

Octopus Cards Limited
Final Report on the Independent
Assessment under
Section 59(2) of the Hong Kong
Banking Ordinance

26 November 2010

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Acronyms

A-card	Anonymous Octopus Card
AAVS	Automatic Add Value Service
AC	Audit Committee
AIA	American International Assurance Company Limited
AIU	American International Underwriters Limited
Board	Board of Directors
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIGNA	CIGNA Worldwide Insurance Company
Cimigo	Cimigo Limited
CPP	Card Protection Plan Limited
CRM	Customer Relationship Management
DAR	Data Access Request
DCR	Data Correction Request
DTT/HK	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu in Hong Kong
eDM	Electronic Direct Mailing
HKID	Hong Kong Identity Card
HKMA	Hong Kong Monetary Authority
IAD	Internal Audit Department
INED	Independent Non-executive Director
LegCo	Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
McKinsey	McKinsey & Company
MI	Magazine International (Asia) Limited
NED	Non-executive Director
OCL	Octopus Cards Limited
OCT	Octopus Connect Limited
Octopus Group	Octopus Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries
OHL	Octopus Holdings Limited
ORL	Octopus Rewards Limited
P-card	Personalised Octopus Card
PCA	Privacy Compliance Assessment
PCPD	Office of Privacy Commissioner of Personal Data
PDPO	Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance
PIA	Privacy Impact Assessment
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RMD	Risk Management Department
SAM	Sales and Marketing Department
SDR	Strategy, Development and Risk Management Department
T&C	Terms and Conditions
TNS	Taylor Nelson Sofres Hong Kong Limited

Important Notes to Reader

Our report is solely prepared for the purpose set forth in Section 1 of this report (the "Report") and for OCL information, and is not to be used for any other purposes. Our Report will not include any representation as to the quality or performance of the OCL's goods or services nor their fitness or suitability for any customer's intended purpose.

In preparing our Report, we have relied upon the representations made to us by the management, officers and staff of OCL and on the materials made available to us for the purposes of the Assessment. OCL's management warrants that the information provided and materials made available to us are correct to the best of their knowledge and belief and that there will be no other information the omission of which may cause us to be misled or which may appear to be misleading.

Our work does not entail us performing detailed tests of transactions to the extent that would be necessary to disclose all defalcations and irregularities which may exist. Accordingly, reliance should not be placed on our Report to disclose all such matters.

The matters raised in this Report are only those that came to our attention during the course of our field visit. They are not necessarily a comprehensive statement of all the weaknesses that may exist relating to OCL or all the improvements that could be made. The recommendations for improvement that we make should be assessed by OCL for their full commercial and cost implications before they are implemented.

This Report does not constitute either an audit or review in accordance with the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants or with any other auditing standards and, consequently, no such assurance is expressed. Your attention is drawn to Section 5 of this Report for the limitations of our Assessment.

We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this Report. For the avoidance of doubt, all duties and liabilities (including without limitation, those arising from negligence) to any third party (being any party who is not a contractual party to the engagement letter pursuant to which this Report is issued) is specifically disclaimed.

Except for internal use or otherwise mentioned above, if OCL intends to publish or reproduce our Report or any part thereof in any document (including electronic formats or other media), or otherwise make reference to DTT/HK in a document (including electronic formats or other media) that contains other information, OCL agrees that prior to making any such use of our Report, or reference to DTT/HK, to (1) provide us with a draft of the document to read and (2) obtain our approval for the inclusion or incorporation by reference of our Report, or the reference to DTT/HK, in such document before the document is published and distributed.

1. Introduction

Following the public concern regarding the sharing of Octopus cardholders' personal data with third parties, DTT/HK were appointed by OCL and approved by HKMA to conduct an independent assessment under section 59(2) of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

This Report sets out the key findings and recommendations from our Assessment and comprises the following sections:

- Objective;
- Scope of work;
- Fieldwork period;
- Limitations;
- Statement of responsibilities; and
- Findings and recommendations.

2. Objective

The objective of the Assessment is to report under section 59(2) of the Banking Ordinance (Chapter 155 of the Laws of Hong Kong) in respect of OCL's processes and practices for handling Octopus cardholders' personal data, during the period as set out in Section 3 of this Report, in the context of the requirements of:

- The PDPO (Chapter 486 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and applicable codes and regulations pursuant to the PDPO; and
- The following relevant guidelines:
 - the Supervisory Policy Manual module on Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions (CG-1) issued by HKMA;
 - the Code of Banking Practice; and
 - the Code of Practice for Multi-Purpose Stored Value Card Operation. (collectively known as the "Guidelines")

DTT/HK was not engaged to and did not provide any legal advice or conduct any legal review of any of OCL's documents, records or policies. We were also not engaged to provide any legal opinion on whether OCL's policies and procedures comply with PDPO or the Guidelines.

3. Scope of Work

The scope of the Assessment covered the following areas of focus for the period from 15 July 2002 (the date when customers' personal data were first provided to third parties (including by any related companies of OCL)) to 4 August 2010 (the date of commencement of this Assessment):

- (a) Establishing whether and if so, which third parties (excluding service providers for outsourced operations e.g. for manning of customer service hotlines, and public authorities e.g. by Police) had access to or received from OCL any Octopus cardholders' personal data, and what personal data was passed to these third parties, if any;
- (b) Establishing what relevant governance structure, policies, procedures and controls were in place to govern the disclosure of Octopus cardholders' personal data by OCL to third parties and to ensure adequate protection of such data in accordance with the abovementioned laws, codes and regulations, including establishing how OCL communicated these policies, procedures and controls to its staff and administered staff compliance with them;
- (c) Establishing what due diligence OCL performed in drawing up these terms and conditions (e.g., what legal due diligence was performed, whether appropriate prescribed consent was obtained from cardholders before any personal data was passed to third parties) and how OCL administered compliance by the personal data recipients with these terms and conditions; and
- (d) Making recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of any relevant areas and to address any weaknesses identified.

Our procedures performed were set out as follows:

- (a) Obtained and inspected relevant contractual agreements signed between OCL and third parties (including any related companies of OCL but excluding service providers for outsourced operations such as for manning of customer service hotlines and public authorities such as the Police), under which any Octopus cardholders' personal data was allowed to be accessed by or was passed to these third parties and identified which third parties had such access and what personal data was accessed and/or shared;
- (b) Inquired with relevant personnel of OCL to understand the governance structure, policies, procedures and controls that were in place to govern the disclosure of Octopus cardholders' personal data by OCL to third parties;
- (c) Obtained the policies and procedures, and available documents, records, information and audit trails to consider whether procedures for data protection were established in accordance with the Guidelines;
- (d) Inspected available documents, records, information and audit trails to consider whether OCL communicated these policies, procedures and controls to its staff and administered staff's compliance with them;
- (e) Inquired with relevant personnel of OCL and inspected available documents, records, information and audit trails to consider the due diligence procedures performed by OCL in establishing terms and conditions in the contractual agreements between OCL and recipients of personal data;
- (f) Inquired with relevant personnel of OCL and inspected available documents, records, information and audit trails and to consider the procedures performed by OCL to administer compliance by the recipients of personal data with terms and conditions in the contractual agreements between OCL and the recipients; and
- (g) Based on the above-mentioned procedures performed, identified weaknesses, if any, and assessed the impact of the identified issues and made recommendations for improvement of relevant areas.

