

Specification & learning objectives

<u>A Level</u>	<u>Specification point description</u>
1.5.1a	The Data Protection Act 2018
1.5.1b	The Computer Misuse Act 1990
1.5.1c	The Copyright Design and Patents Act 1988
1.5.1d	The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000

Resources

PG Online textbook page ref: 243-248

Hodder textbook page ref: 236-249

[CraignDave videos for SLR 16](#)



Component 1 | 1.5.1 | Computer related legislation

Legal, ethical, cultural and environmental vocab	
Legislation	Laws that are to be followed – can be criminal or civil, national and international.
Moral	Refers to an individual's principles of right and wrong.
Ethics	A set of moral principles that govern the behaviour of a group or society.
Cultural	The integrated system of learned behaviour patterns within a group of a society.
Computer misuse	The unauthorised access, use or damage to a computer system.
Copyright	The legal right given to the creator of original content for a fixed number of years to prevent others from copying the material.
Patent	A government licence giving sole rights to a creator for exclusive use, creation or sale of an invention.
Investigatory Powers	The governmental power to inspect and compel disclosure of facts relevant to an investigation.
Surveillance	To closely observe an individual or group, usually those suspected of committing crimes.
Interception	Action taken to prevent someone or something from continuing something.
Carbon footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community.
Pollution	The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects.
Computer-aided manufacturing	The use of software to control machine tools and related ones in the manufacturing of work pieces.
Sensors	A sensor is a device that detects and responds to some type of input from the physical environment. The specific input could be light, heat, motion, moisture, pressure, or any one of a great number of other environmental phenomena.
Recycling	The conversion of waste material into material that can be reused.
Censorship	The suppression or prohibition of materials which are considered to be inappropriate, unacceptable or a threat to security.
Paradigm	A model for something which explains it or shows how it can be produced.

Key question: What are the principles of the Data Protection laws?

DPA- Data protection act-1998, sets out requirements for the control or storage of individuals personal data.

Data protection act-1998

1. Data must be processed fairly and lawfully
2. Data should be used only for it's specific purpose
3. Data should be relevant
4. Data should be accurate
5. Data shouldn't be kept longer than needed
6. Right to access and correct the data
7. Security to prevent unauthorised access to the data
8. Data should not be taken outside of the EU unless that county has it's own data protection act



Data Protection Act 1998

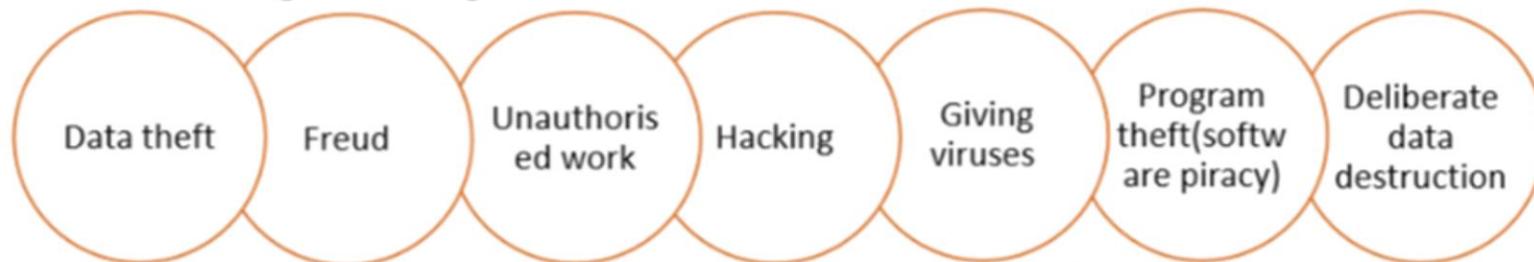
Role	Description
Personal data	Any information about a living individual, facts (e.g. name, address) and opinions, to allow the individual to be identified
Information commissioner	This is the person who needs to apply for permission to collect and store data. They decide what data needs to be collected and what it will be used for and how
Data controller	This is the person who enforces the DPA and who organisations need to apply to in order to gain permission to collect and store personal data. They also make the general public aware of their rights under the DPA
Data user	The person who needs to access or use the data as part of their job
Data subject	The person the data is being stored about



Key question: What are the principles of the Computer Misuse Act?

