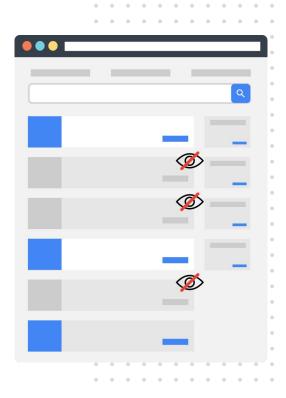
Google

Five years of the Right to be Forgotten

Kurt Thomas, with Theo Bertram, Elie Bursztein, Stephanie Caro, Hubert Chao, Rutledge Chin Feman, Peter Fleischer, Albin Gustafsson, Jess Hemerly, Chris Hibbert, Luca Invernizzi, Lanah Kammourieh Donnelly, Jason Ketover, Jay Laefer, Paul Nicholas, Yuan Niu, Harjinder Obhi, David Price, Andrew Strait, and Al Verney





Right to be Forgotten (RTBF)

Delist "inaccurate, inadequate, irrelevant, or excessive" information surfaced by search queries containing the name of the requester.







Balancing between individual privacy, public interest







Balancing between individual privacy, public interest







Example of balancing test

Request

A former politician requested to delist 3 URLs from Google Search reporting on his recent departure from politics in connection with a drug scandal.

Outcome

Google delisted the 3 URLs as they disclosed the politician's private home addresses, not just information about the scandal.





Example of balancing test

Request

A former politician requested to delist 3 URLs from Google Search reporting on his recent departure from politics in connection with a drug scandal.

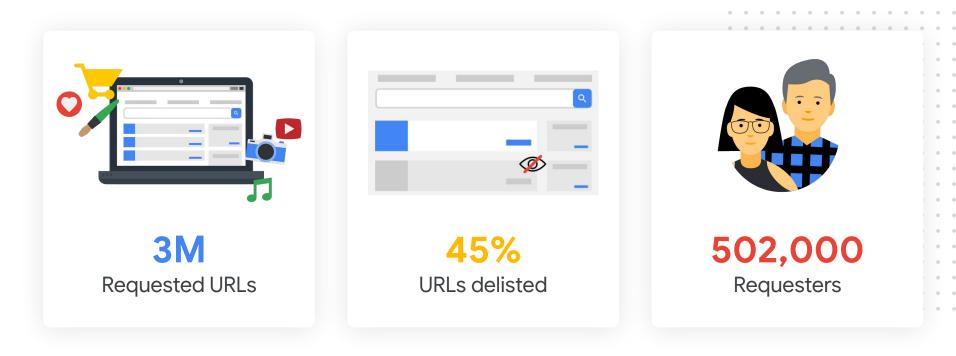
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Over the last five years then...

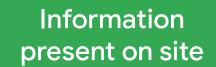






Our measurement study

Types of sites requested



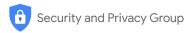
Entities creating requests





Provider greater transparency around how the **RTBF** is applied in practice







Review process & dataset





Data present in a request

Email address

URLs to delist

Country

Timestamp

YOUR INFORMATION	YOUR	INF	ORM	ATI	ION
------------------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Country of orig	in *
-----------------	------

Choose your country/region ▼

Contact email address *

The URL(s) for the content containing the personal information you want removed *

Click here for help with finding the URL.

Please enter one URL per line (Max 1000 lines)

Reason for removal *

For example: "(1) This page is about me because a, b, and c. (2) This page should be removed because x, y, and z."





Manual annotations added during review

Type of site

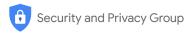
Social, directory, news, government records

Information on page

Personal information, professional information, crime, political, self-authored ...

