

A quick introduction to data protection law, now and in the near future

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vereniging van compliance officers

prof. mr. Gerrit-Jan Zwenne
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A full program for this afternoon

- A. background
- B. key concepts
- C. material and territorial scope
- D. lawful processing of personal data
- E. third country transfers

DP Directive 95/46/EC and, as of 25 May 2018, the General DP Regulation (GDPR)

personal data, data subject, controller, processor, dpo

automated processing of personal data, but not: personal or household activities, police & justice, intelligence services

processing grounds, purpose specification and purpose limitation, special data, breach notification, access rights, RtbF etc.

safe harbor and privacy shield, binding corporate rules (BCR), standard contractual clauses (SCCs) or derogations...?

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A. background

on DPD 95/46/EC and GDPR and the Dutch DP Act




DP Directive 95/46/EC and the General DP Regulation

legal basis
art 100A (art. 95) TEU

objectives

- harmonize national DP-law within the EU (or: EC)
- high level of data protection

instruction for member states to implement DP-law in accordance with the Directive

legal basis
art. 16(1) TFEU (art. 8 Charter)

objectives

- high level of data protection, harmonization, strong and coherent framework, etc.

EU-law that has binding effect for everyone in the EU (and others)

UK Data Protection Act 1998, Personuppgiftslagen, wet bescherming persoonsgegevens, etc.

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General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Regulation (EU) 2016/679 OJ 04.05.2016 L.119-188

- same concepts, same principles
- more detailed, more prescriptive, more cost, more rights, more protection (..?)
- much higher fines

entry into force: 25 May 2018..!

law enforcement directive ("LEA")

fragmentation

"minder minder" ..?

- many, many vague norms and open concepts
- national authorities and national courts remain competent
- many delegated acts

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B. key concepts

processing of personal data, data subject, controller and processor, dpo

processing of personal data by controllers and processors

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

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

natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller

natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data;

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identified or single-out?

'data subject' means an identified natural person **or a natural person who can be identified or singled-out**, directly or indirectly, alone or in combination with associated data, by means reasonably likely to be used by the controller or by any other natural or legal person, in particular by reference to a unique identifier ...



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(23) The principles of data protection should apply to any information concerning an identified or identifiable natural person. Data which has undergone pseudonymisation, which could be attributed to a natural person by the use of additional information, should be considered as information on an identifiable natural person. To determine whether a person is identifiable, account should be taken of all the means reasonably likely to be used, such as singling out, **to determine whether a person is identifiable; account should be taken of all the means reasonably likely to be used, such as singling out, either by the controller or by any other person to identify the individual, account should be taken of all objective factors, such as the state of the art, the cost of the identification process, and the likelihood of successful completion.** **any other person to identify the individual directly or indirectly.**

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data protection officer ("dpo") mandatory for controllers or processors

- public authorities
- systematic monitoring on a large scale
- core business processing special data



independent and knowledgeable

- to inform and advise controller, processor and employees of their DP obligations
- to monitor compliance with DP rules, incl. assignment of responsibilities, awareness-raising and training and audits;
- to advise on data protection impact assessment
- to cooperate with the supervisory authority and to act as the contact point on issues relating to processing, and to consult.

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data protection officer ("dpo") position

- group of companies may appoint a single DPO provided he or she is easily accessible from each establishment
- DPO can also be designated by associations representing controllers or processors



- data subjects may contact the DPO with regard to all issues related to processing of their personal data and to the exercise of their rights
- secrecy or confidentiality obligations concerning the performance of his or her tasks,
- may fulfil other tasks and duties
- controller or processor to ensure that any DPO tasks and duties do not result in a conflict of interests...

