

The Legalties of the Cloud

One of the hot topics in IT these days is the cloud, its benefits and constraints.

Cloud computing allows data to be stored virtually anywhere in the world by a third-party vendor.

While a great solution for many companies, cloud computing comes with its own challenges, specifically when it comes to copyright and intellectual property.

Fear of the Unknown

Like many new technological developments of today, in both mobility and on-premise, people often find cloud computing an intimidating concept. Now utilizing cloud services has become a common work practice.

Before cloud networks were widely used, data security was the main concern for small and large businesses.

47%

of IT managers initially wanted their companies to create private clouds rather than using shared servers

With more workers travelling and working remotely, free Web-based cloud programs became popular

Dropbox

Google

Using these common cloud services eased the worry of businesses

A study of 818 Small to Medium Businesses conducted in 2011 showed:

In 2012: Cloud is commonplace

Virtual desktop sales among businesses will rise in the next year 10%

Cloud Concerns

One of the biggest concerns of those using cloud systems is who owns that data and what copyright laws guide the information.

Who Owns the Data?

Ownership of material is covered by copyright, confidentiality and contract law

Those laws differ by country

Data is created in one country and stored in another

Who owns the information?

Data is based on intellectual property, therefore owned by the creator of content. Hardware, applications and operating systems belong to cloud provider.

U.S. law: Intellectual property owners have rights to their work that is a product of human intellect

Where is the Data Created?

Two types of cloud data:

Data created BEFORE it went in the cloud - belonging to the creator, thus subject to that country's laws

Data created "in" the actual cloud - the issue here is that the data could be where the creator writes it, or in some cases it could be where the cloud is located.

How Countries Fare with Cloud Issues

A United States software industry report ranked

24 countries

(representing 80% of the global information and communication industry).



Countries were ranked on their handling of cloud computing within various areas.

The Rankings

- Japan = highest ranked country
- Australia
- Germany
- United States
- France
- Italy
- United Kingdom
- South Korea
- New Zealand

Other countries like Turkey and a cluster of countries in Asia are ranked in the bottom few, such as:

- Indonesia
- China
- Vietnam

Report Conclusion and Purpose

Rally support from international community for greater common copyright, security and privacy laws.

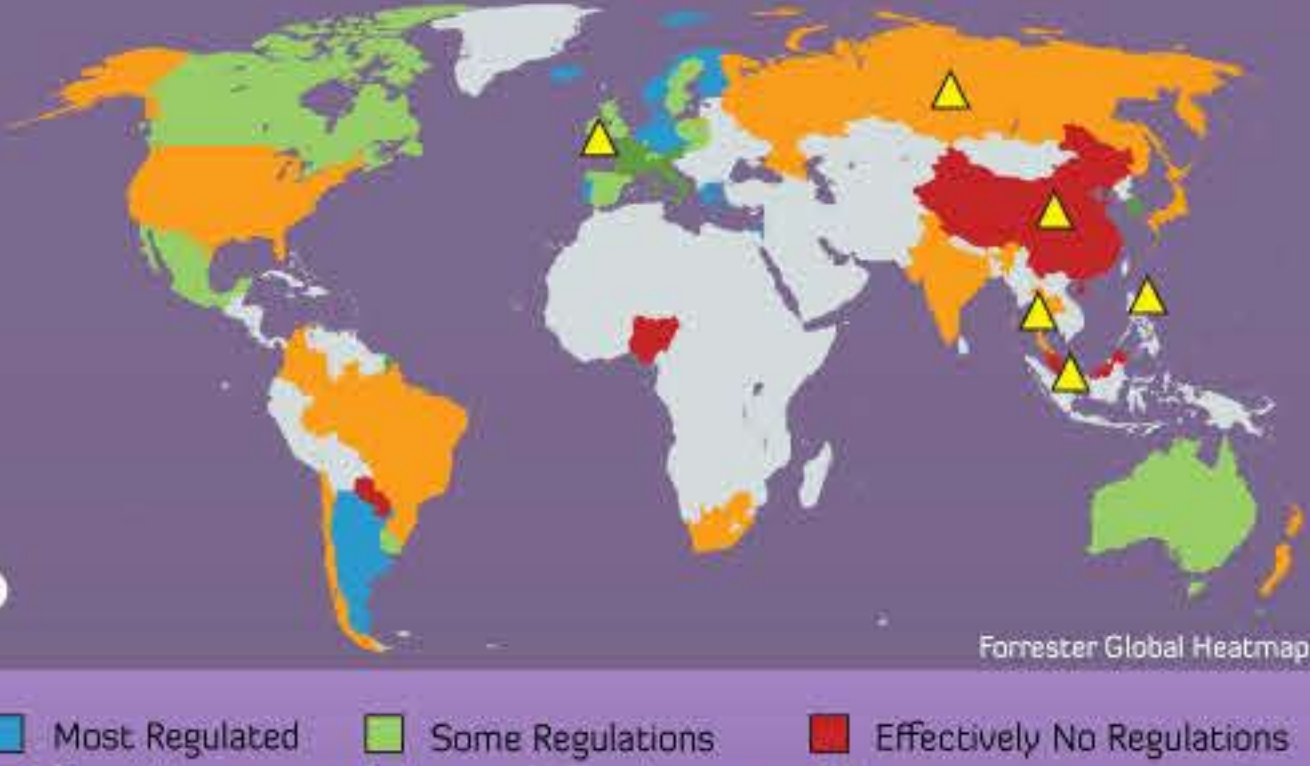
Thus creating a global cloud with common laws

Business and Technology Priorities by Country

One of the biggest concerns of those using cloud systems is who owns that data and what copyright laws guide the information.

Privacy and Data Protection By Country

Each country has its own regulations on privacy and data, making consistent cloud policies difficult.



Forrester Global Heatmap, 2011

Countries Doing Well With Cloud Policies

The United States, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Germany and Japan rank among the top countries with the best cloud policies and regulations, while Australia is making headway towards joining the top countries by prioritizing cloud services.



Gartner, 2011-2012

Global Priorities

2011 10 Business Priorities

- 1 Increasing enterprise growth
- 2 Attracting and retaining new customers
- 3 Reducing enterprise costs

2011 Top 10 Technology Priorities

- 1 Cloud computing
- 2 Virtualization
- 3 Mobile Technologies

Clouding computing and the legalities surrounding the subject have become one of the most highly contested subjects in IT.

While some companies have consistent regulations, others are struggling to development policy.

Regardless, there is still no universal decision as to who holds the rights to copyright materials: the owner or the cloud.

Base your cloud decisions on your business' needs by considering security, cost and ease of implementation.



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