforcement

Contribute to building public trust in law enforcement by working with relevant partners to develop the necessary guardrails for the adoption of new technologies and community based approaches that protect both public safety and Ontarians' access and privacy rights.













Privacy and Transparency in a Modern Government

- Digital identity
- Framework for Trustworthy AI in public sector
- New Data Authority

Children and Youth in a Digital World

- Education materials aimed at kids
- Protecting students' digital rights in schools
- Implementing Part X of the CYFSA

Next Generation Law Enforcement

- Body-worn cameras
- Facial recognition technologies
- New communitybased models of policing

Trust in Digital Health

- Virtual healthcare
- Ontario Health Data Council
- Three-year reviews of prescribed entities, persons and organizations under PHIPA
- PHIPA amendments

Transparency Challenge

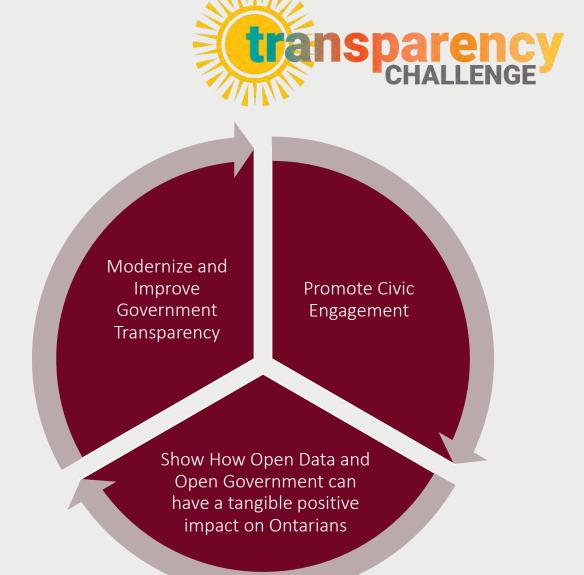
- September 28, International Right to Know Day — the IPC launched its first-ever Transparency Challenge
- Transparency helps people understand government decisionmaking and the policies and issues that matter to them.
- Visit our webpage for more details.

https://www.ipc.on.ca/access-organizations/open-government/join-the-ipcs-transparency-challenge/



Transparency Challenge

- Open to public sector institutions in Ontario at the provincial and municipal levels that are subject to FIPPA and MFIPPA
- The deadline for submissions is January 13, 2023
- Examples will be featured in the IPC's Transparency Showcase in mid-2023



IPC Youth Advisory Council

- A group of ten young people between the ages of 15 and 24
- Youth Advisory Council members may be asked to share their opinions on:
 - Access and privacy rights of Ontario's children and youth
 - Holding institutions accountable for protecting children and youth
 - IPC program ideas and resources to enhance privacy education and digital literacy among children and youth
- Selected council members can serve for a two-year term
- Application deadline: November 25, 2022
- Email <u>youthcouncil@ipc.on.ca</u> for info



Next-Gen Law Enforcement Foresight Series

- Technological and social context of law enforcement is changing
- Need to build a shared understanding of the future for privacy and transparency
- Foresight is not about predicting the future, but exploring a range of plausible futures



Legislative updates

Bill 88, Working for Workers Act, 2022

- Introduced on February 28, 2022 and received Royal Assent on April 11, 2022.
- Amends the Employment Standards Act and requires employers with 25 or more employees to have a written policy explaining whether, how and in what circumstances they monitor workers electronically as well as the purposes for which they intend to use the information collected.
- It also permits the Lieutenant Governor in Council to prescribe by regulation, among other things, additional requirements for electronic monitoring policies, terms or conditions of employment related to electronic monitoring, and prohibitions related to electronic monitoring.
- Under the amendments, employers must have written policy in place by October 11, 2022 and provide a copy of the policy to employees by November 10, 2022.