Our work does not constitute an audit, or a review, or an assurance engagement in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing, Hong Kong Standards on Review Engagements, or Hong Kong Standards on Assurance Engagements issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and therefore, no such assurance is expressed. We do not express an opinion or give any other form of assurance with respect to any matters as a result of our work including, without limitation, concerning the (1) financial information of OCL or any financial or other information, or operating or internal controls of OCL, or its compliance with laws or regulations, taken as a whole, for any date or period, or (2) future operations.

4. Fieldwork Period

This Report covers our fieldwork conducted during the period from 4 August to 8 October 2010.

5. Limitations

5.1 Limitations of Our Scope

Documentations and Records

Since our assessment period covered the period from 15 July 2002 (the date when customers' personal data was first provided to third parties outside OCL) to 4 August 2010, which extended beyond the documentation retention period adopted by OCL, the Assessment was performed based on documentation and records available to us during the course of our fieldwork.

Employees have Short History with OCL

We inspected the documents and records maintained by OCL to obtain an understanding of its policies and procedures for data collection, processing, extraction and purging as well as monitoring of related compliance. However, since many employees were new to OCL at the time of our fieldwork, we were not able to confirm the adoption of the following practices with current staff:

- Process for extracting Octopus cardholders' personal data from OCL's database and for sharing data with third parties before the enhancement of its data extraction process in January 2006;

- Data purging and destruction process conducted by third parties who had access to or received from OCL Octopus cardholders' personal data prior to the enhancement of the Personal & Customer Data Protection and Privacy Policy and Procedures in 2008; and
- Process for monitoring compliance with the confidentiality and personal data protection measures performed by recipients of personal data prior to formal documentation of visits to business partners made by OCL in Onsite Visit reports that were prepared from 2006.

5.2 Limitations of an Entity's Internal Controls

Procedures, systems and internal controls, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving an entity's control objectives. The likelihood of achievement is affected by limitations inherent to procedures and internal controls which are dependent for their effectiveness on the diligence and propriety of those responsible for operating them. The limitations include the realities that human judgment in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns in internal controls can occur because of human failures such as simple errors or mistakes. Additionally, controls, whether manual or automated, can be circumvented by the collusion of two or more people or inappropriate management override of internal controls.

We would like to point out that changes in conditions over time and after the period of the engagement may alter the effectiveness of the internal controls and that this Report is prepared solely for the period as specified in Section 3 under this Report. The matters raised in any reports to you are not necessarily a comprehensive statement of all weaknesses that exist or of all improvements that might be made. Recommendations for improvement should be assessed by you for their full commercial implications before they are implemented. Furthermore, because of inherent limitations of any system of control, errors, breaches of law, inefficiencies or irregularities may occur and not be detected.

Moreover, projections of any evaluation of controls for the future are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions.

Thus, we will not be in a position to provide assurance as to the day-to-day operation of the procedures and internal controls and, therefore, OCL cannot rely on our reports to give such assurance.

6. Statement of Responsibilities

OCL is responsible for the results of this Assessment, including the final assessment of weaknesses in the internal controls, for the evaluation and determination of which recommendations included in our Report should be implemented and for acting on those recommendations. Furthermore, OCL is responsible for establishing and monitoring a system of internal controls and processes in addressing the risks associated with the compliance with the PDPO and the Guidelines. All decisions in connection with the design and implementation of the internal control and processes and the design and implementation of the related computer systems are the responsibility of, and made by OCL. It is OCL's responsibility to perform all management functions, including all significant decision-making.

DTT/HK did not perform any management functions, make management decisions, or perform in a capacity equivalent to that of an employee of OCL. It is understood and agreed that this Assessment may include advice and recommendations to OCL, but all decisions in connection with the implementation of such advice and recommendations shall be the responsibility of the Management of OCL.

7. Findings and Recommendations

Findings and recommendations are summarised in the following subsections:

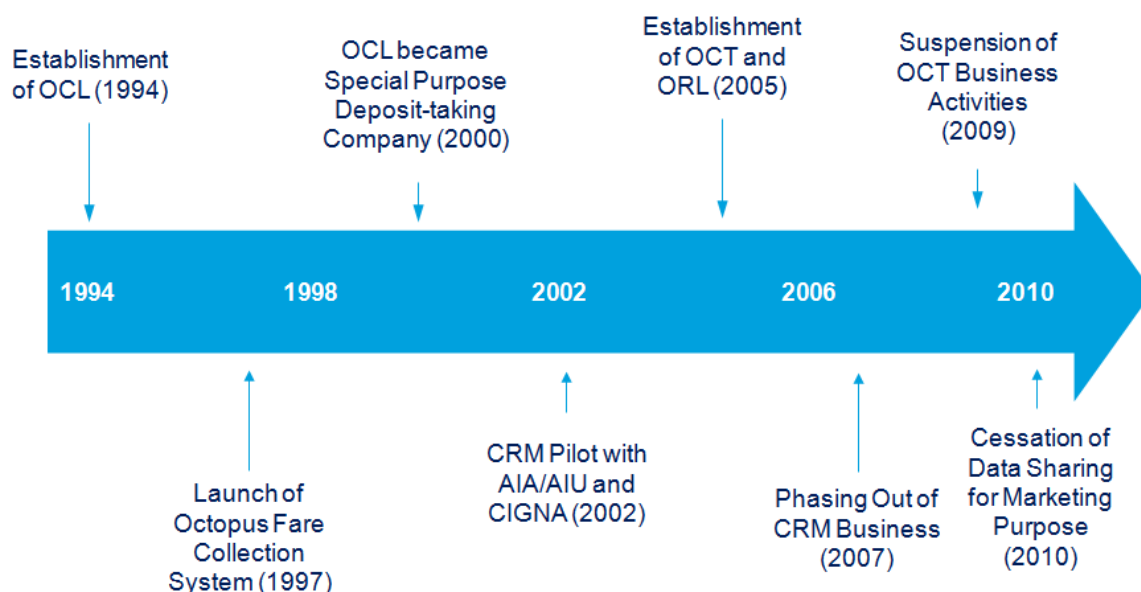
- Chronology of OCL's Development of CRM Business;
- Collection of Personal Data;
- Sharing of Octopus Cardholders' Personal Data with Third Parties;
- OCL's Corporate Governance and Internal Controls;
- Activities Performed by OCL in Complying with PDPO and the Guidelines; and
- Recommendations.

7.1 Chronology of OCL's Development of CRM Business

This section provides the factual findings relating to OCL's CRM business and its control procedures for governing the disclosure of Octopus cardholders' personal data to third parties. Our findings are summarised in the following subsections in chronological order:

- Establishment of OCL;
- Development of CRM Initiative;
- Group Restructuring;
- Launch of Rewards Program;
- Phasing Out of CRM Business; and
- Cessation of Data Sharing for Marketing Purpose

The timeline for the key events relating to OCL's CRM business is summarised as below:



7.1.1 Establishment of OCL (1994)

OCL (formerly known as Creative Star Limited) was established in 1994 as a joint venture by five major public transportation companies in Hong Kong, namely MTR Corporation, Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation, Kowloon Motor Bus, Citybus, and Hongkong and Yaumatei Ferry to oversee the development and implementation of a contactless smart card system in Hong Kong. OCL aimed to provide a convenient method of fare payments for public transportation.