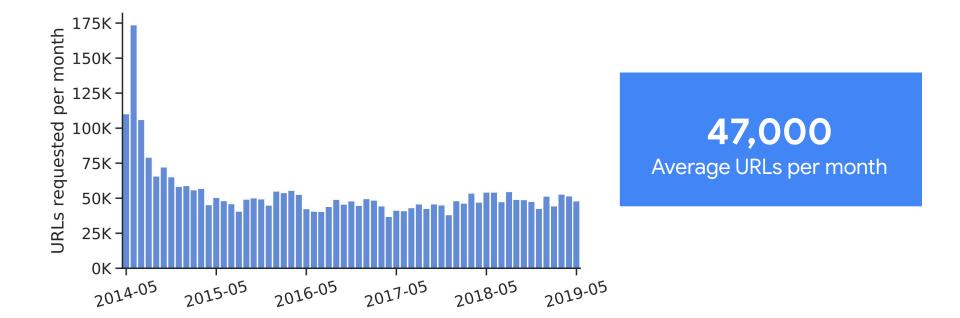
Requesting entity

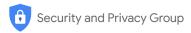
Minor, government official, corporate entity...





Five years of data, since implementation





Average time to arrive at a decision

85 days 2014

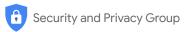




Average time to arrive at a decision



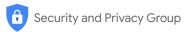




Which sites are requested for delisting?





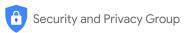


Two dominant intents for delistings

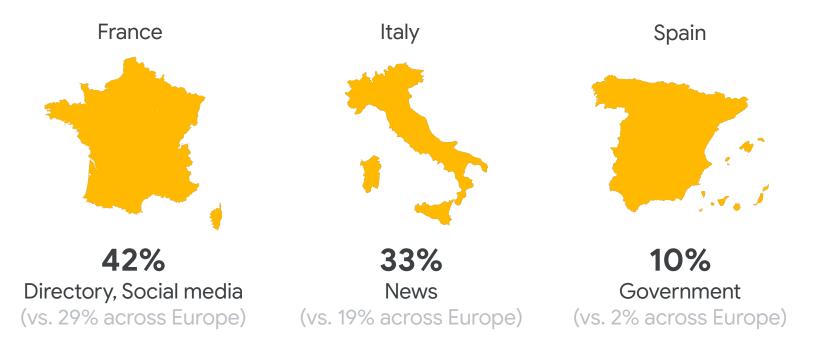


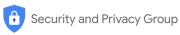




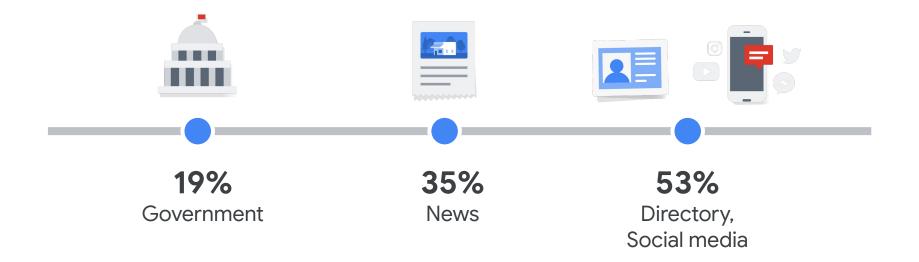


Influenced by regional privacy attitudes and local norms





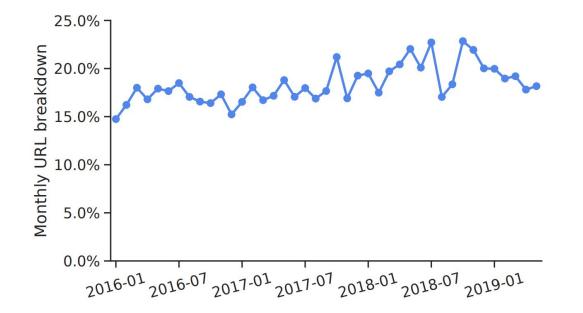
Delisting rates reflect public interest balancing





