









European Legislation

- Directives
- Instruments
- Regulations
- Directives
- Member states must update laws
- Specifies outcome, not implementation
- · Can be implemented in parts

Example areas

- Modernisation of professional qualifications
- Restriction of hazardous substances
- Energy efficiency/ green IT
- Packaging and packaging waste

Focus: criminal vs civil

Criminal law

- Behaviour forbidden/ outlawed by state
- In case law it can be identified as

R versus xxxxxx

- Rights & obligations
- Business contracts
- Implied contracts
- Product liability
- · Vicarious liability
- Employers may be liable for acts by empoyees e.g. slander, defamation, libel

Civil and criminal law can both be relevant

Historically information was not regarded as property

But...

Scanning a book and publishing it on the internet?

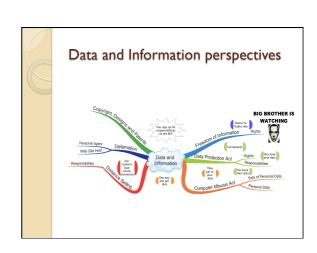
Are the author's and publishers right

- · Criminal?
- Civil?

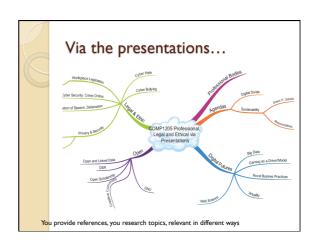
Key Areas

- Communications Act 2003 section 127 (Came into force 25th July 2003 replaced s43 Telecommunications Act 1984)
- Computer Misuse Act 1990
- Copyright design and patents
- Data Protection Act 1998
- Defamation Act 1996
- Disabilities Discrimination Act
- Digital economy act 2010
- Electronic Commerce (EC Directive) Regulations 2002
- Electronic waste disposal Equalities Act 2010
- Health and Safety at work 1974
- Harassment protection act 1997
- Human rights act 1998
- Malicious Communications Act 1988 section I
- Postal Services Act 2000 section 85 (commenced 26th March 2001)
- Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000

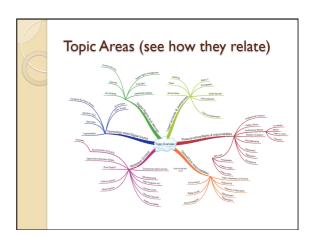
The focus for this module WAYS OF LOOKING AT **UK LAW AS AN IT PROFESSIONAL**

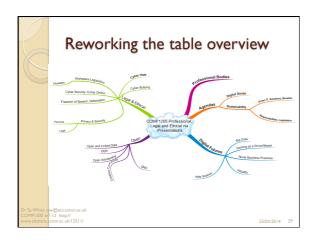














IT contexts

UK criminal law

- By statute
- examples
 - Digital Economies Act 2010
 - Computer Misuse Act
 - Design Copyright and Patents Act 1988
- UK Civil law
- By case history
- Issues:
 - buggy software
- Rights:
- when purchased software fails
- when purchased software makes me lose money

New technologies -> disruption

Existing legislation

 Was not prepared for new contexts

But...

- Are there actually new crimes...
- or are there just new ways of committing old crimes

New legislation

- Moral panic
- May need refinement
- Appeals, civil action to augment legislation
- Examples
 - Malicious hacking
 - Technological attack
 - Perceived social threat

Response to disruption

Computer misuse act 1990

- Fraud, hacking, viruses
- other computer-related crime
- Motivation
 - Overcome loopholes in existing legislation

Principles

 Conduct which is criminal remains criminal when enabled by new means e.g. computer technology

Conduct which is not generally considered to be criminal does not become criminal because of the computer context

Computer misuse act 1990

- Causing an computer to perform any function
 with intent to secure access to any program or data held within a computer
- The access intended to be secured is unauthorised
- The act is performed with knowledge lack of authorisation at the time of the alledged crime

- Further offence
- If (having gained unauthorised access) faciliate the commission of an offence
- Consequence
- Illegal
- To use a computer to help set up a crime

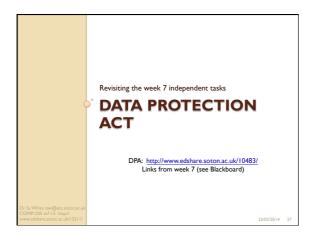
 - Either by yourself
 Or by any other person

Computer misuse act

- · A person is guilty of an offence if....
- The commit any act which causes the unauthorised modification of the contents of a computer
- At the time of the act they have
 - the requisite intent
 - the requisite knowledge

Computer fraud

- Fraud
- Gaining financial gain by deception
- Theft
- · Taking with intent to permanently deprive
- Using a computer to obtain money illegally is fraud
- Computer fraud often conducted by insiders
- Acting without authorisation



Revision resources

- DPA http://www.edshare.soton.ac.uk/10483/
- Links from week 7 (see Blackboard)

Use this as a model for the way you approach any of the legal topics

FIRST CALIBRATE YOUR EXISTING KNOWLEDGE...

Who?

According to the Data Protection Act (1998) "a person who (either alone or jointly or in common with other persons) determines the purposes for which and the manner in which any personal data are, or are to be, processed" is the definition of:

- 1) A data subject
- 2) A data processor
- 3) A data controller
- 4) The Data Protection Commissioner

March 1

What?

- In the Data Protection Act, processing is defined as ______information.
 - 1) Obtaining
 - 2) Recording
 - 3) Holding
 - 4) Carry out any operation on
 - 5) all of the above
 - 6) None of the above

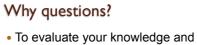
arch 14

Rights

Which of the following rights does an individual NOT have under the Data Protection Act (1998)?