[Note: In January 2001, the shares held by Hongkong and Yaumatei Ferry were transferred to New World First Bus and New World First Ferry.]

In September 1997, OCL officially launched the Octopus fare collection system. The system allowed commuters to travel across multiple transport modes (i.e. railways, buses and ferries) using a single card in a multi-operator automatic fare collection system.

In order to expand into a wider range of different payment applications, other than for the public transport sector, OCL obtained authorisation to become a special purpose deposit-taking company from HKMA in April 2000.

7.1.2 Development of CRM Initiative (2001 – 2003)

With a view to achieving further business growth, OCL's Board agreed that the management of OCL should explore various options for expanding the role of the Octopus into other services. The management of OCL had identified and launched different types of new Octopus-related products/services associated with the use of the Octopus Card.

The OCL senior management team further conducted a strategic review of OCL's operations and capabilities and the Expansion Strategy for 2003 to 2007 was formulated and approved by the Board as a result. A range of

opportunities were identified and a few categories of businesses were proposed, which included the loyalty program and marketing of goods and services for other organisations.

In April 2002, CEO reported to the Board that OCL and AIA/AIU had explored direct marketing business initiatives for AIA/AIU's insurance products to Octopus cardholders, as well as offering personal accident insurance plans to Octopus cardholders as an introducer. OCL and AIA/AIU entered into an agreement pursuant to which OCL would outsource the telemarketing activities to AIA. AIA/AIU telemarketers then contacted the customers on behalf of OCL. A similar pilot of outsourced telemarketing program with CIGNA commenced in September 2002 in which CIGNA telemarketers contacted the customers on behalf of OCL.

Marketing pilots with AIA/AIU were completed in mid-September 2002 and the pilot program with CIGNA was completed in mid-December 2002. The management of OCL reported to the Board that OCL decided to partner with CIGNA to distribute insurance products to Octopus cardholders in 2003.

7.1.3 Group Restructuring (2002 – 2005)

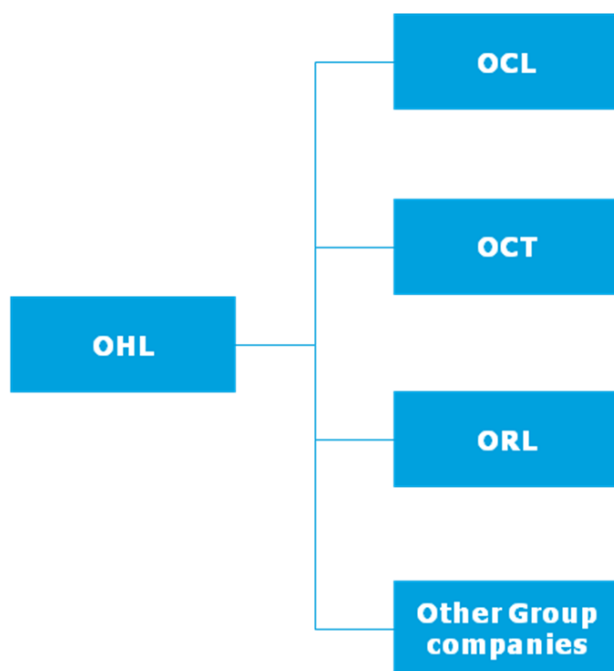
Finance Director of OCL proposed a corporate restructuring plan in May 2002 so as to facilitate the development of the non-payment business. The plan suggested that a spin-off of the non-payment business into separate corporate entities away from OCL's traditional payment business would allow the non-payment business to operate without introducing new dimensions of risk to the payment platform operated by OCL, a Special Purpose Deposit-taking Company subject to HKMA's supervisory guidelines. The Board approved the proposal in May 2002.

In January 2004, OCL launched a "Rewards on the Go" lucky draw program with CIGNA. In this program, customers registered to participate in the lucky draw on OCL's website or by filling in an application form. OCL provided all participants with a free CIGNA insurance policy plan and passed the customer personal data to CIGNA for the provision of such insurance services.

In September 2004, OCL and CPP jointly launched a program introducing the lost card protection service in Hong Kong. OCL acted as the introducer of CPP's lost card protection service, with CPP as the insurance agent to contact the customers on behalf of OCL.

As part of the corporate restructuring, the CRM business was transferred out of OCL. A company was incorporated in February 2003 with the company name changed to OCT in October 2004. The primary objective of setting up OCT was to carry out the data mining activities for OCL as well as other fellow group companies.

OHL acquired all the shares of OCT in October 2005. The corporate restructuring was completed and effective from 21 October 2005. The overall structure of OHL and its subsidiaries ("Octopus Group") after corporate restructuring was as follows:



7.1.4 Launch of Rewards Program (2005)

As described in the OCL Expansion Strategy for 2003 to 2007, an establishment of a loyalty program was one of the expansion ideas proposed by the management of OCL. The loyalty program was again listed as a Board agenda item in the 2004 Strategic Plan.

ORL was incorporated on 23 April 2004 for operating the common loyalty program which subsequently became known as the Octopus Rewards Program. ORL was acquired by OHL in October 2005.

In April 2005, ORL was authorised by the Board to enter into commercial agreements with service providers/direct and indirect merchants of the Octopus Rewards Program.

The operating revenue of ORL would mainly be generated from program administration (i.e. Rewards dollars, issuance and redemption administration fees, fees for marketing communication and program management) and target marketing business (i.e. marketing fees payable by service providers to ORL for tailor-made marketing messages sent to targeted customers on behalf of the service providers). The Octopus Rewards Program was launched on 5 November 2005.

The CRM System was developed and implemented with centralised data warehouse and data mining capability as an alignment with the Expansion Strategy developed in early 2002. The CRM System was further upgraded in 2006 in order to support the target marketing part of the ORL business.

OCL entered into Confidentiality Agreements with OCT and ORL in November 2005. Personal data and transaction records from OCL and ORL were copied daily to the CRM System and stored in segregated database files for data analysis.

OCT would access OCL's customer database for customer data analysis and target marketing support services. OCT would then analyse customer behaviour and extract customer records. ORL would use the result of analysis conducted by OCT and shared ORL customer personal data maintained in its own database with business partners.

7.1.5 Phasing Out of CRM Business (2007 – 2009)

Octopus Group engaged McKinsey to conduct a strategic review project in 2007. One of the findings of this review was that the potential of the data business was limited. McKinsey recommended Octopus Group to consider phasing out OCT and redirecting resources to OCL/ORL to focus on serving Rewards merchants.

In a presentation to the Octopus Board in October 2007, McKinsey stated the following reasons for discontinuing the data business:

1. Difficulty in gaining scale as customer records could not be sold to many parties at any given time;
2. Reputational risk associated with over-using customer information; and
3. Unwarranted diversion of management resources in acquiring and managing major customers.