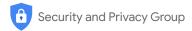


Increasing share of requests to news

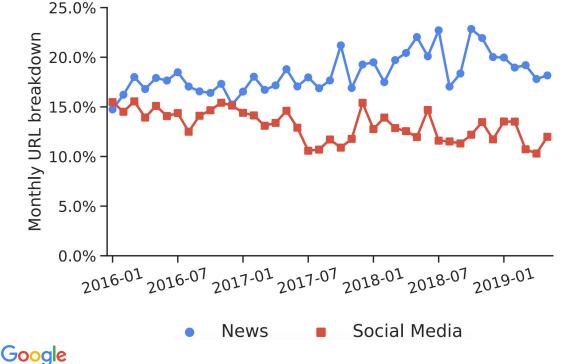


Examples include:

dailymail.co.uk ouest-france.fr telegraph.co.uk repubblica.it



Declining share of requests to social media



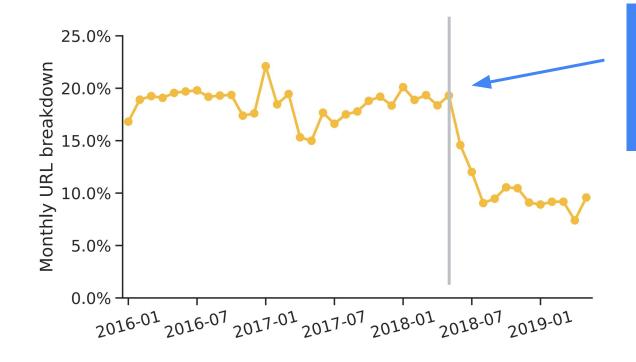
Examples include:

facebook.com twitter.com youtube.com plus.google.com instagram.com





Influence of GDPR on directory requests



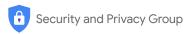
After GDPR, only 55% of the top 500 requested directory sites remain online.

Examples include: 118712.fr societe.com 192.com



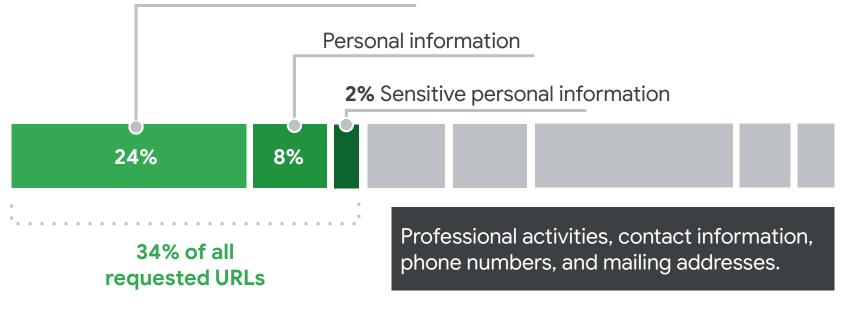
What information is requested for delisting?





Professional & personal information most common

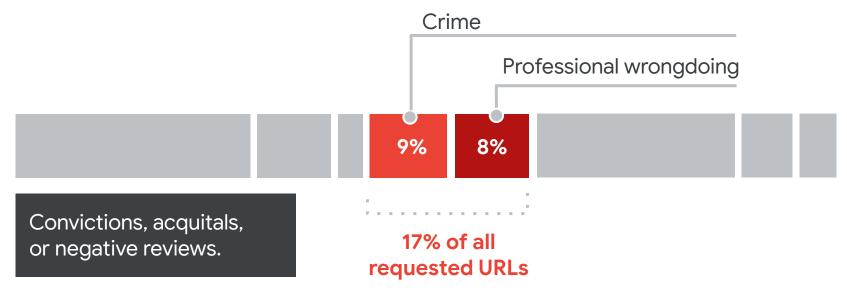
Professional information







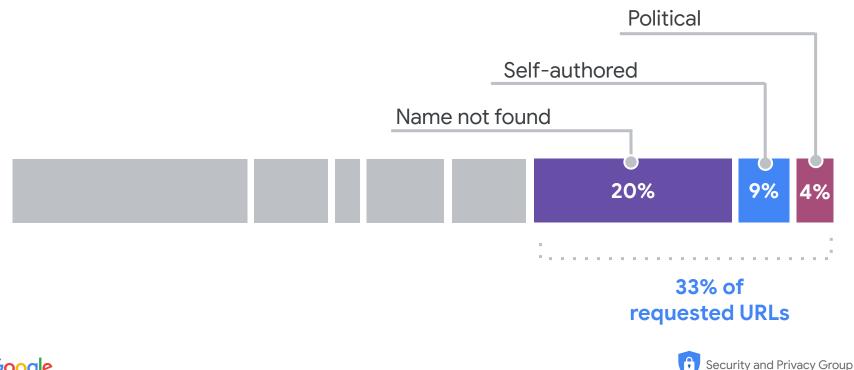
Criminal records and negative reviews also common







Remaining types of common information



Affinity of types of information to different sites

	News
Professional information	18%
Personal information	3%
Crime	22%
Professional wrongdoing	22%
Self authored	5%
Name not found	10%





...



