OCR Cambridge Technicals *in* ICT [Level 3]
UNIT 2 LO4 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Understand the legal and regulatory framework governing the storage and use of global information

4.1 UK LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE STORAGE AND USE OF INFORMATION

◆ Current UK legislation and regulation:

◇ Data Protection Act (DPA) 1998

◇ Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000

◇ Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

◇ Privacy and Electronic Communications

◇ Regulations 2003 (amended 2011)

◇ Freedom of Information Act 2000

◇ Computer Misuse Act 1990

◇ Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) codes of practice

◇ Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

◇ Equality Act (EQA) 2011

◆ Impact and consequences of UK legislation and regulation on organisations operating in the UK and the way they handle information and individuals' personal data

◆ Actions that can be taken by organisations to comply with legislation and regulatory requirements

4.2 GLOBAL INFORMATION PROTECTING LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

◆ Regulation relating to data protection outside the UK (e.g. USA, France, Far East and Africa)

◆ Comparison between data protection legislation and regulation in different countries (e.g. similar legislation in many countries, but not all)

◆ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD):

◇ (e.g. the UNCRPD specifically recognises (under articles 9 and 21) that access to information, communications and services, including the internet, is a human right)

Consider.. **Can you recognise when a particular act of law is relevant in a given situation?** This is more important than just trying to learn each one in its entirety.

THE PURPOSE OF KEY ICT & COMPUTING LAWS

Law	Purpose
DPA 1998 & 2018	Laws governing the rights of organisations and individuals regarding the storage and use of personal data
RIPA 2000	Regulating the powers of public bodies to carry out surveillance and investigation, and intercept private communications
PoF A 2012	Wide-ranging act cover areas such as the use of biometric data (i.e. DNA, fingerprints)
P & EC regs.	Guidance for organisations that wish to send electronic marketing messages use cookies, or provide electronic communication services to the public.
FoIA 2000	Act of law giving the public the right to access information held by public sector organisations
CMA 1990	Makes provision for securing computer material against unauthorised access or modification
EQA 2010	Legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.

ACCESSIBILITY IN WEB DESIGN

The UNCRPD specifically recognises (under articles 9 and 21) that access to information, communications and services, including the internet, is a human right.

Web designers must ensure that their websites are accessible to people with sight, hearing or mobility issues.

DATA PROTECTION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Only 24 out of 53 **African** countries have adopted any form of data protection law

US data protection law is complex and differs from state to state.

Data protection in the Far East has improved significantly of late - for example, **China**'s regulations are becoming

In **France** (and other EU countries) data protection law is covered by

- Global requirements on organisations and individuals
- United Nations Climate Change Summits
- UK Government policy (e.g. Greening Government ICT Strategy (2011))
- Reducing carbon footprint
- Purpose (e.g. sustainability)
- Benefits (e.g. enhanced brand image, reduced energy costs)

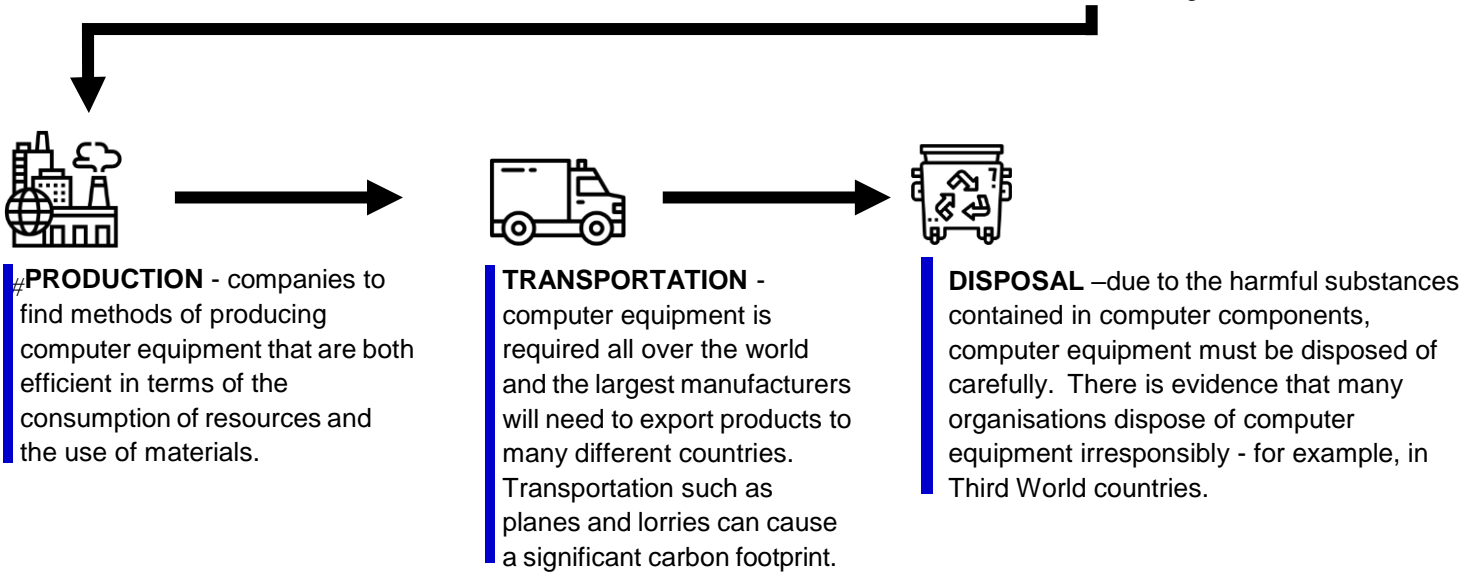**GREEN IT**

Green IT is all about making technology more eco-friendly. There are a number of different aspects to this:

MATERIALS - Computer components can contain harmful elements. For example, lead, chromium and mercury. In addition, the process of obtaining and processing these materials can also cause environmental damage.

PRODUCTION - companies to find methods of producing computer equipment that are both efficient in terms of the consumption of resources and the use of materials.

TRANSPORTATION - computer equipment is required all over the world and the largest manufacturers will need to export products to many different countries. Transportation such as planes and lorries can cause a significant carbon footprint.

DISPOSAL –due to the harmful substances contained in computer components, computer equipment must be disposed of carefully. There is evidence that many organisations dispose of computer equipment irresponsibly - for example, in Third World countries.

CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing and online working/ collaboration can help to reduce carbon emissions

GOVERNMENT.GLOBAL ACTION

- Paris Accord
- UK Government Greening ICT Strategy [2011]
- UN Climate Change Summits

IT at HOME AND WORK

Businesses and schools can cut down on waste by printing less and going paperless.

Devices can be turned off not left on standby

'Smart technology 'can be used to turn unused devices off when not needed.

Consider.. Cloud Computing and increased internet use DOES have ecological benefits.. But webservers (and the infrastructure that supports them) also consume huge amounts of energy.

WHAT ABOUT COMPANIES THAT DON'T GO "GREEN"?

BENEFITS OF GREEN IT

Energy cost savings

"Green" is an effective marketing tool

Enhanced reputations

Cost savings (transport, equipment)

Recycling reduces waste disposal cost

New efficient technologies developed

As well as not receiving the benefits shown here, firms may face prosecution and heavy fines. Nearly all organisations have environmental policies, and many, like Apple, set specific company objectives based around meeting environmental targets.