

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?
 - a. *Yes, we support updating of the Privacy Act to ensure the protection of all aspects of individual privacy. As digital services advance, so too does the storage of personal data and we need to ensure that the Privacy Act is fit for purpose in a modern environment. We were pleased to see the updated guidance recently issued by the Privacy Commissioner on AI, and Green MP Chlöe Swarbrick has helped establish the Cross-Party Group on AI to help drive this work in Parliament.*
 - b. *Our key priorities in the privacy space include reviewing controls on the sale of private information, the aggregation of information by private agencies, and the exchange of information between government agencies, to ensure consistency with the aims of the Privacy Act*
 - c. *We look forward to reviewing the recently introduced Privacy Amendment Bill in more detail especially as it relates to the collection, storage, use, and disclosure of personal information.*
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?
 - a. *The Green Party support moves such as open banking that make it easier for customers to move between providers with strong protections for privacy in place, we look forward to seeing the legislation introduced to the House with any improvements informed by the exposure draft submissions included.*
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?
 - a. *The Green Party places importance on the need for government databases and, wherever possible, all other databases to be kept in a New Zealand jurisdiction, not on an overseas site and for Aotearoa New Zealand privacy laws to still apply where databases are kept on an overseas site. We will also require that digital infrastructure and systems are regularly reviewed for security issues.*

- b. It is important that the use of digital technologies upholds the mana and tino rangatiratanga of Māori and this includes data and language sovereignty.*
- c. We will also ensure that there is public scrutiny of any digital system that is responsible for the safety of human life (e.g. transportation), or is responsible for crucial democratic processes (e.g. electronic voting)*