LAW AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Internet Privacy and Data Protection

Seminar 4
Key concepts of EU Data Protection Law and its applicability *prof. dr. Gerrit-Jan Zwenne*

October 21th, 2015



programme

context

- privacy and privacy law
- the need for harmonisation

players

- data subject
- controller
- processor
- DPA and DPO

playing field

- processing of personal data an d filing system
- personal or household activities
- journalism
- the territorial scope

rules of the game

- processing grounds
- purpose limitation
- storage and retention
- security
- special categories of data
- social security numbers
- etc.



datasubjects, controllers, processors, dpo's and dpa's, art. 29 WP

PLAYERS

players

Art. 4 GDPR & Art. 2 95/46/EC

data subject (or 'individual')

 an identifiable person (ie a natural person who can be identified, directly or indirectly

controller

- controls the purposes and means of processin
- natural person, legal person, or government ins titution

processor

 processes data for the controller, without being directly under its authority

DPA

 authority overseeing the processing of persona I data

DPO

officer for protecting data

in particular by reference t o an identifier such as a na me, an identification numb er, location data, unique id entifier or to one or more fa ctors specific to the physic al, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social or gender identity of that person

"controller"

Art. 4(5) GDPR & Art. 2(d) 95/46/EC

the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or any other body which alone or jo intly with others determines the purposes a nd means of the processing of personal dat a.

both factually and legally



THE PLAYING FIELD

"processing"

Art. 4(3) GDPR & Art. 2(b) 95/46/EC

means any operation or set of operations, which is performed upon personal data or sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means

electronically

such as collection, recording, organization, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, erasure or destruction

"personal data"

Art. 4(2) (cons. 23) GDPR & Art. 2(a) 95/46/EC

any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ("data subject")

an identifiable person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, unique identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social or gender identity of that person

"anonymous data"

Art. 4(2) (cons. 23) G
DPR

information that does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person

an identifiable person is one who can be identified, directly
 or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, unique identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social or gender identity of that person

"pseudonymous data"



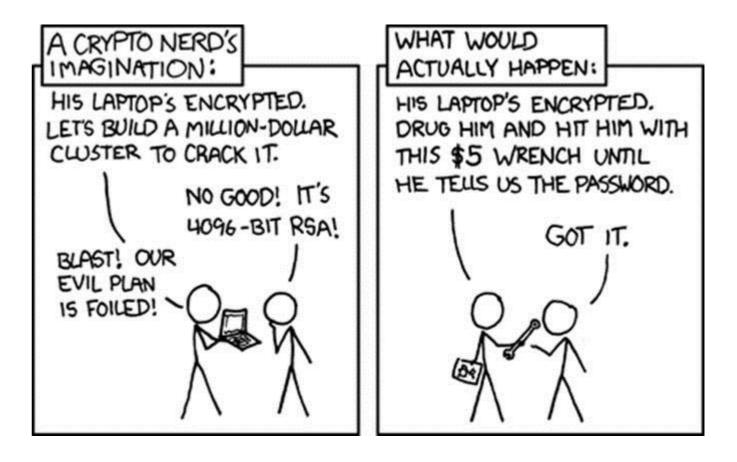
personal data that cannot be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information

> as long as such additional information is kept separately and subject to technical and organisational measures to ensure non-attribution

"encrypted data"



personal data, which through technological protection measures is rendered unintelligible to any person who is not authorised to access it



question

can you name an activity with respect to personal data that is *not* covered by the definition of 'processing of personal data'

"single out"

"A very common family name will n ot be sufficient to identify someone – i.e. to single someone out – from t he whole of a country's population, while it is likely to achieve identifica tion of a pupil in a classroom.



WP29 opinion on the concept of personal data 20th June 2007

Even ancillary information, such as "the man wearing the black suit" may indentify someone out of the passers-by standing at a traffic light."

"[There] is no support at all for further refining the concept 'personal data' with categories like 'singling out'.

The proposed definition [without singling-out]] seems to the Netherlands and many member states complicated enough."

Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

Vergaderjaar 2012-2013

Verwerking en bescherming persoonsgegevens

32 761

BRIEF VAN DE STAATSSECRETARIS VAN VEILIGHEID EN

Aan de Voorzitter van de Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

Den Haag, 2 september 2013

neen overleg van 7 maart 2012 (Kamerstuk 32 761, nr. 27) heb in net aigemeen overleg van 7 maart 2012 (Kamerstuk 32 761, nr. 27) heb ik toegezegd u periodiek op de hoogte te houden van de stand van zaken over de onderhandelingen in Brussel over de Algemene verordening gegevensbescherming en de richtlijn gegevensbescherming opsporing en vervelziere

In deze brief doe ik verslag van de onderhandelingsronden die in april, mei en juni 2013 hebben plaatsgevonden. Het betreft de tweede helft van de periode waarin Ierland het voorzitterschap van de Raad bekiedt. Ook de periode heeft zich gekenmerkt door een hoge frequentie, lange duur de op grote intensiteit van de onderhandelingen. In deze periode is de artikelsgewijze behandeling van verordening en richtlijn voortgezet. Artikelsgewijze behandelingen echter gericht op het bereiken van een Ditmaal zijn de behandelingen echter gericht op het bereiken van een verder verhogen van de druk op de deiggaties om dat doel te bereiken, vooral in de allerlaatste periode van het lerse voorzitterschap, is niet vooral in de allerlaatste periode van het lerse voorzitterschap, is niet productief gebieken. Met name de grote lidstaten hebben uiting gegen aan hun irritatie daarover. In deze verslagperiode is één vergadering aan de richtlijn gewijd. Alle overige vergaderingen betreffen de verordening. In deze brief doe ik verslag van de onderhandelingsronden die in april,

Raadswerkgroep 9, 10 en 11 april 2013

In deze raadswerkgroep is een begin gemaakt met de tweede behandeling van de tekst van de hoofdstukken I tot en met IV van de verordening op besis van een door het voorzitterschap opgestelde nieuwe tekst. Nederland blijft vragen houden bij artikel 1, derde lid. Het betreft een gebod om geen beperkingen of verboden op het vrij verkeer van persoonsgegevens binnen de Unie vast te stellen om redenen die verband pouden met het beschermen ervan. Het is Nederland op zichzelf genomen duidelijk dat het beginsel van vrij verkeer van persoonsgegevens and duidelijk dat het beginsel van vrij verkeer van persoonsgegevens andere beperkingen mag worden onderworpen dan de beperkingen die de verordening zelf vaststeit. Maar onduidelijk blijft of deze norm

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Tweede Karner, vergaderjaar 2012–2013, 32 761, nr. 51

Prof.dr. Gerrit-Jan Zwenne

Diluted Privacy Law



Discover the w

Diluted Privacy Law

Paraphrased translation from Dutch of the inaugural lecture by

Prof.dr. Gerrit-Jan Zwenne

on the acceptance of his position of professor of
Law and the Information Society
at the Universiteit Leiden
on Friday, April 12, 2013.





social security number

info@companyname .com

ip-adres

@zwnne

zip code, house nr.

cookies, device fingerprints

070 3538800

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applicability

any structured set of personal data which form part of a filing system or are intended to form part of a filing system

processing of personal data wholly or partly by automated means

sometimes also non-automated processin

exception

- activities outside scope of EU law
- Ch. 2 Title V of Treaty on EU
- prevention investigation detection or prosecution of criminal offences
- processing for purely personal or househ old activity

common security and defence

processing of records of non-EU citizens, not in EU Member State, by non EU-based controller limited exception for journalistic, artistic, or literary ends Art. 80 GDPR & Art. 9 (cons. 37) 95/46/EC

territorial scope

1.	Who	is the	controller?
_			and the second s

2. does the controller have an establishment in a Member State?

3.	is processing taking place in the context of
	he activities of that establishment?

main rule (95/46/EC)

 processing in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller in a Member Sta te

sub rule

- if the controller is not established on Community territory and,
- for purposes of processing personal data mak es use of equipment, automated or otherwise, situated on the territory of [a] Member State,
- unless such equipment is used only for purpo ses of transit through the territory of the Comm unity

Google Spain

- 1. Who is the controller?
- 2.does the controller have an establi shment in a Member State?
- 3.is processing taking place in the c ontext of the activities of that estab lishment?

55 In the light of that objective of Directive 95/46 and of the wording of Article 4(1)(a), it must be held that the processing of personal data for the purposes of the service of a search engine such as Google Search, which is operated by an undertaking that has its seat in a third State but has an establishment in a Member State, is carried out 'in the context of the activities' of that establishment if the latter is intended to promote and sell, in that Member State, advertising space offered by the search engine which serves to make the service offered by that engine profitable.

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