

1) New Zealand is falling behind key trading partners when it comes to our privacy regulation. Do you support updating our Privacy Act 2020 to provide modern, efficient and effective regulation, and, if so, what would be your key priorities for reform?

- In September 2023, the Labour Government introduced the Privacy Amendment Bill, which aims to improve transparency for individuals about the collection of their personal information and better enable individuals to exercise their privacy rights.
 - This Bill addresses a current gap that arises because there is no requirement for an agency (public or private) to notify an individual when it collects personal information about the individual indirectly (i.e., from a source other than from the individual concerned). This means an individual may not know that an agency holds their personal information.
 - The amendment achieves the key purpose by introducing a new notification obligation on an agency when it collects personal information indirectly. This new requirement will also update New Zealand's privacy laws to be in line with international best practice.
 - This Bill will also update New Zealand's privacy laws in line with international best practice and support New Zealand's global reputation for protecting personal information, including maintaining our European Union (EU) adequacy status.

2) If in power, what would be your party's approach with the exposure draft of the Customer and Product Data Bill, and how would you ensure people have access to their data and can require banks, energy or telecommunication providers to share customer data with their competitors, without sacrificing privacy?

- Labour has progressed work on the Customer and Product Data Bill in government and strongly supports allowing customers more access and control over their data. Robust data privacy and security is important, which is why the Bill establishes rules and regulations for providers to follow in handling and securing consumer data to make the sharing of that data safer, faster and easier.

3) If in power, what would be your party's approach towards the Government's refreshed Cloud First Policy announced in April 2023? Are there additional steps you would take to ensure that New Zealand Data Sovereignty and Māori Data Sovereignty are respected? How would you prevent over-dependence on overseas-based technology service providers and ensure their accountability? What safeguards do you consider necessary to protect the public sector data hosted in the cloud against exploitation for secondary uses?

- We're proud of our Cloud First Policy and its provisions to ensure New Zealand and Māori data sovereignty are respected. If re-elected, Labour would continue advancing the recommendations made during the Policy refresh.
 - These include the creation of a centralised certification process for onshore data centres, to provide confidence to providers and agencies that the facilities have appropriate physical and personnel security, as well as ownership and contractual requirements to host information that is classified as restricted or below. This creates additional safeguards to protect against exploitation.
- During Labour's time in government, Amazon Web Services, Google Cloud, and Microsoft Azure have all established cloud data centres here in New Zealand. Onshore cloud facilities

give us stronger control of New Zealand's data and increase tech providers' accountability because data is held here, where our laws and protections apply.