Following the review by McKinsey, Octopus Group adopted a "Five Year Strategy (2008-2012)" in October 2007 to scale down the data business.

OCT became inactive from 31 December 2009. Its business was discontinued and the remaining headcount and resources were transferred to ORL.

CPP joined the Rewards program of ORL in June 2010 and established an email marketing approach whereby Rewards members would need to request, by clicking a link in the email, that they wished to be called by CPP specifically, where they had interest in the product. Only the contact details of customers expressing an interest in the program would be processed to CPP's call centre for follow-up.

7.1.6 Cessation of Data Sharing for Marketing Purpose (2010)

ORL ceased the business activities with CIGNA and CPP on 9 July 2010 and 15 July 2010 respectively. ORL also suspended the subscription of new Rewards members from 5 August 2010. ORL sent out direct mailing, emails, and SMS messages to the existing Rewards members during the period from 21 July 2010 to 2 August 2010, reminding them that they could opt out of receiving direct marketing materials. Octopus Group is in the process of conducting a data purging exercise in relation to the personal data held by CIGNA and CPP as well as the non-essential personal data collected.

7.2 Collection of Personal Data

7.2.1 Types of Octopus Card

In general, there are two types of Octopus Card:

- A-card; and
- P-card – Octopus Card with Cardholders' name imprinted on the card surface and with data stored inside the card to assist with fare calculation, such as age-based concessions. The OCL customer database also contained the cardholder's personal data.

OCL also introduced AAVS in 1999. When the stored value on the Octopus card reaches zero or negative, or when the remaining value plus the maximum negative value (HK\$35) is insufficient to pay for the transaction amount, a pre-selected amount of HK\$250 or HK\$500 (starting from 2006) will be automatically added to the Octopus card by the Octopus processor (up to once per day), and deducted from the designated credit card account or bank account of the Octopus cardholder.

Until 2004, only P-card holders could apply for AAVS. From 2004, holders of an A-card could also apply for, becoming registered AAVS customers. For these customers, the card continued to contain no personal data but the back-end OCL database would contain such data.

As a result, there are effectively three (3) types of Octopus card in use since 2004 – Anonymous (no personal data on card or in the back-end database); Registered AAVS (no personal data on card but personal data held on back-end database) and Personalised (with or without AAVS) (personal data on the card and on back-end database). The personal data collected through P-card and AAVS are used for business operations of the Octopus card including lost card reporting and processing of automatic reloading for payment through Octopus cards, as well as complying with the "know-your-customer" principle under the Guideline on Prevention of Money Laundering issued by HKMA.

7.2.2 Collection of Personal Data for Octopus Card

According to OCL's "Conditions of Issue of Octopus" which was effective from January 1999, personal data provided by the cardholder could be used by OCL for marketing and promotion of goods and services of OCL and other parties. However, the cardholder could request that his/her personal data not be used for the abovementioned purposes by making a written request addressed to OCL.

In the revised OCL's "Conditions of Issue of Octopus" effective from November 2004, a similar condition was established that the cardholder agreed that his/her personal data could be used by OCL for marketing of goods and/or services by OCL, OCL's subsidiaries and affiliates or any of the selected business partners. The cardholder had the right to request OCL not to use the personal data for direct marketing purposes by making a written request or through the customer hotline.

7.2.3 Collection of Personal Data for Octopus Rewards Program

As stipulated in the Terms and Conditions for Octopus Rewards Program and on the Rewards Program Registration Form since the launch of program in 2005, by signing the registration form, the applicant would agree that OCL and its subsidiaries/affiliates and other business partners might provide marketing services to the registrants (i.e. members). The members could opt out of receiving direct marketing materials by calling a hotline, applying through Octopus' website or in writing.

7.3 Sharing of Octopus Cardholders' Personal Data with Third Parties

This section describes the types of direct marketing activities performed by OCL, what third parties (including any related companies of OCL but excluding service providers for outsourced operations e.g. for manning of customer service hotlines, and public authorities e.g. Police) had access to or received from OCL any Octopus cardholders' personal data, and what personal data was passed to these third parties.

7.3.1 Electronic Direct Mailing ("eDM") sent by OCL

During 2002-2006, OCL would communicate target marketing materials and offers on behalf of its business partners in accordance with business agreements. Business partners would prepare marketing materials and specify the selection criteria for target customers. After review and approval of the marketing materials and offers,

OCL would extract the target eDM list according to requirements set by business partners. eDM would be sent out to target customers by the OCL on behalf of the business partners. The target eDM list would not be passed to the business partners throughout the process.

7.3.2 Customer Fulfilment

AAVS are processed through credit cards or bank accounts. OCL would verify and reconcile the customer information, including customer personal data of the new applicants, with the banks before an application is processed.

On some occasions, OCL would jointly run campaigns with the banks, for example, holding promotions with banks to encourage the banks' customers to join AAVS. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of such campaigns, as part of the fulfilment process, OCL would provide the list of AAVS applicants to the banks during the promotion period, including customer personal data such as:

- Full Octopus ID
- Full HKID/passport number
- Credit card number
- AAVS set-up date
- 1st AAVS reload date

The banks had already collected the above data when the customer applied for AAVS. Therefore, other than the AAVS Set-up date and 1st AAVS reload date, the banks had retained the above information prior to fulfilment of the campaigns.

7.3.3 Filtered Customer Data Shared with Business Partners

For this type of marketing activity, business partners would provide customer selection criteria to OCL. Selection criteria may include information used for filtering or screening, such as travel and spending patterns, which is stored in the cardholder database. Personal data of customers within the targeted selection criteria would be extracted from the database, and shared with the business partners for purposes such as direct mailing, telemarketing and surveying. The customers would be contacted directly by the business partners, who would then pay OCL for each successful subsequent sale. The personal data of customers for which the business partners were not able to achieve a sale case would be purged according to the operating procedures agreed between OCL and the business partners.

By inspecting OCL internal records, we identified that OCL's Octopus cardholders' personal data was shared with the following third parties:

Personal Data Recipient	Period of Sharing
AIA/AIU	July 2002 - September 2002
CIGNA	September 2002 – December 2002 (Pilot Outsourced Telemarketing Program)
	January 2003 – December 2005 (Outsourced Telemarketing Program and "Rewards on the Go")
CPP	September 2004 - June 2006

Besides, OCL's Octopus cardholders' personal data was shared with OCT:

Personal Data Recipient	Period of Sharing
OCT	November 2005 - February 2009

ORL used OCL's customer database for analysing customer behaviour and filtering customer records:

Personal Data Recipient	Period of Sharing
ORL	May 2008 - July 2010

Please refer to Appendix I for details of Octopus cardholders' personal data shared.

