

Canada's Anti-Spam Legislation (CASL) Training

Video 1 of 1

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MAAWG CASL Training Videos

(over 90 minutes of training)

<u>Video 1</u>	<u>Video 2</u>	<u>Video 3</u>	<u>Video 4</u>
30 minutes	17 minutes	7 minutes	37 minutes
A. Overview and next steps B. Substantive requirements under CASL, Competition Act and PIPEDA	C. Enforcement and penalties	D. Comparison to U.S. CAN-SPAM Act	 E. Practical implementation issues liability issues F. Practical implementation issues operational issues

Note: The interactive Q&A sessions for this training course are available to MAAWG members by logging onto www.MAAWG.org and navigating to the 22nd General Meeting Presentations page



A: OVERVIEW AND NEXT STEPS

André Leduc Senior Policy Analyst, Industry Canada

Training Session Roadmap (Read legislation at http://bit.ly/khllvS)

- 1. Overview and next steps
- 2. Substantive requirements under CASL, Competition Act and PIPEDA
- 3. Enforcement and penalties
- 4. Comparison to CAN-SPAM Act
- 5. Practical implementation issues liability
- 6. Practical implementation issues operational

Goals

- Understand main requirements under CASL
- Be able to identify whether CASL applies
- Address fears and concerns
- Know what to do if you make a mistake
- Go beyond bare minimum for legal compliance (look at best practices)
- Facilitate discussion, answer questions

How We Got Here

- April 24, 2009 Bill C-27, the Electronic Commerce Protection Act (ECPA) introduced in parliament
- December 30, 2009: Parliament prorogued
- May 25, 2010 reintroduced as the Fighting Internet and Wireless Spam Act (FISA)
- December 15, 2010 Royal Assent (with no name)
- Regulations Part 1 to be posted soon, Part 2 Fall 2011
- Coming into Force expected late 2011 early 2012

Bill C-28: Overview

- Standalone legislation (CASL), and amendments to: PIPEDA; Competition Act; Telecommunications Act; CRTC Act
- CASL is a regulatory regime that applies to commercial activity: based on general branch of the Federal Trade and Commerce Power (91(2))

Substantive Rules

- Section 6: regime for sending a commercial electronic message (CEM)
- Section 7: prohibition against unauthorized altering of transmission data
- Section 8: prohibition against installation of computer programs without consent
- Competition Act amendments: False and misleading information (content, sender info, locators)
- PIPEDA amendments: address harvesting; dictionary attacks; collection of personal information through unauthorized access to a computer systems

Next Steps ...

- Regulations
 - Some PIPEDA amendments posted in Canada Gazette early April, balance to follow soon
 - Consultation period (60-75 days)
- Spam Reporting Center
- Coming into force late 2011/early 2012



Q&A: CASL TRAINING JUNE 2011

This Q&A segment is only available to MAAWG members

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B: SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER CASL, COMPETITION ACT AND PIPEDA

André Leduc Senior Policy Analyst, Industry Canada

CEM Regime: Application

- Applies to any message sent from or accessed by a computer located in Canada (applies to senders from outside of Canada)
- More than email: IM; SMS; social media; etc.
- Voice, fax currently excluded (covered by DNCL)
- No minimum # to be caught by rules

Commercial Electronic Message

- Broadly defined to include any message with any semblance of commercial activity
 - Product or service
 - Business opportunities
 - Promotes an individual who does any of the above
- Message to request consent deemed to be CEM

Three Fundamental Rules

- 1. Consent (express or implied)
- 2. Identification
- 3. Unsubscribe

Consent: Exemptions

- Family or personal relationship (to be defined in the regulations)
- Inquiry or application regarding the <u>recipient's</u> commercial activity (i.e., message sent from purchaser to vendor)

No Consent Required

- Quotes or estimates, if requested
- Facilitates commercial transaction
- Warranty or safety information
- Information about ongoing subscription, membership, etc.
- Information related to employment relationship or benefit plan
- Delivers good or service
 - *Identification and unsubscribe requirements still apply

Implied (deemed) consent

- Consent is deemed in four circumstances:
 - 1. Existing business relationship
 - 2. Existing non-business relationship
 - 3. Conspicuous publication of electronic address
 - 4. Recipient has disclosed electronic address to the sender
- No implied consent for referrals
- In most cases implied consent last for 2 years window of opportunity to obtain express consent
- Transitional period for implied consent 3
 years for existing business and non-business
 relationships at coming into force

Consent checklist

- 1. Does section 6 apply (see exemptions)?
- 2. If so, do I need consent (other requirements still apply)?
- 3. If not, can I rely on implied consent?
- 4. If not, how do I obtain express consent?

Identification

- Identify sender as well as person on whose behalf message is sent
- Contact information for either of above

Unsubscribe mechanism

- Must be functional for 60 days
- No cost
- Same means by which message is sent unless impracticable
- Include either electronic address or link
- Must process <u>without delay</u> (no messages sent after unsub submitted)

Defining "Sent"

- Message is sent once transmission has been initiated
- Does not matter whether:
 - Message reaches destination
 - electronic address exists

Competition Act Amendments

- Prohibits false or misleading representations in:
 - Subject (subject line) or sender info (header, from line, etc.)
 - Locators
 - Content of message
- Materiality only applies to content of messages; lack of materiality means lower evidentiary burden
- PRA applies to these provisions

PIPEDA Amendments

- Removes ability to rely on any exemptions for:
 - Address harvesting
 - Dictionary attacks
- Also prohibits the unauthorized collection of PI via a computer system
- PRA applies to any of these acts



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can be viewed in four segments from the public training pages at www.MAAWG.org. This has been part 1 of 4.

Our thanks to the presenters and moderator for developing the materials in this training session and allowing MAAWG to videotape it for the benefit of professionals worldwide.

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