Bill-88, Working for Workers Act

- Law needs to go further to protect the privacy rights of workers
- Employees should be able to complain and seek recourse for abusive surveillance practices from independent oversight body
- Workplace monitoring should be governed by a more comprehensive Ontario private sector privacy law





'The stuff of dystopian sci-fi': Bill 88 needs to go further to protect the privacy rights of workers

If passed, the bill would require Ontario employers to tell their workers if and how they are being

By Patricia Kosseim Contributor

For many of us, the pandemic has changed how we work, blurring the line that used to exist between home and office. It's a radical shift that won't be rolled back anytime soon. According to a recent Jpsos poll, only half of Canadians currently working

As employees continue to log in to work from off-site locations, employers are seeking new ways of supervising and measuring the performance of their employees remotely. But using tools like productivity monitoring software can be incredibly invasive to

In Bill 88, the Ontario government has taken a laudable first step by introducing greater transparency in this area. If passed, the bill in our co. are commen government has maken a mutatine tirst step by introducing greater transparency in tins area: it passes would require employers to tell their workers if, how and in what circumstances they are being monitored electronically.

From a privacy perspective, the proposed legislation doesn't go far enough. Workplace surveillance methods should be used only for

fair and appropriate purposes, and only to the extent they are reasonably necessary to manage the employer-employee relationship. Employee monitoring software, or consware as it is sometimes cancut has serious and the reaching capatibles. It can even analyze our facial expressions to possware" as it is sometimes called, has serious and far-reaching capabilities. It can monitor

There is also the ability to track employee movements and activities remotely through tools like GPS, telematics, wearables, digital

It's the stuff of dystopian sci-fi movies. Things we never thought possible are being adopted in today's workplace, raising serious

Electronic workplace monitoring should ultimately be governed by a more comprehensive Ontario private sector privacy law. Electronic workplace mannoring snound unimately or government by a many completion of the solid proposed last year in the government's white paper on modernizing privacy in our province. Employees should have a place to complain when their employer doesn't comply with workplace monitoring policies, and have

They should be able to challenge overly invasive policies, and have them reviewed by an independent regulator with the power tr they should be after the channeling over by invasive pulsars, and have them reviewed by an independent regulator want the power of encourage or impose course correction. This is especially important to ensure employers respect the privacy of a worker's home and

PHIPA administrative penalties

- Significant changes made to the *Personal Health Information Protection Act* (PHIPA) in 2020 to align with the move toward digital health in Ontario
- One amendment gave the IPC the power to impose administrative penalties against persons who contravene PHIPA
- Purpose of AMPs is to (a) encourage compliance with the Act or (b) prevent a person from deriving, directly or indirectly, any economic benefit as a result of contravening the Act.
- Regulations setting out how amounts shall be determined must first be adopted before IPC can begin imposing administrative penalties

Resolutions: Working together

National and International Resolutions: Hot off the press!

Canada's FPT Commissioners (Sept '22)

 Axe the Fax/Secure communications in health care delivery

Digital Identity Ecosystems

- Global Privacy Assembly (Oct '22)
 - Facial Recognition
 - International Cooperation on Cybersecurity



Latest Resources from the IPC

Ransomware Fact Sheet

- Recently updated and reissued
- Cyberthreats are constantly changing and evolving
- Tips to avoid common traps through increased awareness and prevention

TECHNOLOGY FACT SHEET

How to Protect Against Ransomware

Ransomware is a top threat facing Ontario organizations. Ransomware attacks can destroy vital records, knock out critical systems and services, and put sensitive information into the hands of criminals.

Organizations subject to Ontario's access and privacy laws must ensure that their cybersecurity programs include reasonable measures to protect their information holdings. This fact sheet is meant to be a useful overview for organizations and the people they serve.

WHAT IS RANSOMWARE?

Ransomware attacks involve the digital extortion of an organization.

