

# Seeing Through the Cloud: Why Jurisdiction and Location Still Matter in a Digitally Interconnected World

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Faculty of Information, University of Toronto

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# C.U.P.E 3902 Unit 1 strike

Information about the strike is available here:

[www.cupe3902.org](http://www.cupe3902.org)

And here:

<http://www.provost.utoronto.ca/office/2015strikeupdates.htm>



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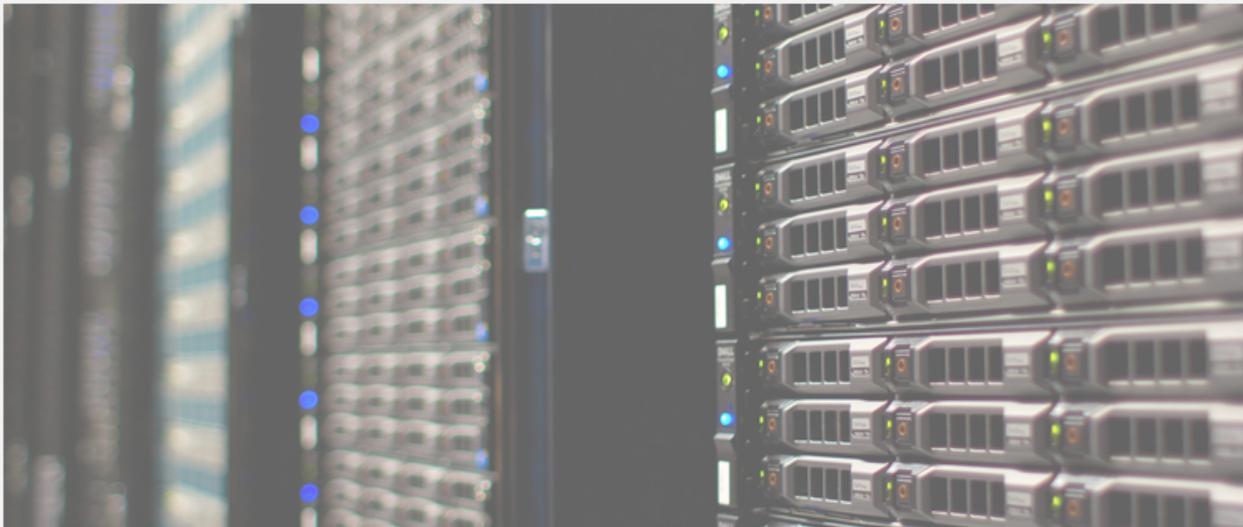
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[https://www.priv.gc.ca/index\\_e.asp](https://www.priv.gc.ca/index_e.asp)

# <http://ecommoutsourcing.ischool.utoronto.ca/>



## Home

Registration for the 2015 March 6 Public Forum is now full.

However, you may still register to view the morning presentations webcast by contacting Ms. Susie Colbourn by email ([susie.colbourn@utoronto.ca](mailto:susie.colbourn@utoronto.ca)).