CMA- Computer missuses act-1990, makes unauthorised access to computer systems illegal.

Makes the following actions illegal:



Part1	Part2	Part3
Unauthorised access to computer material	Unauthorised access with intent to commit or facilitate the commission of further offences	Unauthorised acts with intent to impair or with recklessness as to impairing operation of a computer
<p>This relates to hacking – accessing data or programs that you do not have permission to view.</p> <p>Hacking is only illegal if you do not have permission to access the data or use the computer to access the data.</p>	<p>If the information is accessed, even with permission to do so, with the intention of using it to commit fraud or blackmail you are still breaking the law.</p>	<p>This means that any unauthorised alterations to computer materials, e.g. changing files od data is breaking the law.</p> <p>This includes sending viruses which makes a computer malfunction, alters how it works or damages other data.</p>

Key question: What are the principles of the Copyright Design and Patents Act?

CDPA- Copyright design and patents acts-1988, protects the intellectual property right of individuals and organisation.

It is illegal to :

1. Copy
2. Modify
3. Distribute

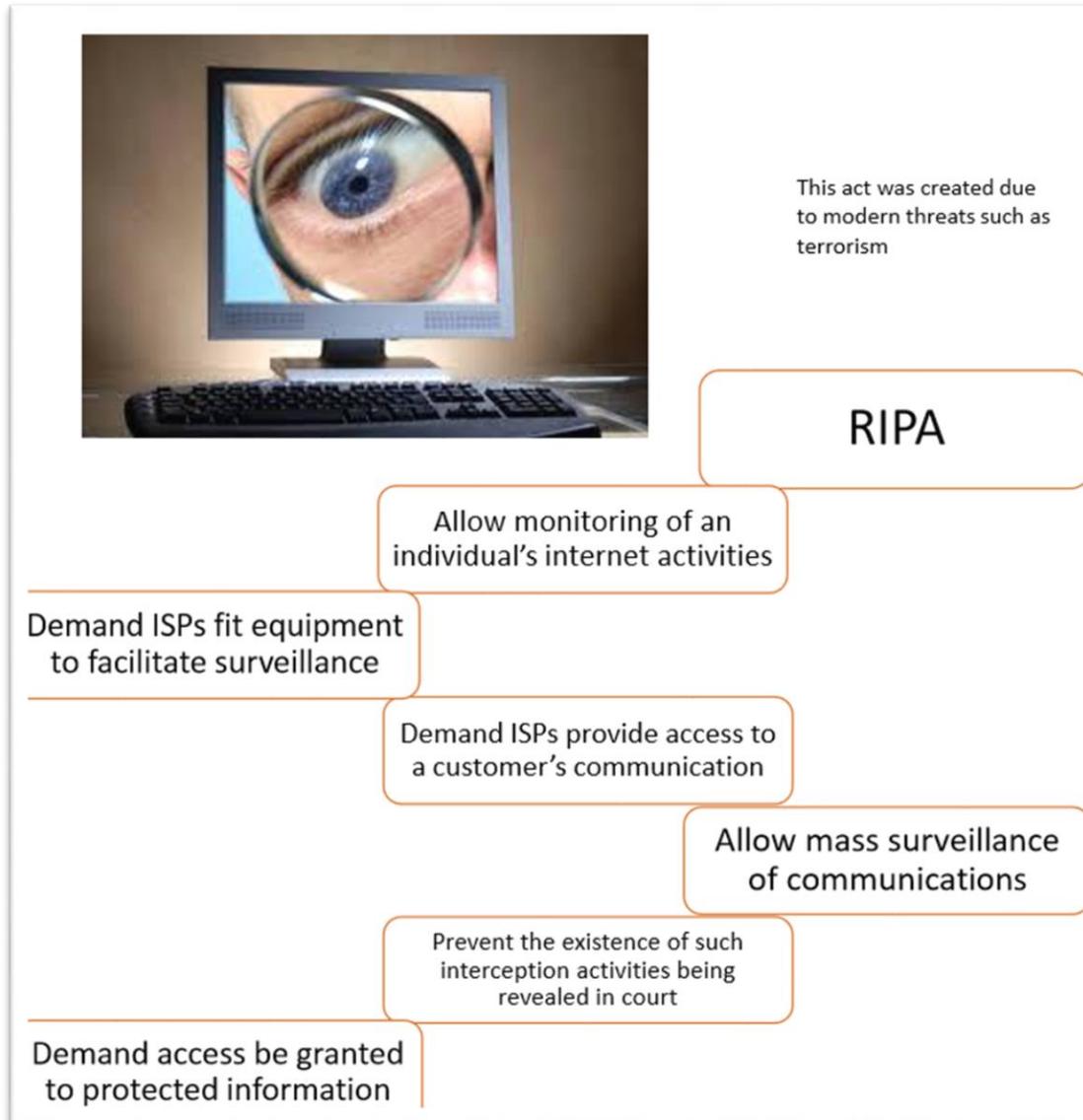
,any intellectual property(software) without permission from the owner.

