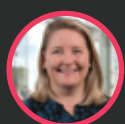


Privacy in Aotearoa New Zealand: what to expect in 2023

As we enter the final few weeks of 2022, we consider the key data protection and privacy trends for Aotearoa New Zealand in 2023 and beyond.

What did we see in 2022?	What's coming in 2023?
2022 has seen high-profile cyber attacks and data breaches , impacting New Zealand organisations of all types and sizes in both the public and private sector.	Based on the current trajectory, we will continue to see an increase in cyber attacks and data breaches . Cyber insurance premiums are likely to become more expensive, and insurers will not provide cover where there are inadequate security controls (thus setting the minimum standards). If there is a large breach impacting many New Zealanders, we may see calls for a law change to allow the Privacy Commissioner to issue fines for serious privacy breaches.
New Zealand gained a new Privacy Commissioner , Michael Webster, who set out his view that privacy should be part of New Zealand organisations' DNA, as opposed to a compliance task.	2023 will see some organisations developing a more mature approach to privacy. They will be working to ensure that their privacy controls do not exist solely 'on paper', and they will be devising metrics to measure the effectiveness of their privacy programme. They will be particularly focussed on providing transparency to the individuals whose data they hold.
<p>We started to see the development of new privacy-related legislation. The government issued a consultation on a proposal to amend New Zealand's Privacy Act, in order to align more closely with the EU and UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). In addition, the New Zealand government continued to develop a proposal in relation to a Consumer Data Right (CDR).</p> <p>The Office of the Privacy Commissioner (OPC) launched a consultation in relation to the regulation of biometric information.</p>	<p>We are likely to see a Privacy Act Amendment Bill in 2023, requiring individuals to be notified when personal information is collected indirectly, from a third party source. This is aimed at giving individuals a more complete picture as to who has their information, and brings New Zealand in line with the EU and UK.</p> <p>We are also likely to see a Consumer Data Right Bill in 2023. The legislation would allow individuals to securely share data held about them by businesses with trusted third parties. By using CDR a consumer could, for example, ask their bank to share their transaction data with a third party budgeting app. CDR is likely to apply to the banking sector first, before rolling out to other sectors (such as telcos, insurance, energy and health). The introduction of the Bill in 2023 will trigger organisations to assess whether their operations and technology can implement CDR, if they haven't already done so.</p> <p>Finally, depending on the outcome of its consultation, we may see OPC issue a new legally-binding code regulating the collection and use of biometrics.</p>

If you would like to talk through your data privacy plans for 2023, or to access PwC's Privacy Help Desk, please contact:



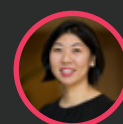
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