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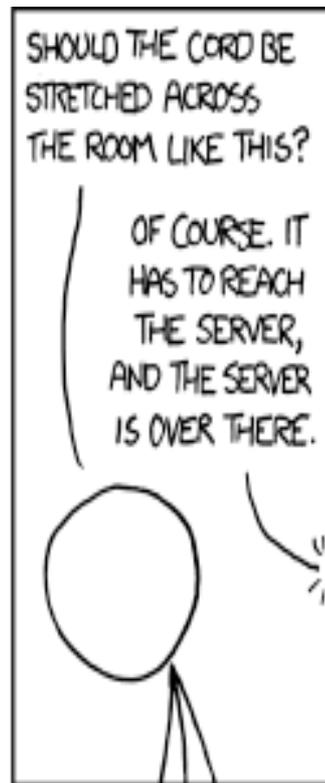
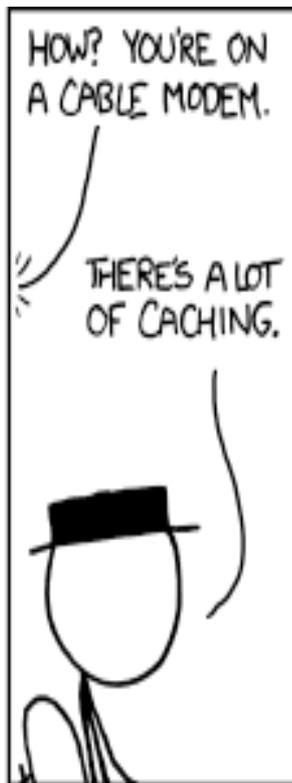
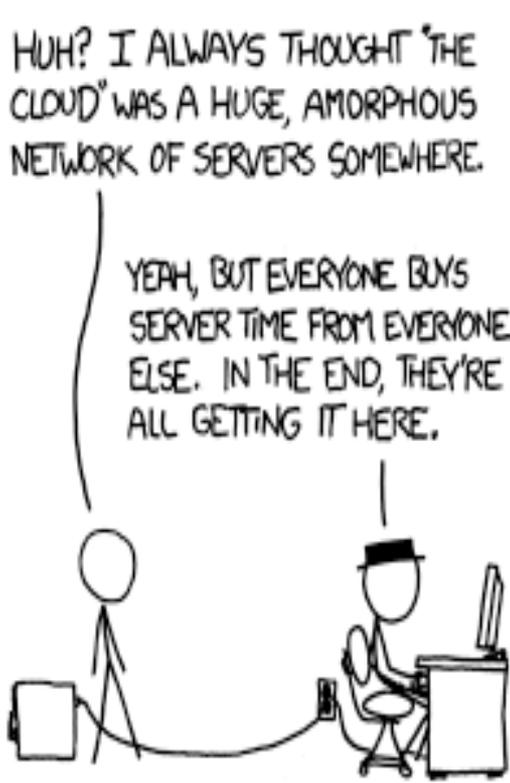
# Seeing Through the Cloud: Why Jurisdiction and Location Still Matter in a Digitally Interconnected World



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# The Cloud



# Cloud computing as technology

“Cloud computing is a model for enabling **ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access** to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.”

Peter Mell and Timothy Grance, “The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing,” <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-145/SP800-145.pdf> NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) Special Publication 800-145. (Washington: USA Department of Commerce, September 2011)



# The 3 Cloud Service Models

- **IaaS: Infrastructure as a Service**
  - you/your org buys space on a server that you manage from the Operating System up. Vendor manages hardware.
- **PaaS: Platform as a Service**
  - you/your org buys a platform on a server somewhere that you manage from the Platform level up, such as a development platform to build software apps. Vendor manages hardware and Operating System. If you ran your own instance of Office 365, it would be as PaaS.
- **SaaS: Software as a Service**
  - You/your org buys access to a software service that you manage at the Service level for your users, like Office 365, Google Apps for Education, Taleo for HR. Vendor manages hardware, Operating System, Platform. You have your own private instance of the SaaS and manage the end users.

# But whose cloud?

1. **Private cloud:** you/your organization runs “cloud” type technology services on hardware you own, for your own organization’s use.
2. **Public cloud:** cloud technology available for use by anyone who wants to purchase/obtain a service. On hardware owned/operated by cloud provider – provider could be a business, government, or academic organization.
3. **Hybrid cloud:** An organization uses a mix of both, interconnected as needs be.



# Seeing Through the Cloud: The Jurisdiction Implications

- Outsourcing to the cloud MEANS to **someone else's computer systems.**
- **But where?** When buying cloud services from cloud providers you don't need to know or care.
- **Or do you?** For MS and Google: their data centres in the US yes but also anywhere in the world that they, their subsidiaries or their subcontractors have facilities, (except US embargoed countries).