The 1988 Act says that copyright law lasts until 70 years after the death of the creator. (50 years for computer-generated works).

This act has to be updated due to the advances in technology



Key question: What are the principles of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act?



Component 1 | 1.5.1 | Computer related legislation

Target:

Overall grade:

Minimum expectations & learning outcomes

<input type="checkbox"/>	Terms 200-203 from your A Level Key Terminology should be included and formatted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	You must include an overview of the key statements from each of the following Acts, including what actions they prohibit: The Data Protection Act (2018)
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Computer Misuse Act (1990)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Copyright The Design and Patents Act (1988)
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (2000)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer the exam questions.

Feedback

<u>Breadth</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Presentation</u>	<u>Understanding</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> All	<input type="checkbox"/> Analysed	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent
<input type="checkbox"/> Most	<input type="checkbox"/> Explained	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good
<input type="checkbox"/> Some	<input type="checkbox"/> Described	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair
<input type="checkbox"/> Few	<input type="checkbox"/> Identified	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor

Comment & action required

Reflection & Revision checklist

<u>Confidence</u>	<u>Clarification</u>
☹️ 😐 😊	Candidates need to have an understanding of the need for and purpose of laws relating to the use of computers.
☹️ 😐 😊	Candidates should be familiar with the purpose and role of the Data Protection Act.
☹️ 😐 😊	Candidates will need to understand the different rules that are within the DPA and how these impact the use of computers and the storage of data by organisations. This should include what organisations can and cannot do.
☹️ 😐 😊	Candidates need to understand the purpose and principles of the Computer Misuse Act, including the actions that it prohibits.
☹️ 😐 😊	Candidates need to understand the purpose and principles of the Copyright and Patents Act, including the actions that it prohibits.
☹️ 😐 😊	Candidates need to understand the purpose and principles of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act, and what this allows in interception and monitoring of electronic communication.
☹️ 😐 😊	Candidates need to understand how the regulations impact organisations and the use of computers and electronic communication.
Additional notes	<i>Note from OCR - We are aware the law is constantly changing and some of the mentioned laws/acts (most notably the DPA) are likely to change over the course of the specification. Answers will be accepted that use an interpretation of the law based on when the specification was started or when the examination was sat.</i>
	<i>Please note, a question that requires an extended response can be asked from any area within the specification. These questions are assessed using a level of response framework, where the response requires specific areas to have been covered to allow it to reach that level. In this area of the specification, for example, a question may be asked on the social and ethical impacts of a specific technology in a specific scenario or context. To gain the highest level, candidates would need to discuss whichever moral or social elements are relevant in the question, and because there is a context, every point they make should be in the context given or related after to the context. If the question requires a judgement, or conclusion, then this needs to be given and justified against the context given.</i>