- The right to prevent data about the individual being used for direct marketing
- 2) The right to have inaccurate data corrected or erased
- 3) The right to prevent data about the individual being held
- The right to find out what data is being held about the individual

March 14

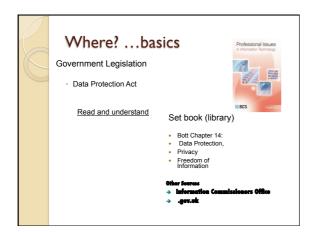


- understanding

 To remind you about the stage test
- To focus you on the topic under discussion ☺
- You might want to find out the answers to these questions

23/03/2014





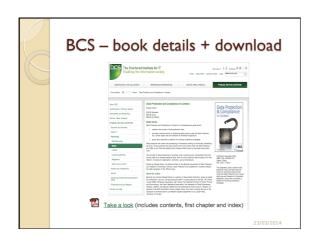




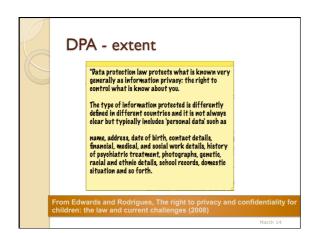


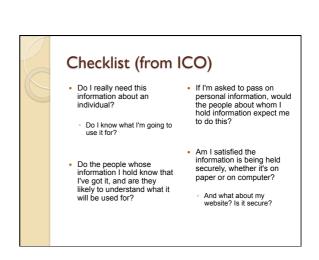












Checklist continued

Is access to personal information limited to those with a strict need to know?

Am I sure the personal information is accurate and up to date?

Do I delete or destroy personal information as soon as I have no more need for it? Have I trained my staff in their duties and responsibilities under the Data Protection Act, and are they putting them into practice?

Do I need to notify the Information Commissioner and if so is my notification up to date?

Data must be

- * Fairly and lawfully processed
- * Processed for limited purposes
- * Adequate, relevant and not excessive
- * Accurate and up to date
- * Not kept for longer than is necessary
- * Processed in line with your rights
- * Secure
- * Not transferred to other countries without adequate protection

Think about these pointers Sources Via a library search Through selective searching (government and official sites) Through popular sources/feeds Use this approach For group preparation

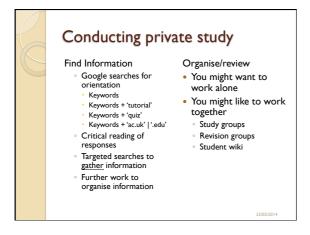
ou may be expected to demonstrate familiarity with sources of information in the exam

3/03/2014

There are some related resources in EdShare EdShare Southampton Note that the state of the st

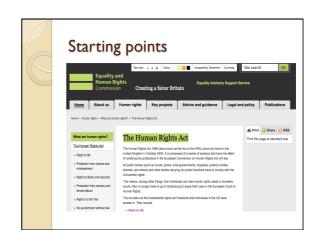


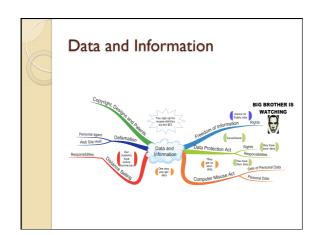
Use the DPA example/model This class has identified four topics which come within the frame of privacy Use the range of sources shown for the DPA identify information on each topic Surveillance Freedom of Information Human Rights Act " Use the range of sources shown for the DPA " identify information on each topic " Surveillance Freedom of Information Human Rights Act " Public Services Portal Inter/Invew.direct.gov.ld/ Library Searches Inter/Invews.dorea.cul/library/ The Vollube searches Intervention In



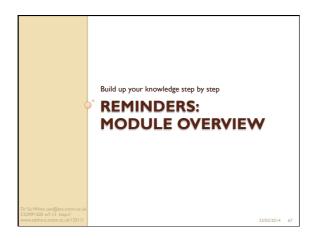


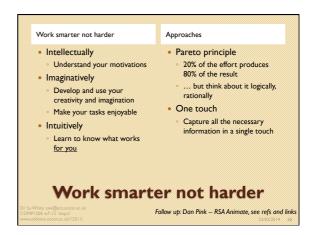










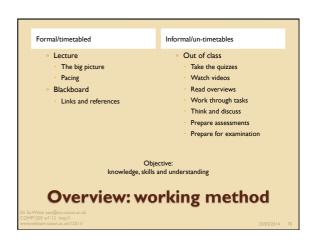


The presentation topics relate to the syllabus..

You will become a specialist

• Use your presentation to understand content, context and perspectives as well as develop skills

• Many of the other presentations will have content which relates to the exam topics, pay attention ©



Reminder: rationale of the structure

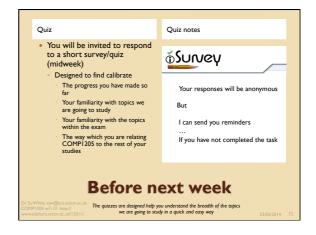
Guidance and prompting
Plus... directing you to a realistic/sustainable approach

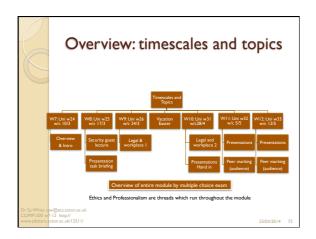
This is not the same as coding, maths or other 'hard' subject areas

But it is very relevant to your degree...
... and the approach is relevant to future study and work

• Find out, think about, re-present
• Work in groups
• Find your strengths
• Overcome your weaknesses
• Enjoy yourselves

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Tasks: Other key areas Copyright Design and Patents Act Review the slides, make notes Related slides — rights and ownership online http://www.edshare.soton.ac.uk/9939/