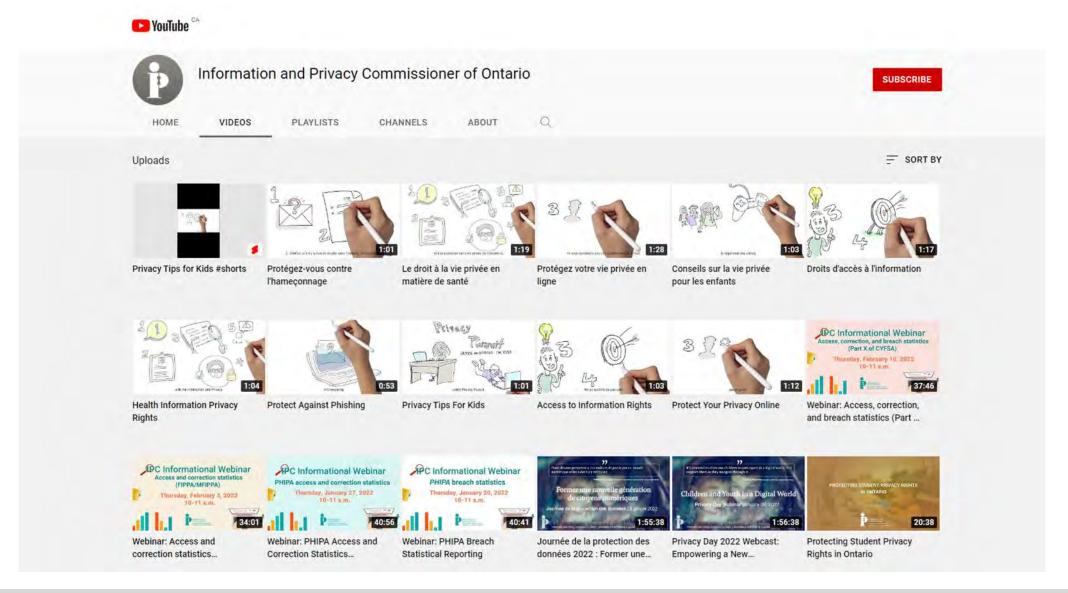
Attackers gain control of an organization's data holdings and often threaten to take damaging action unless they receive payment. Most ransomware attacks involve at least one of the following tactics:

- Lock out. Attackers gain control of business-critical systems, file repositories, and backups. They also use tools such as encryption to lock an organization out of its own information and systems, refusing to restore access until they receive payment.
- Data theft. Attackers gain access to large volumes of information, copy these records to a location they control, and threaten to publish them unless they receive payment.

The Canadian Centre for Cybersecurity reports having knowledge of 235 ransomware attacks that affected Canadian organizations in 2021. The actual number is thought to be much higher because of underreporting. For example, a 2022 TELUS survey of 463 Canadian businesses found that 83

This guide by the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario (IPC) is for Informational purposes only and should not be relied upon as a substitute for the legislation itself. or as legal advice. It is intended to enhance understanding of rights and obligations under Ontario's access and privacy laws. It does not bind the IPC's Inbunal that may be called upon to independently investigate and decide upon an individual complaint or appeal based on the specific facts and unique circumstances of a given case. For the most up-to-date version of this guide, visit www.ipc.on.ca.

IPC videos and webinars





www.ipc.on.ca/media-centre/blog/

Ransomware: An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure

Oct 13 202

It takes years to build a reputation people can trust and seconds for a cyberattack to bring it all crashing down. Once criminals gain access to an organization's systems and the information stored within, the door is open to identity theft, economic loss, and devastating reputational damage. G...

Transparency shines bright during Right to Know Week 2022

Sep 26 202

For Canadians, Right to Know Week is a time to reflect on our access rights and the importance of open, transparent government. This week, the IPC will spread the word about the public's right to know by sharing resources about how individuals can exercise their access rights and how public ins...

IPC welcomes Professor Teresa Scassa as its first Scholar-in-Residence!

Sen 06 2003

Guest blog by Teresa Scassa It is no secret that Ontario faces many challenges when it comes to privacy and data governance today. Some of these relate to ongoing efforts to ensure that our personal data and personal health information are properly stewarded in the public and healthcare sectors, ...

Going digital: IPC now receives FOI appeals and payments online, anytime!

Aug 10 2022

If you've read the IPC's 2021 Annual Report, you'll know that my office has set its sights on a vision to enhance Ontarians' trust that their access and privacy rights will be respected. This vision rests on three key pillars: actively advancing Ontarians' rights in key strategic areas...

