

Sharing without ownership – data protection, data trusts, and data sharing agreements

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Data Governance Challenges

- Data vs information
- Physical vs Digital
- Public vs Private
- Personal vs nonidentifiable
- Competing goals: sharing vs protection
- Inconsistent and complex legislation
- Inadequate contracts





Entity ←→ Data Terminology

disclosed includes information managed received originated available kept document practical holder computer meaning responsible care immediate creates obtain made acquire
handles obtained produce include knowledge
terms recorded transferred whether holds collected collects keeping holding closely more using related right created including reasonable database CU agency power access reasonably Possess obtains hold Control





Who Owns Our Data?

You don't own your personal data – but

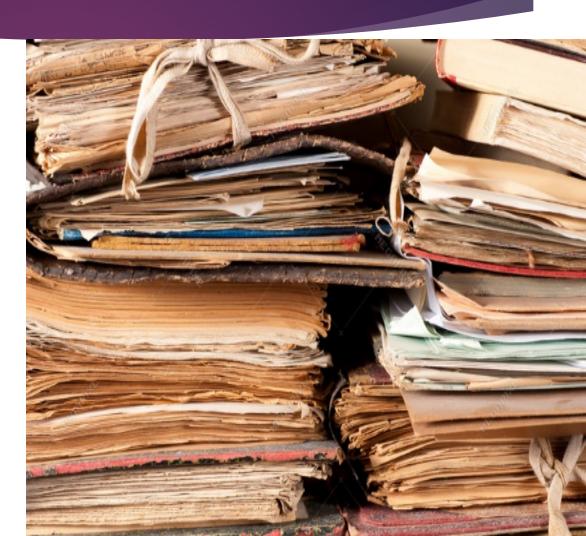
nobody else does either!

"No, it's MY data!"



Data Governance Solutions

- Law reform
- Creating ownership through "data trusts"
- Creating private law obligations eg "fiduciaries"
- Contract networks for "data trusts"
- Better contract templates





Data trusts

- Trust law versus trustworthy.
- What is the property held on trust?
 - ▶ Data?
 - Rights corresponding to obligations to maintain secrecy?
 - Statutory rights of data subjects?
 - Physical chattels on which data is stored? Land on which servers storing data sit?
- ▶ Who is beneficiary?
 - Data subjects as a group?
 - Data subjects separately?
 - Entity with a mandate to care about data subjects' interests?
 - Or charitable trust?



Data Sharing DOs and DON'Ts

▶ Don't:

- Use terminology related to property ('own') or physicality ('hold')
- 2) Create agreements 'for lawyers'

Do

- 1) Consider data subjects' rights and interests
- 2) Draw in information management policies
- 3) Include deletion and end of agreement arrangements
- 4) Rules on on-disclosure



Comments? Questions?