Affinity of types of information to different sites

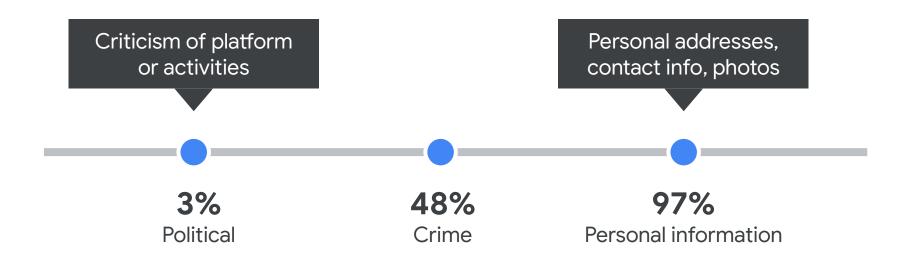
	News	Social Media
Professional information	18%	8%
Personal information	3%	5%
Crime	22%	3%
Professional wrongdoing	22%	2%
Self authored	5%	33%
Name not found	10%	29%



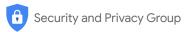
Google

...

Delisting rates reflect public interest







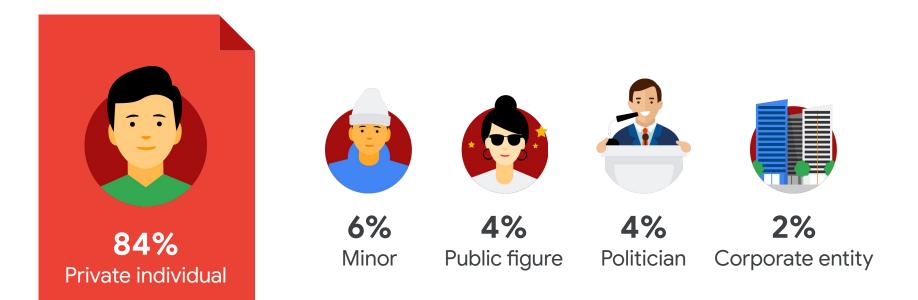
Who makes delisting requests?







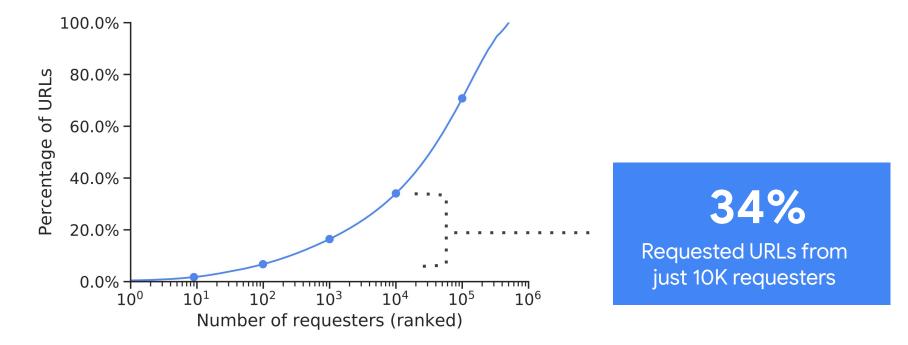
Majority of requested URLs come from private individuals