Subsequent to the corporate restructuring, OCT and ORL also shared filtered customer personal data with the following business partners and merchants for direct marketing purpose:

Personal Data Shared by	Personal Data Recipient	Period of Sharing
OCT	CIGNA	January 2006 - February 2009
	CPP	September 2006 - February 2008
	Cimigo	August 2006 - February 2008
ORL	MI	July 2007 - September 2007
	TNS	May 2008 - December 2008
	CIGNA	March 2009 - July 2010
	CPP	June 2010 - July 2010

7.4 OCL's Corporate Governance and Internal Controls

7.4.1 Audit Committee

AC was established in November 2000. It consisted of the Chairman (INED) and other two (2) NEDs. Finance Director, Head of IAD, Head of RMD and external auditor would attend the AC meetings. AC was accountable to the Board and assisted it with the monitoring of compliance with OCL's internal policies and statutory regulations. AC met three (3) times per annum to review the interim and final financial statements as well as approving the internal audit work plan which was to be executed by IAD in the subsequent year.

As part of the Audit Work Plan managed by the AC of the Board, internal audits were from time to time conducted, covering regulatory requirements, such as PDPO and the Code of Banking Practice.

7.4.2 Risk Management Committee

Since 2003, SDR assumed a risk management advisory role. RMC was established in December 2007 and consisted of the CEO and two (2) Directors (one (1) INED and one (1) NED) of the Board. RMC was accountable to the Board and assisted it with meeting its responsibilities for understanding enterprise risks (excluding Treasury) and ensuring that these risks were properly managed. RMC met three (3) times per annum to review the most significant enterprise level risks identified, the adequacy of the risk management system and the extent of its overall effectiveness.

A dedicated RMD was established in April 2008. Its role is to support the business units with managing their risks by training and supporting them in risk identification, evaluation, mitigation, monitoring and reporting. In an inquiry with the Head of RMD during the course of our fieldwork, he mentioned that RMD also considered the security and privacy requirements, including PDPO and the Guidelines, when developing and enhancing Octopus Group's internal policies and procedures.

7.4.3 Personal Data Privacy and Risk Assessments Policies

Before engaging a business partner, the business unit was responsible for performing due diligence which usually included support from RMD in conducting a risk assessment, a site visit to the potential business partner, defining data purging requirements.

In August 2005, OCL enhanced its Personal Data Protection and Privacy Policy (which was first developed in 1995) which provided guidance on handling personal data by OCL's employees, contractors and consultants.

Octopus Group also enhanced the Risk Assessment and Approval Policy in 2008 to formalise its risk assessment methodology. Risk assessments were conducted to identify, assess, mitigate and approve risks associated with new or amended business initiatives and projects.

7.4.4 Onsite Visit to Business Partners

SDR/RMD performed onsite compliance checks of the business partners and merchants, as follows:

Business Partner	Number of Visits*	With Onsite Visit Report	Without Onsite Visit Report
CIGNA	7	11/12/2006 28/06/2007 17/01/2008 25/03/2009 02/07/2010	21/06/2002 26/01/2006
Mega King Consultants Limited (outsourced telemarketer of CPP)	1	24/04/2006	N/A
Teledirect Hong Kong Limited (outsourced telemarketer of CPP)	5	02/08/2006 12/07/2010	30/08/2004 13/09/2004 28/07/2005
MI	1	01/06/2007 29/06/2007	N/A
TNS	1	N/A	24/10/2008
Cimigo	1	N/A	27/09/2007

*Includes visits with evidence of onsite visit but no Onsite Visit Report

"Onsite Visit Report" would be documented by SDR/RMD upon completion of the site visit. Such reports included an overview of the assessment and findings in the following areas:

- Physical access control;
- Servers/database security;
- Network security;
- Remote access control;
- Development system and control;
- Backup and recovery;
- Maintenance and support; and
- Other areas.

All findings and recommendations were communicated to the business partners and merchants from whom management responses were then also obtained. Follow-up of the partners' and merchants' remediation in response to recommendations made by SDR/RMD was performed in subsequent onsite visits.

7.4.5 Data Extraction Process

In January 2006, Octopus Group enhanced its data extraction architecture and process and the Planning Team of SAM was required to fill in a manual Customer Data Extraction Form (the "Form"). The Form includes details of the extraction, in particular, a short description of data to be extracted, the number of records to be extracted and the recipient of the data.

The Form was passed to senior management including Project Manager of SAM Planning Team, OCL-SAM Director or ORL Managing Director, OCT Managing Director and Head of RMD for approval. The approved Form was submitted to the Senior Manager of Infrastructure System Support Team, who then verified the approvals and passed the encrypted (PGP) extracted data to external media or relevant internal parties.

7.4.6 Data Destruction and Monitoring Process

Octopus Group further enhanced the Personal & Customer Data Protection and Privacy Policy and Procedures in 2008 and the Information Classification and Handling Guideline in 2009 to formalise the destruction process for customer personal data after the expiry of the data retention period. Octopus Group also developed a workflow document, "Record Retention Period for Personal Data", to specify the retention period for hard-copy documents, soft-copy documents and electronic records that involve customer personal data.

The physical copies of documents that were required to be kept permanently were stored by Santa Fe, the document storage vendor. Hard-copy documents reaching the expiry of their data retention period were shredded by CMDS, the paper destruction vendor, under the supervision of the management of Octopus Group.

CDs and DVDs that stored electronic personal data were shredded by the Octopus Group technical team after the expiry of their retention period. Electronic personal data records stored in application systems were destroyed after the expiry of their retention period by utilising special batch programs.

7.5 Activities Performed by OCL in Complying with PDPO and the Guidelines

7.5.1 Legal Due Diligence Procedures Performed by OCL

During our inquiries with OCL's in-house legal counsel during the course of our fieldwork, we were informed that both internal and external legal advice was obtained by Octopus Group regarding compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, including the PDPO, before the launch of the CRM pilot program with AIA/AIU in July 2002. In particular:

- OCL's in-house legal counsel commented on data ownership, personal data privacy and other issues from a legal and compliance perspective in relation to the CRM initiative;
- OCL's in-house legal counsel made recommendations regarding the control measures to be taken by OCL to outsource telemarketing activity to AIA/AIU:
 - Clear definition on the roles and responsibilities for each group of telemarketers in AIA/AIU should be documented in the agreement with AIA/AIU. An indemnity clause should also be used to protect OCL from any misconduct of AIA/AIU telemarketers;
 - The telemarketing script should be carefully reviewed and endorsed by OCL and external lawyers;
 - OCL should conduct call monitoring during the telemarketing process and all telemarketing activities should be recorded; and
 - Public relationship scripts should be prepared for possible questions from the public.
- With reference to the recommendations made by the in-house legal counsel, OCL engaged an external legal counsel to (as evidenced by a detailed fee note) review and revise the Distribution Agreement, Telemarketing Calling script and various ancillary documents, as well as to advise on OCL's role in the venture, legal structure, commercial aspects and contract negotiation. Copies of legal counsel's advice and proposed revisions were not available to us.

Our attention was drawn to a paper dated 5 July 2002 in which the Board was informed by the management that legal advice was taken to ensure the program was compliant with PDPO.

