



SOLUTION FOR CROSS BORDER LEVEL ISSUES IN THE CLOUD IN AUSTRALIA

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Abstract- Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (examples: networks, servers, storage, applications and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. This cloud model promotes availability and is composed of five essential characteristics, three delivery models and four deployment models.

Index Terms: Cloud Computing, Cross Border level issues, Solution.

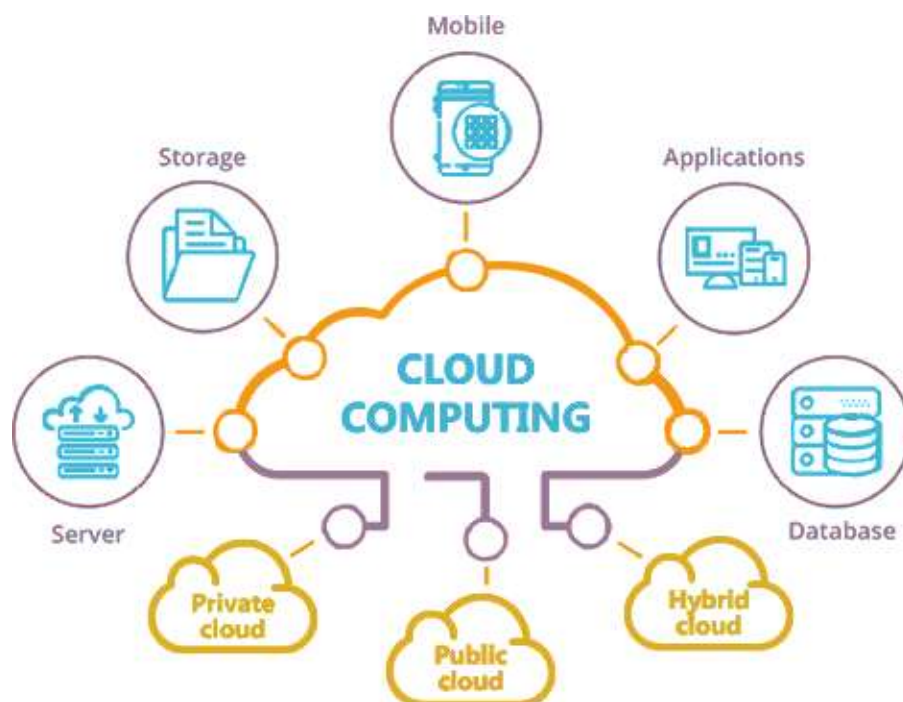
I.INTRODUCTION

Cloud Computing plays an important role in the major parts of the world. The reason behind is, it's effective scalability, elasticity and further avoids the cost with configuration, expansion and replacement of on site IT systems, and its components. In total, cloud computing provides a faster and cheaper delivery of IT services within an enterprise.

The main key elements of the cloud computing is the aspect of 'multitenancy'.

Ok, what is meant by multitenancy?

The term 'multitenancy' refers to a software architecture in which a single instance of software runs on a server and serves multiple tenants.



ex: cloud computing diagram

Also multitenancy can apply to all the three layers of the cloud. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Paas and SaaS.

Any global technology solution will be impacted by the laws of a large number of nation states. As a result, sending and processing data around the globe could be in the process fail to comply with data protection and privacy laws in various countries. The legal term is called as "Transborder Data Flow". Each country has its own set of laws regarding data protection and privacy.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Of course, in some situations, cloud computing may not be the right fit for an enterprise due to the regulation and legal considerations.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ok, coming to the main point of cross border issue, while transferring personal information in the cloud in Australia, the data can only be transferred if those countries provides an adequate level of protection. If the data is stored in offshore locations, those locations may or may not be in countries that have privacy laws which are the same or similar to those in Australia.

According to the Australian mandatory law for the protection of personal information, the company must ensure that the disclosure of the personal information will comply with the APPs.

Otherwise, the data if disclosed by the company in which the overseas entity dose not comply with the APPs, then the company is only responsible for the breach of the personal information as per the Australian Government Exposure Draft of the APPs.



ex: cross border data flow diagram

For Example, on 28 June 2010 the Australian Government released an Exposure Draft of the Australian Privacy Principles³ ("APPs") that are professed to be set to replace the current National Privacy Principles. Under that exposure draft, Australian Privacy Principle 8 will regulate cross-border disclosures of personal information. Before a company holding "personal information" in Australia can disclose that information to an overseas recipient, it must first take reasonable steps to ensure that the overseas recipient will not breach the APPs.

IV. CONCLUSION

Hence a mandatory law, for the companies to follow APP's of Australia has to be enacted in Australia in order to avoid the cross border level issues while transferring the personal information in the cloud in Australia.

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