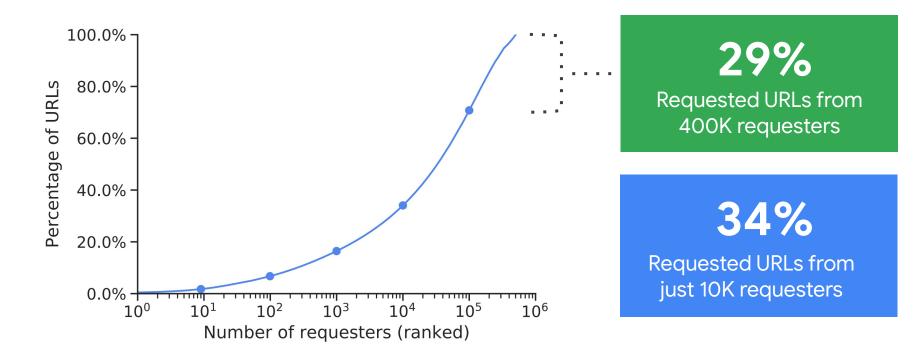
Small number of requesters make heavy use of RTBF



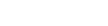




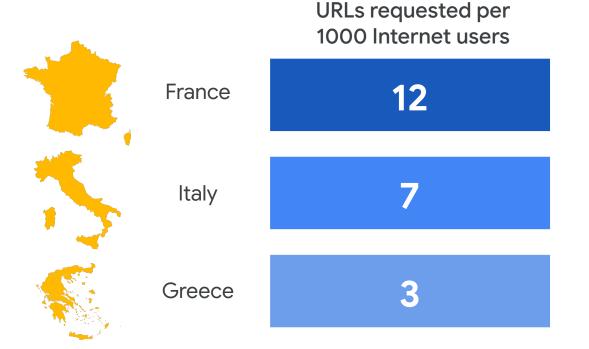
Long tail of hundreds of thousands of requesters

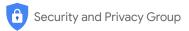


Security and Privacy Group

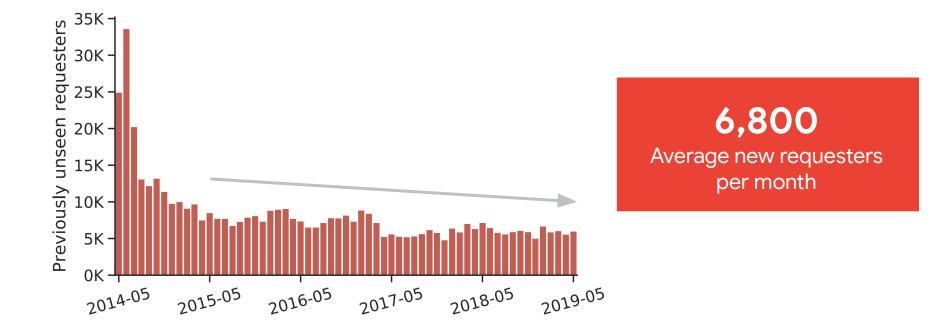


Requester activity varies by country





Decreasing number of new requesters





Relationship between requester's origin and audience

Origin of requester, by volume of requested URLs

News Site	Belgium	Germany	Spain	France	UK
hln.be	89%	0%	0%	1%	2%
nieuwsblad.be	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Over 89% of requests to top Belgian news sites come from local requesters





Relationship between requester's origin and audience

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nieuwsblad.be	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%
bild.de	0%	96%	0%	1%	2%
elmundo.es	0%	1%	96%	1%	1%
elpais.com	0%	0%	97%	1%	0%

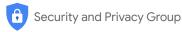




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elmundo.es	0%	1%	96%	1%	1%
elpais.com	0%	0%	97%	1%	0%
ouest-france.fr	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
lefigaro.fr	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%
bbc.co.uk	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%
dailymail.co.uk	0%	1%	0%	2%	92%



Conclusion

Nuanced, dynamic usage of the RTBF over last five years.

Influenced in part by local privacy concerns and media norms. Challenge in providing transparency without de-anonymizing specific requesters.



Research now reflected in Transparency Report

http://transparencyreport.google.com/eu-privacy/

Requests to delist content under European privacy law

In a May 2014 ruling, the Court of Justice of the European Union found that individuals have the right to ask search engines like Google to delist certain results about them. This report provides data on the volume of requests, the URLs delisted, the individuals submitting requests, and the content of websites and URLs identified in requests.

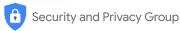
Delisting URLs from Google Search for privacy

Requests to delist

859,846

URLs requested to be delisted

3,231,694



Thanks!

kurtthomas@google.com