Subsequent to the pilot program with AIA/AIU, in-house legal counsel was responsible for reviewing the terms and conditions prior to entering into an agreement with business partners and no further involvement from external legal counsel was noted. As a general practice, before entering into an agreement with a business partner, terms would be negotiated and agreed with the business partners and, in some cases, documented on a term sheet and/or presented to the Senior Management Group. The agreement with the business partner would be drafted and/or

reviewed by the in-house legal team. An "Approval Form - Non-Standard Commercial Agreement/Agreement Prepared by External Parties" ("Legal Approval Form"), which was introduced in November 2003, would be used to evidence the internal approval process. The Legal Approval Form would be prepared and authorised by the SAM Director, signed off by the Legal Advisor and the Finance Director respectively. Two copies of the agreement would be sent to the business partners for signing, following which the business partner would return the original signed agreement to OCL. Once the original agreement had been returned, a copy would be filed in each of the SAM and Legal Departments. The original agreement would be kept by the Finance Director.

7.5.2 Relevant Communications with HKMA

As an Authorised Institution regulated by HKMA, OCL sent a letter to HKMA regarding the business initiative with AIA/AIU in July 2002. HKMA reminded OCL of the need to observe the customer data privacy requirements.

In January 2003, OCL wrote to HKMA regarding its intention to register as an insurance agent for direct marketing. HKMA replied in January and in March 2003 that it was inappropriate for OCL to take on the risks arising from the direct sale of insurance products and OCL should focus on payment service-related activities. HKMA considered that the risks arising from the proposed direct sale of insurance products should be properly managed and should not affect OCL's payment operations.

OCL acknowledged the view of HKMA and decided that OCL would implement a corporate restructuring process. The non-payment service-related activities would be carried out by separate legal entities. OCL suspended the marketing activities with CIGNA on selling insurance products and other CRM activities from August 2003.

7.5.3 Relevant Communications with PCPD

Since 2004, PCPD received several complaints from the public regarding Octopus Group, in respect of the use of personal data for direct marketing purposes.

PCPD received a complaint case on a lucky draw program jointly conducted by OCL and an insurance company, and sent a letter to OCL in February 2004 inquiring about the collection of HKID information for use in lucky draws as well as the provision of free insurance products. Subsequent to further communication between OCL and PCPD, OCL updated the terms and conditions and then ceased maintaining full HKID numbers for lucky draw purposes. PCPD replied in May 2004 that they had decided not to proceed with further investigation.

In May 2007, PCPD issued a letter to OHL regarding a complaint on and inquiry of the security measures taken by Octopus Group to protect personal data in relation to the sharing of personal data with OCT under the Octopus Rewards Program, as well as the secondment arrangement for marketers of a life insurance company. Subsequent to the further communications between OHL and PCPD, OHL and the insurance company entered into a contractual agreement in March 2009 as an Octopus Rewards Program partner. PCPD replied in the same month that they had decided not to proceed with further investigation.

OCL took corresponding actions in accordance with PCPD's guidelines and regulations to address PCPD's concerns. Please refer to Appendix II for details.

PCPD issued an interim report on 30 July 2010 with the objectives of keeping the public informed of the progress of the investigation, and providing timely suggestions to OHL on related good practices. The areas covered in the interim report include:

- Collection of personal data;
- Personal data necessary for enjoying the basic benefits;
- Bundled consent;
- Use of personal data; and
- Further disposals of the data by third parties.

PCPD then completed its investigation of OHL regarding the personal data collected and disclosed under the Octopus Rewards Program. PCPD's final report of this investigation was published on 18 October 2010.

7.6 Recommendations

Our recommendations set out below are only those that came to our attention during the course of our work and relate to the practices and processes of OCL prior to the cessation of sharing of personal data with third parties in July 2010. They are summarised in the following areas:

- Corporate and data governance structure;
- Policies and procedures;
- Due diligence and controls to govern the disclosure of personal data to third parties;
- Collection of personal data; and
- Data storage and retention.

PCPD is the statutory body on personal data privacy protection matters and our recommendations have taken into account the comments made by PCPD in his interim report on ORL. PCPD has subsequently completed the investigation of ORL and issued its final report for this investigation. PCPD has also published a revised guideline on direct marketing to help data users comply with its guidelines and regulations when using personal data for direct marketing activities. OCL should observe and comply with PCPD's revised guidelines, as well as the recommendations in the final report for PCPD's investigation for any use of personal data in the future.

7.6.1 Corporate and Data Governance Structure

OCL established an AC and RMC to serve as risk management and compliance monitoring functions. Furthermore, an enterprise risk management framework was established to facilitate the management of enterprise risks.

However, in view of increasing public concerns and customer expectations, OCL may consider taking a more proactive approach to address privacy and personal data protection by strengthening its corporate and data governance structure.

To ensure sufficient Board and senior management oversight on data privacy, OCL may consider improving its existing corporate and data governance structure for data privacy by either expanding the terms of reference of existing RMC or establishing a specific Data Privacy Committee, as well as strengthening the role of AC and IAD.

Since 2005, the Managing Director of OCT assumed the role of the Data Protection Officer for Octopus Group until Head of SDR took up the role in July 2007. When the Head of RMD reported for duty in May 2008, he assumed the role of the Data Protection Officer of Octopus Group. However, the roles and responsibilities for personal data privacy protection were not clearly defined. A designated privacy officer with relevant experience should be formally appointed whose main responsibility is to manage OCL's overall privacy and personal data protection and take responsibility for OCL's personal data governance, privacy compliance and scrutiny of any personal data protection-related matters.

While risk assessment including customer data protection is conducted according to Risk Assessment and Approval Policy for new and change initiatives, OCL may consider conducting PIA and PCA to ensure privacy risks in existing business processes and new business initiatives or projects are carefully considered, identified and managed.

Privacy awareness training programs could be further enriched to promote a culture of information security and privacy awareness.

7.6.2 Policies and Procedures

OCL developed and adopted a number of information security and privacy policies, procedures and guidelines. RMD considered the security and privacy requirements, including PDPO and the Guidelines, when developing and enhancing the internal policies and procedures. OCL may consider enhancing the existing policies and procedures by developing an integrated and consistent information security and privacy policy framework that is structured, simplified and accessible to its staff. The new framework should form the basis of all information security and privacy policies, procedures, guidelines and awareness training programmes. Existing information security and privacy procedures and guidelines should also be enhanced and regularly communicated to staff, including the detail requirements of PDPO, the Code of Practice and other relevant Guidelines issued by PCPD and other regulatory authorities.

While OCL has defined the Asset Ownership under Security Responsibility and Incident Reporting Policy and information classification into highly sensitive, confidential, internal and unclassified, controls and accountability for information assets should be clearly defined in the policies and procedures. OCL may consider classifying information assets in terms of their confidentiality, sensitivity, legal and reputational risk and to ensure that all assets are accounted for and have a nominated information asset owner (who should be senior management personnel, if appropriate) responsible for overseeing their privacy and personal data protection.

OCL may also consider enhancing its procedures for handling the DAR and DCR made by customers. Detailed procedures for the DAR and DCR should be clearly defined in order to fulfil the requirement in the PDPO.

