

### **Cases in Medical Sector**



#### CASE 1

- scrap paper was used for printing appointment slips and distributed to a patients
- other patients' personal data were shown on the back of the appointment slips

#### CASE 2



- an external component (with patients' personal data saved in it) of an apparatus in a hospital was stolen
- the device was not locked by a chain lock
- no change of the log-in password default upon manufacture

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### **Cases in Medical Sector**

#### CASE 3

 hospital waste containing patients' personal data were found abandoned on the street outside a shredding factory which was a service provider of the hospital



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### **Collecting Information Immediately**

Immediate gathering of essential information relating to the breach including:

- · When and where did the breach take place?
- · How was the breach detected and by whom?
- · What was the cause of the breach?
- · What kind and extent of personal data was involved?
- · How many data subjects were affected?

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### 4 Steps for **Data Breach Handling and Notifications Contacting the Interested Parties**

& Adopting Containment Measures Interested parties may include: · The law enforcement agencies

- · The relevant regulators (e.g. Privacy
- Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong (the "Commissioner"))
- The Internet companies
- IT experts

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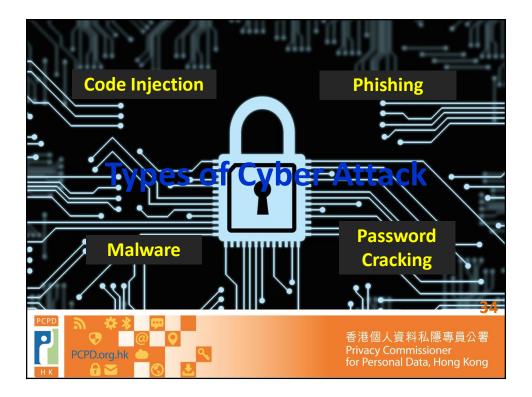
### Actions to be taken by PCPD

 PCPD would assess the information provided in the Data Breach Notification and consider whether a compliance check or compliance investigation is warranted



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# Incident 1: Customer databases and servers of a toy maker were hacked

#### **BACKGROUND**

- leaked personal data of about 5 million parents and 6.6 million related children
- data included parents' names, email addresses, children's names, gender, and full dates of birth; and chat and voice messages and photos



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## Incident 1: Customer databases and servers of a toy maker were hacked

#### **CAUSES**

- no basic security measures: countermeasures to prevent SQL injections, installing web application firewalls, and encrypting personal data
- IT security policies and guidelines did not retroact upon old systems
- failed to monitor the implementation of its IT security policies and guidelines and update time timely

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## Incident 1: Customer databases and servers of a toy maker were hacked

#### **REMEDIAL ACTIONS**

- stopped collecting the children's dates and months of birth during account registration
- enhanced its protective measures against unauthorised data access
- promulgated a new Data Security Policy
- formed a Data Security Governance Board



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## Incident 2: Network-attached storage servers of a university were hacked

#### **BACKGROUND**

- files containing personal data of 15,547 patients and 200 students and/or staff were maliciously encrypted by a hacker
- the university was blackmailed for bitcoins in exchange for the decryption key

#### **CAUSES**

lack of proper security patches on the servers 

allowed the hacker to use ransomware to exploit the security vulnerabilities of some servers running older versions of the operating system



## Incident 2: Network-attached storage servers of a university were hacked

#### **REMEDIAL ACTIONS**

- setting up a new server following the university's guidelines on server protection
- performing regular maintenance on the new server
- identifying unprotected file servers used by the faculty, and protecting them behind its firewall
- conducting a departmental information security review
- reinforcing awareness of its departmental IT staff members of data security



## Incident 3: Customer databases of travel agencies were hacked

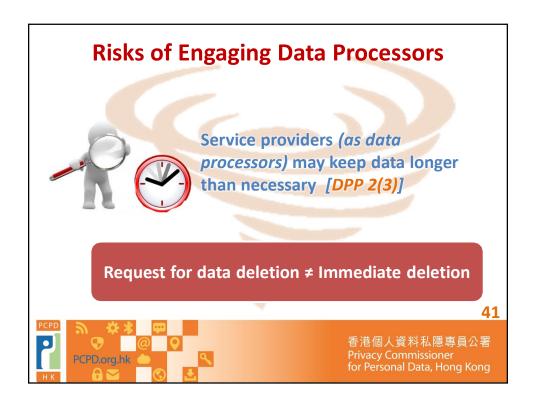
#### **BACKGROUND**

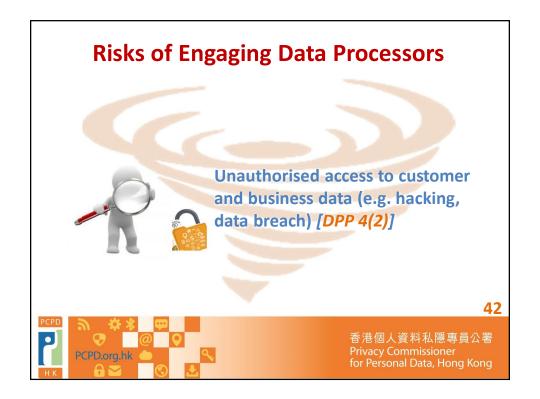
 databases of several travel agencies containing personal data of about 200,000 customers were encrypted by a hacker who demanded a ransom in exchange for decryption key

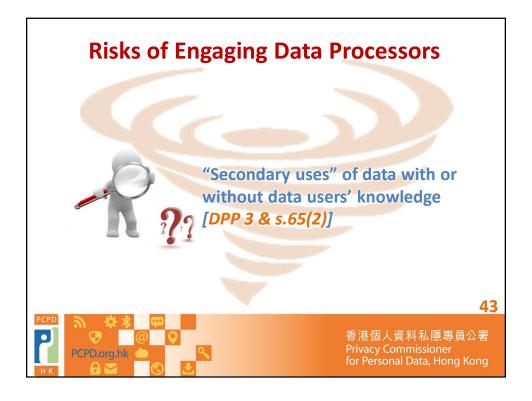
#### **REMEDIAL ACTIONS**

- enabling web application firewall
- adopting two-factor authentication for remote access
- encrypting the customer database
- creating an offline backup, conducting penetration testing and vulnerability scanning regularly, etc.









### Incident 4: Customers' personal data of a bank was downloaded without authorisation

#### **BACKGROUND**

- a contractor downloaded 964 data files (with 210,000 customers' personal data) from the bank's computer workstation to his mobile device without authorisation
- measures implemented at the material time:
  - √ contractual control, confidentiality agreement
  - √ requiring the contractor to work in the bank office
  - √ data loss prevention system controls
  - √ monitoring tools to detect abnormal activities

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### Incident 4: Customers' personal data of a bank was downloaded without authorisation

#### **CAUSES**

 misconfiguration of its data loss prevention system → failed to block the transfer of data from computer workstations to portable devices

#### **REMEDIAL ACTIONS**

- re-configuring data loss prevention system controls
- enhancing inadvertent data disclosure and end-point security tools
- monitoring external data transfers
- only dummy or masked personal data to be used for testing and system development



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### Privacy Issues in the Age of Big Data, Artificial Intelligence & Internet of Things

- convert data collection
- tracking and monitoring
- re-identification
- profiling, unfairness and discrimination
- low transparency
- unpredictability
- cybersecurity







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