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C. material and territorial scope

material scope

main rule
processing of personal data wholly or partly by automated means, and processing other than by automated means which form part of a filing system (or are intended to form part of a filing system)

exemptions
foreign policy and security (Ch. 2 of Title V TEU) and prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences (etc.) by a natural person in the course of a purely personal or household activity

Idem art. 2(1) Wbp

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CCTV... compatible with DP-rules?

the operation of a camera system, as a result of which a video recording of people is stored on a continuous recording device such as a hard disk drive, installed by an individual on his family home for the purposes of protecting the property, health and life of the home owners, but which also monitors a public space, does not amount to the processing of data in the course of a purely personal or household activity

data subjects should be informed, have access rights, etc.

not exempted from DP-rules

CJEU 11 December 2014 C-212/13

territorial scope

- processing in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller or a processor in the Union
- offering of goods or services to such data subjects in the Union; or
- the monitoring of their behaviour as far as their behaviour takes place within the EU

regardless of whether the processing takes place in the Union or not

new!

irrespective of whether a payment of the data subject is required

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D. Lawful processing

processing ground, purpose specification and limitation, special data, data subject rights etc.



lawful processing

- a) unambiguous data subject consent
- b) performance of a contract with data subject
- c) legal obligation
- d) vital interest of data subject (or other persons)
- e) public task
- f) legitimate interest, unless data subject privacy interests prevail

- processing grounds
- purpose specification and purpose limitation
 - collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes, and
 - not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes
- security and security breach notification
 - appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk
- transparency obligations and data subject rights etc.
 - information obligations, access and rectification rights, incl. right to erasure and RtbF, dataportability rights, right not to be subject to automated decision making, incl. profiling
- controller and processors
 - processor contract, sub-processing subject to controller consent, provisions on subject-matter and duration, etc.

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data protection impact assessment ("dpia")

assessment of the impact of envisaged processing operations on the protection of personal data

mandatory for

1. systematic and extensive evaluation of personal aspects relating to natural persons
 - based on automated processing, including profiling, and
 - on which decisions are based that produce legal effects concerning the natural person or similarly significantly affect the natural person
2. processing on a large scale of special categories of data
3. systematic monitoring of a publicly accessible area on a large scale

accountability

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processor contract obligations for controllers

ensure that..

- processors provide sufficient guarantees to implement appropriate technical and organisational measures in such a manner that processing will meet the requirements of the GDPR and ensure the protection of the rights of the data subject
- processor does not engage a sub processor without prior specific or general written authorisation of the controller

In the case of general written authorisation, the processor must inform the controller of any intended changes concerning the addition or replacement of other processors, thereby giving the controller the opportunity to object to such changes.

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processor contract requirements

- (a) processes only on documented instructions from the controller (incl. with regard to data transfers to third countries)
- (b) confidentiality obligations for persons processing the data
- (c) security measures
- (d) respect for conditions regarding sub-processors
- (e) assist the controller by appropriate technical and organizational measures, for the fulfillment of the controller's obligation to respond to requests for exercising the data subject's rights
- (f) assists the controller in ensuring compliance with security obligations
- (g) at the choice of the controller, deletes or returns all the personal data to the controller after the end of the provision of services
- (h) make available to the controller all information necessary to demonstrate compliance with these obligations and allow for and contribute to audits

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special data

health data, ~~ethnic data, religion, political opinions~~, trade union membership, ~~biometric data, genetic data, criminal records~~

new!

may not be processed, unless...

- explicit data subject consent
- manifestly made public by data subject
- establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims
- specific obligations and rights in the field of employment and social security and social protection law
- protection of vital interest of data subject or other person
- trade union, not-for-profit bodies with political, philosophical or religious aim
- substantial public interest and public interests in the area of public health
- preventive of occupational medicine, assessment of working capacity
- archiving purposes

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E. Third country transfers

SCCs, BCR, Safe Harbor, Privacy Shield, derogations

third country transfers

personal data may *not* be transferred to third countries, unless...

Andorra, Switzerland, Israel, Argentina, Uruguay etc. (but not Safe Harbor anymore)

there is an **adequacy decision** with respect to that third country, or the transfer is subject to **appropriate safeguards**, or if use can be made of **derogations**

- binding corporate rules (BCRs)
- standard contractual clauses (SCCs)
- approved code of conduct
- approved certification mechanism

- explicit data subject consent
- performance of a contract with data subject or in the interest of the data subject
- important reasons of public interest
- establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims
- to protect vital interest of data subject or other persons
- public register
- compelling legitimate interests, not over-riden by data subject rights (not repetitive, limited number of data subjects etc.)

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gerrit-jan.zwenne@brinkhof.com

Brinkhof N.V.
De Lairessestraat 111-115
1075 HH Amsterdam
T +31 20 305 32 00
F +31 20 305 32 01
E info@brinkhof.com
www.brinkhof.com