7.6.3 Due Diligence and Controls to Govern the Disclosure of Personal Data to Third Parties

Octopus Group ceased the sharing of personal data with third parties in July 2010. If Octopus Group carries out similar business activities in the future, with regard to the controls to govern the disclosure of personal data, contractual arrangements should be made with business partners to ensure that customers are being notified of the true identity of the telemarketer and which insurer they represent. Third party compliance monitoring should also be enhanced in respect of each business partner and outsourced call centres to ensure that proper controls have been put in place and are operating effectively.

Legal due diligence process was carried out by OCL's internal/external legal counsel for the compliance of the relevant laws and regulations, including PDPO. Enterprise risks relating to the disclosure of personal data have been identified and mitigating controls have been established prior to engaging in business contracts. OCL also took corresponding actions in accordance with PCPD's guidelines and regulations to address PCPD's concerns regarding the complaint cases. However, the existing due diligence process can be further enhanced. Currently, SAM would request the Legal Department to review the agreement only when it was for new business initiatives with identifiable risks to the Octopus Group. Since the increasing complexity of the business arrangement would give rise to the legal risks, except for the business arrangements under pre-approved standard agreements, all agreements should be reviewed by the Legal Department to ensure that all relevant regulatory requirements are properly addressed.

Octopus Group developed a workflow document, "Record Retention Period for Personal Data", to specify the retention period for hard-copy documents, soft-copy documents and electronic records that involve customer personal data. However, OCL may consider to strengthen the record retention process relating to legal due diligence performed, the customer data extraction, data purging and destruction conducted by third parties, and monitoring of compliance with the confidentiality and personal data protection measures performed by the personal data recipients should be properly retained as audit trail.

With reference to the suggestions on related good practices stated in the interim report issued by PCPD and the principles laid down by the recent Administrative Appeals Board decision in August 2010, if Octopus Group carries out similar business activities in the future, only limited customer personal data should be passed to third parties in order to reduce the privacy risks associated with its sharing and use. The tracing of data extraction and sharing should be automated to ensure the validity of data provided to third parties and to detect irregularities and cases of non-compliance with the PDPO more easily.

7.6.4 Collection of Personal Data

The customer was not required to provide personal data for the usage of A-card. OCL only collected customers' personal data via various registration and application forms for issuance of P-card and AAVS. The primary purposes of collecting the personal data were to provide lost card reporting services and processing of automatic reloading for payment through Octopus card, as well as complying with the "know-your-customer" principle under the Guideline on Prevention of Money Laundering issued by HKMA.

As stipulated in the Terms of Application for Personalised Octopus, applicants to the program agreed that such personal information can be used by OCL and its subsidiaries/affiliates/business partners for marketing purposes. The Octopus cardholders can opt out of receiving direct marketing materials by calling a hotline, visiting website or in writing.

Taking into account the latest suggestions on related good practices stated in the interim report issued by PCPD, as well as the principles laid down by the recent Administrative Appeals Board decision in August 2010, OCL may consider improving its existing processes for the collection of customers' personal data, and the manner of the personal data collection should be enhanced, including:

- Collection of personal data;
- Personal data necessary for enjoying the basic benefits;
- Font size of the application form;
- Bundled consent;
- Use of personal data;
- The purpose and the class of transferee that will use the data;
- Options for customer to elect not to receive any direct marketing materials; and
- Further disposals of the data by third parties;

PCPD published a revised Guideline on the Collection and Use of Personal Data in Direct Marketing in October 2010 to help data users comply with its guidelines and regulations when using personal data for direct marketing activities. OCL should observe and comply with PCPD's revised guidelines, as well as the recommendations in the final report for PCPD's investigation for any use of personal data in the future.

7.6.5 Data Storage and Retention

OCL and ORL collected and stored customer personal data in separate systems. Customer personal data and transaction records from OCL and ORL systems are duplicated to the CRM System daily for data analysis. The CRM System was shared amongst OCL, OCT and ORL. Although personal data collected by OCL and ORL were stored in different tables within the CRM System, only authorised users of SAM could access both tables and no audit trails were available to ascertain which tables were being accessed to extract the customer personal data.

OCL had developed an information system to support daily business operations such as a customer service hotline. Security measures were implemented and users were not allowed to perform wildcard inquiries of customer records. However, sensitive personal data, including HKID number, should be masked during on-screen inquiry of batch or customer summaries in order to reduce the risk of data leakage.

Customer personal data should also be purged when the personal data is no longer required. To comply with the established personal data retention period practice, the existing personal data retention and destruction policies may be enhanced to cover all types and formats of customer personal data and to ensure that data records are stored no longer than necessary.

End

Appendix I

Summary of Octopus Cardholders' Personal Data Shared with Third Parties

Please refer to below table for details of OCL's Octopus cardholders' personal data shared with third parties. This summary was prepared based on the documentation and records available to us during the course of our fieldwork:

Personal Data Shared by	Personal Data Recipient	Period of Sharing	Estimated Number of Records Shared	Data Fields Shared	Purpose of Sharing
OCL	AIA/AIU	July 2002 – September 2002	35,000	English name Chinese name HKID number Date of birth Home phone Office phone Mobile phone Mailing address	To conduct a trial co-operative marketing program with AIA/AIU to cross-sell its personal accident insurance plans by making telemarketing calls to the selected customer list
OCL	CIGNA	September 2002 – December 2002 (Pilot Outsourced Telemarketing Program) January 2003 – December 2005 (Outsourced Telemarketing Program and "Rewards on the Go")	320,000	Customer name Home phone Office phone Mobile phone HKID number Date of birth Address Bank/credit card number	To conduct a pilot for an outsourced telemarketing program between OCL and CIGNA to cross-sell CIGNA's insurance products To provide free insurance plans to participants of the "Rewards on the Go" lucky draw program and cross-sell CIGNA's insurance products

Personal Data Shared by	Personal Data Recipient	Period of Sharing	Estimated Number of Records Shared	Data Fields Shared	Purpose of Sharing
OCL	CPP	September 2004 – June 2006	300,000	Customer name Customer Chinese name Home phone Office phone Mobile phone Octopus ID (partial) HKID number Date of birth (partial) Mailing address AAVS credit card number	To conduct a co-operative marketing program between OCL and CPP to cross-sell CPP's card protection insurance plans by making marketing calls to the selected customer list AAVS credit card number was shared with CPP for premium payment upon customer consent

Please refer to below table for details of OCL's Octopus cardholders' personal data shared with OCT:

Personal Data Shared by	Personal Data Recipient	Period of Sharing	Estimated Number of Records Shared	Data Fields Shared	Purpose of Sharing
OCL	OCT	November 2005 – February 2009	All records in OCL's customer database	All data fields in OCL's customer database	To assign the right to use OCL's customer database by OCT in relation to the sharing of selected customer list with OCT's business partners for conducting marketing and research activities

Please refer to below table for details of ORL used OCL's customer database for analysing customer behaviour and filtering customer records:

Personal Data Shared by	Personal Data Recipient	Period of Sharing	Estimated Number of Records Shared	Data Fields Shared	Purpose of Sharing
OCL	ORL	May 2008 – July 2010	All records in OCL's customer database	All data fields in OCL's customer database	To assign the right to use OCL's customer database by ORL in relation to the analysis of customer behaviour and filtering of customer records