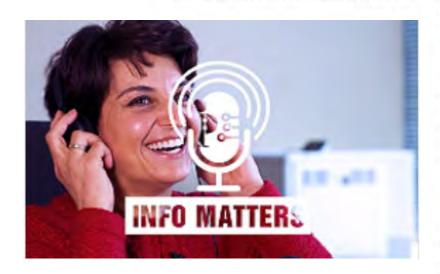
Privacy and humanity on the brink

Jul 21 2022

Certain events in life are of such seismic proportion that they remind us of our fragility not only as human beings, but as an entire human species. I first got that feeling in the chaotic aftermath of 9/11 when I feared possible nuclear retaliation might put an end to us all. I felt it again whe...



Conversations about people, privacy, and access to information. Hosted by Patricia Kosseim, Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario.



Info Matters

Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario

Government *** * * 5.0 • 5 Ratings

Listen to the podcast: www.ipc.on.ca/media-centre/ info-matters-podcast/

OCT 25, 2022

Seeing privacy through an equity lens in the child welfare sector

We all have a role to play in supporting vulnerable children, youth, and families in our communities. Misunderstandings about privacy can sometimes make people hesitant to share information about potential abuse or neglect with a children's aid society. On the flip side, overreporting can lead to...

PLAY 36 min

SEPT 30, 2022

From high school to university: a young person's perspective on digital...

In today's connected world, children and youth are growing up online, spending more time in front of screens than any generation before them. This episode explores how young people are using digital technologies, what they think about privacy, and how parents, teachers, and regulators can help the...

PLAY 19 min

AUG 2, 2022

Giving foster kids a fair shot in life

Child welfare records can follow kids even after they've aged out of the system. That's the reality former foster kids face as they begin their adult lives, shadowed by deeply personal histories recorded in files that are accessible to others. This can affect their job prospects, their chance of...

PLAY 36 min

MAY 31, 2022

In conversation with Jim Balsillie: Data, technology, and public policy

Data is the engine of the modern economy, a key driver of innovation and growth. While the power of data is undeniable, questions emerge about the impact of digital transformation on our human rights, our collective well-being, and the state of our democracy. Commissioner Kosseim speaks with Jim...



IPC Policy consultations

- Planning and preparation are key
- Be prepared to:
 - clearly describe aspects of your proposal
 - define the legal authority you will be relying on, and
 - be clear on what you would like to get out of the consultation



Decisions

In accordance with Ontario's privacy and access laws, the Commissioner and her delegates issue decisions, orders and privacy investigation reports.

Home > Decisions

Search IPC Decisions

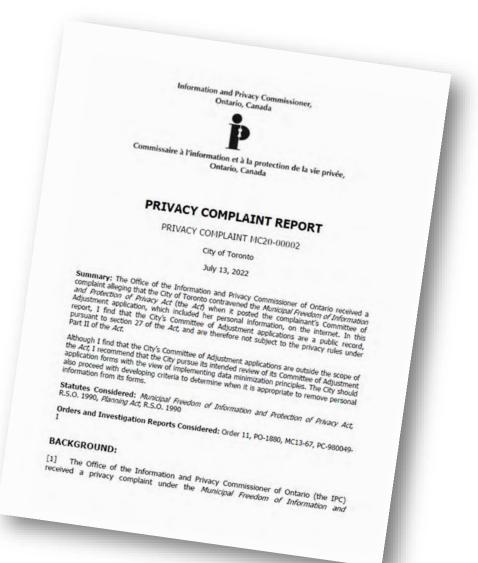
Judicial Review

Judicial Review of Municipal Orders
Judicial Review of PHIPA Decisions
Judicial Review of Privacy Complaint Reports
Judicial Review of Provincial Orders
Judicial Review of Provincial Orders: Pg 2
Judicial Review of Provincial Orders: Pg 3
Judicial Review of Provincial Orders: Pg 4

Resolutions

Special Reports

PHIPA Adjudication Summaries PHIPA Resolutions



Search our decisions: www.ipc.on.ca/decisions

CONTACT US

Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario

2 Bloor Street East, Suite 1400

Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4W 1A8

Phone: (416) 326-3333 / 1-800-387-0073

TDD/TTY: 416-325-7539

Web: www.ipc.on.ca

E-mail: info@ipc.on.ca

Media: media@ipc.on.ca / 416-326-3965