

# Data, Business and Government

## *Striking a balance between enabling policy and regulation for data use*

The private sector has used large-scale data analytics to great effect: for predicting consumer preferences, tracking purchasing records, and other performance-driving applications. While data use can contribute to economic growth, there are valid public policy concerns which warrant its use to be regulated to a certain extent.

### DATA & BUSINESSES

#### Many industries collect large volumes of data for many purposes



Transport and logistics



Payment and electronic  
invoicing services



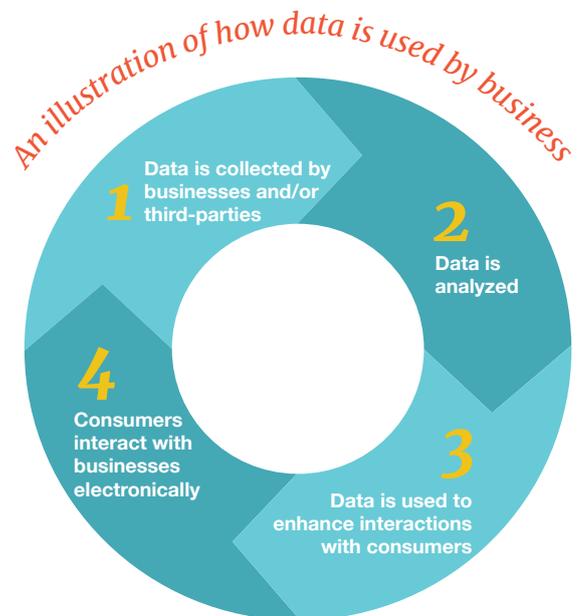
Manufacturing



Artificial intelligence  
(AI)-related services



Healthcare



*Recognizing the importance of data in their business, firms have undertaken many activities to ensure the privacy and security of data they manage. These include:*

- Ensuring that their policies, procedures and practices are consistent with international quality assurance instruments on data security and privacy
- Undertaking regular and systematic review of various laws and regulations on data privacy and security to confirm compliance
- Applying sophisticated and comprehensive in-house data governance framework

## DATA & GOVERNMENTS

### Fears in the data age are not unfounded

Data breaches, leaks and misuse can violate personal liberties and cause a wide-range of social issues



Estimated amount lost to cybercrime worldwide

2014	2017
\$445 billion	\$600 billion

Questionable data practices of some businesses

- Giving other firms far greater access to data than disclosed to users
- Not getting consent to share data with third parties

### Governments want to regulate data to



Ensure better data privacy, protection and security



Aid in law enforcement and in addressing other domestic security concerns



Benefit more from the digital economy in terms of employment, innovation/technology know-how, etc

Some of these regulations may not be the best way forward



- Data security is a function of several elements including technical, financial and personnel
- Limited impact on employment, investment, innovation and productivity
- Increase cost of compliance to businesses

### Examples of data-related regulations

#### Policies on data storage, processing and transfer

Requirements for data to be stored and/or processed locally as well as those requiring data transfer to adhere to certain conditions.

#### Policies on disclosure and back-door access

Requirements that firms share information such as IP and source code with relevant authorities and allow them access to encrypted information.

## FACILITATING CHANGE

### Some alternative approaches to data-related regulation are available

- Recognize the adoption of industrial standards
- Review existing and potential regulations against privacy guidelines/framework
- Enhance cross-border data flows through mechanisms such as adequacy status, mutual recognition system, RTAs/FTAs and multilateral rules
- Improve domestic security through reforming mutual legal assistance treaties, enacting bilateral/multilateral data sharing, and focusing on unilateral approaches to mandate access

### APEC can contribute to improving data-related regulations among its members by



Facilitating information and experience sharing on these alternative approaches to data-related regulations



Organizing dialogue sessions to identify ideas and ways to overcome bottlenecks in some alternative approaches



Developing capacity-building activities to enhance data-related regulations

### Recent APEC initiatives

- Cross-Border E-Commerce Facilitation Framework
- Internet and Digital Economy Roadmap

Data-related issues, in particular data sharing is not confined only to between economies, but also between organizations. Approaches to enhance legitimate data sharing between firms can include:



Introducing open data policies and initiatives



Promoting data commons



Developing data sharing standards and guidelines