Appendix II

Prior Communications with Privacy Commissioner of Personal Data

PCPD has received some complaint cases from the public in relation to Octopus Group. There are in total fifteen (15) compliant cases as at the date of this Report. Please refer to below table for details:

Period	Entities	Description of Complaints	Actions by Office of Privacy Commissioner	Actions by Octopus Group	Status
1. February 2004 – May 2004	OCL	Collection of HKID for a lucky draw program and provision of free insurance by an insurance company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested information on a lucky draw program Requested OCL to revise Terms of Application of the lucky draw program Requested OCL to stop collecting dates of birth of ineligible participants of free insurance plan Requested OCL to immediately delete the dates of birth of ineligible participants of free insurance plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated the "Notes" section into the Terms of Application of the lucky draw program in accordance with PCPD's recommendation Considered it was necessary to collect the dates of birth of all participants Stopped keeping the full HKID number for lucky draw purpose 	PCPD issued a letter of no further action in May 2004
2. February 2004 – March 2004	OCL	Use of personal data of the participants in a lucky draw for sale of insurance products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquired OCL of the response to the complaint case Inquired OCL of whether the complainant's full HKID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out the reasons for the collection of personal data from the successful participants in the lucky draw and the 	OCL replied to PCPD in March 2004. No further correspondence was noted

Period	Entities	Description of Complaints	Actions by Office of Privacy Commissioner	Actions by Octopus Group	Status
			number was still being retained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> subsequent use of the data Stopped retaining the full HKID number of the participants for the purpose of lucky draw 	
3. January 2005 – February 2005	OCL	Collection of personal data of participants for lucky draw and use for provision of insurance policy by an insurance company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquired on a lucky draw program Expressed the view that participants would not be aware that one of the purposes of collecting their personal data was the provision of the insurance product Expressed the view that for offering birthday promotion, the collection of month and year of birth should suffice Inquired OCL of the response to PCPD's comments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the collection purpose in a conspicuous and prominent manner Considered alternative ways for collection of age-related information Continued to adhere to all requirements of DPP 	PCPD issued a letter of no further action in February 2005
4. May 2005 – June 2005	OCL	Receipt of marketing mails after the customer alleged that he made an email request for an opt-out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquired OCL of the response to the complaint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explained that the complainant's email request might have been lost during transmission Removed the relevant customer from the distribution list 	PCPD issued a letter of no further action in June 2005

Period	Entities	Description of Complaints	Actions by Office of Privacy Commissioner	Actions by Octopus Group	Status
5. August 2007 – January 2008	OCL OHL	Collection of HKID number for application of property resident card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested information and clarifications on collection of personal data in application of property resident card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explained the purpose of information collected for application of property resident card Mentioned that the property management office no longer handled the application of personalised Octopus Cards 	OCL replied to PCPD in January 2008. No further correspondence was noted
6. December 2005 – January 2006	ORL	Provision of complainant's personal data contained in the application form of Octopus Rewards Program to an outsourced company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested ORL to confirm whether the complainant's application form was collected Requested information on the transfer of the complainant's personal data to an outsourced company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided the complainant's application form per PCPD's request Mentioned that the complainant consented to the terms and conditions that his personal data would be used for the purpose of member registration Explained that the complainant's personal data was thus disclosed to OCT 	PCPD issued a letter of no further action in January 2006
7. July 2006 – November 2006	OHL	Transfer of personal data to an insurance company's telemarketing staff for sale of insurance plan without the complainant's consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested information on the transfer of the complainant's personal data to the insurance company Requested details of the insurance product and the cooperation agreement between OCT and the insurance company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided voice recording tapes and signed registration form to PCPD Clarified that the telemarketing officer was an employee of the insurance company who was appointed under an outsourcing agreement with OCT in making marketing calls 	OHL replied to PCPD in November 2006. No further correspondence was noted

Period	Entities	Description of Complaints	Actions by Office of Privacy Commissioner	Actions by Octopus Group	Status
8. May 2007 – March 2009	OHL	Concerns over secondment of an insurance company's telemarketers and transfer of personal data to the insurance company, and security measures taken to protect the personal data in relation to the transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested details on the extent which the staff of the insurance company as telemarketers is allowed to access the OCT database Inquired OHL of the security measures taken to protect personal data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Described the cooperation with the insurance company and purposes of transferring the personal data to telemarketers Explained the restriction of telemarketers to access the OCT database Mentioned that the Octopus Reward scheme was voluntary and its members could opt out of receiving direct marketing materials at any time 	PCPD issued letter of no further action in March 2009
9. May 2007 – December 2008	OCL OHL	Concerns over collection of HKID number for AAVS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested OCL to take steps to desist from the practice of collecting HKID number from anonymous Octopus cardholders applying for AAVS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended the AAVS terms and conditions to remind existing anonymous Octopus cardholders with AAVS that their identities had been associated with HKID 	PCPD issued a letter of no further action in December 2008
10. July 2007 – September 2007	OHL	Unauthorised disclosure of Personalised card transaction records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested OHL to confirm the collection purposes of the complainant's personal data Requested OHL to confirm and state the purposes of disclosing the complainant's personal data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented exceptional procedures to block the disclosure of transaction records Agreed with the complainant to maintain the telephone reporting lost card function Designated specific staff to handle the complainant's further enquiries 	PCPD issued a letter of no further action in September 2007

Period	Entities	Description of Complaints	Actions by Office of Privacy Commissioner	Actions by Octopus Group	Status
11. May 2010 – June 2010	OCL	Collection of personal data for refund of A-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referred to letter of complaint in April 2010 Requested for information regarding Octopus card refund process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explained that the purpose of collecting personal data such as name and contact number was for OCL to follow up inquiries and the refund process 	PCPD issued a letter of considering the case in June 2010. No further correspondence was noted
12. May 2010	OCL	Collection of personal data for refund of A-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the course of our fieldwork, OCL was still in communication with PCPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the course of our fieldwork, OCL was still in communication with PCPD 	During the course of our fieldwork, OCL was still in communication with PCPD
13. May 2010	OCL	PCPD Inquiry over use of personal data in commercial and transit applications of Octopus cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquired on commercial and transit applications of Octopus cards Requested further information on security measures taken by OCL to protect personal data from unauthorised or accidental access and the selling of personal data for profits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided responses and information and as requested by PCPD 	OCL replied to PCPD in May 2010. No further correspondence was noted
14. August 2010	OHL	Investigations of the use of personal data by Octopus Group with its cooperation with business partners following public concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquired on OHL's press release dated 13/08/2010 Requested information regarding the investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided responses and information as requested by PCPD 	Final investigation report was published by PCPD on 18 October 2010

Period	Entities	Description of Complaints	Actions by Office of Privacy Commissioner	Actions by Octopus Group	Status
15. July 2010	OHL	PCPD inquiry on the use of personal data of the Octopus Rewards Program members for conducting marketing surveys for a marketing survey company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquired on conducting marketing surveys for a marketing survey company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided information as requested by PCPD 	During the course of our fieldwork, OHL was still in communication with PCPD

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