

THE PRIVACY, DATA
PROTECTION AND
CYBERSECURITY
LAW REVIEW

FIFTH EDITION

Editor
Alan Charles Raul

THE LAWREVIEWS

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For further information please contact Nick.Barette@thelawreviews.co.uk

Editor

Alan Charles Raul

THE LAWREVIEWS

PUBLISHER

Tom Barnes

SENIOR BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

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BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGERS

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UNITED KINGDOM

William RM Long, Géraldine Scali and Francesca Blythe¹

I OVERVIEW

Like other countries in Europe, the United Kingdom has passed legislation designed to supplement the data protection requirements of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR),² which came into force on 25 May 2018, repealing the EU Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC (the Data Protection Directive)³ and which regulates the collection and processing of personal data across all sectors of the economy. The UK Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA 2018), which came into force on 23 May 2018, repeals the UK Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA 1998), introduces certain specific derogations that further specify the application of the GDPR in UK law, in addition to transposing the data protection and national security provisions of the EU Law Enforcement Directive 2016/680⁴ as well as granting powers and imposing duties on the national data supervisory authority, the UK's Information Commissioner's Office (ICO).

II THE YEAR IN REVIEW

In preparation for the coming into force of the GDPR, the ICO has published an extensive guide on the GDPR⁵ that explains how the substantive data protection provisions of the GDPR should be complied with when processing personal data. The guide also refers to the DPA 2018 where relevant and also contains links to other relevant ICO guidance. The ICO has also published detailed guidance on consent as a lawful basis for processing. Its guide on the DPA 2018, published when it was a bill going through Parliament, is currently being updated to reflect the finalised text of the DPA 2018. The ICO has also published a Guide to

1 William RM Long is a partner, Géraldine Scali is a counsel and Francesca Blythe is an associate at Sidley Austin LLP.

2 Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).

3 European Parliament and Council Directive 95/46/EC of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

4 Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA.

5 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>.

Law Enforcement processing, highlighting the key requirements of Part 3 of the DPA 2018 that controllers and processors have to comply with when processing personal data for ‘law enforcement purposes’.

In April 2018, the Information Commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, stated the ICO is preparing for the post-Brexit environment, ‘in order to ensure that the information rights of UK citizens are not adversely affected’ by Brexit.⁶ It is clear that the UK leaving the EU on 29 March 2019 will be highly significant from a data protection perspective and further details are provided in Section XII below.

III REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

i Privacy and data protection laws and regulations

Until 23 May 2018, data protection in the United Kingdom was mainly governed by the DPA 1998, which implemented the Data Protection Directive into national law and entered into force on 1 March 2000. Data protection in the UK is now governed by the DPA 2018, which replaced the DPA 1998 on 23 May 2018. The DPA 2018 is split into six main parts; general processing, law enforcement processing, intelligence services processing, the UK data supervisory authority, the Information Commissioners Office (ICO), enforcement, and supplementary and final provisions. This chapter will focus on the general processing sections of the DPA 2018.

The Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations 2003 (as amended by the Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) (Amendments) Regulations 2011) (PECR) regulate direct marketing, but also the processing of location and traffic data and the use of cookies and similar technologies. The PECR implemented Directive 2002/58/EC⁷ (as amended by Directive 2009/136/EC) (the ePrivacy Directive). The ICO has also updated its guide to PECR to take into account the GDPR.

On 10 January 2017, the European Commission issued a draft of the proposed Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications (the ePrivacy Regulation) to replace the existing ePrivacy Directive.⁸ The European Commission’s original timetable for the ePrivacy Regulation was for it to apply in EU law and have direct effect in Member State law from 25 May 2018, coinciding with the GDPR’s entry into force. However, owing to ongoing trilogue negotiations between the Commission, the European Parliament and the European Council to agree on a finalised text, the ePrivacy Regulation is not now expected to come into force until sometime in 2019 at the earliest. The ePrivacy Regulation, which will complement the GDPR, will have direct effect in Member States including the United Kingdom if it enters into force before 29 March 2019, the United Kingdom’s scheduled departure date from the European Union, and provides additional sector-specific rules including in relation to marketing and the use of website cookies.

The key changes in the proposed ePrivacy Regulation will:

- a require a clear affirmative action to consent to cookies;

⁶ IAPP Europe Data Protection Intensive 2018, Elizabeth Denham, 18 April 2018.

⁷ Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector.

⁸ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the respect for private life and the protection of personal data in electronic communications and repealing Directive 2002/58/EC (Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications).

- b* attempt to encourage the shifting of the burden of obtaining consent for the use of cookies to website browsers; and
- c* make consent for direct marketing harder to obtain and require it to meet the standard set out in the GDPR; however, existing exceptions (such as the exemption that applies where there is an existing relationship and similar products and services are being marketed) are likely to be retained.

Key terms under the DPA 2018

Under the DPA 2018, the terms used in the DPA 2018 have the same meaning as they have in the GDPR.⁹ The key terms are:

- a* data controller: a natural or legal person who (either alone, or jointly with others) determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data;
- b* data processor: a natural or legal person who processes personal data on behalf of the data controller;
- c* data subject: an identified or identifiable individual who is the subject of personal data;
- d* personal data: any information relating to a identified or identifiable individual who 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, psychological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that individual;
- e* processing: any operation or set of operations that are performed on personal data or on sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means, such as collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction; and
- f* special categories of data: personal data revealing the racial or ethnic origin of the data subject, his or her political opinions, his or her religious or philosophical beliefs, whether the data subject is a member of a trade union, genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying the data subject, data concerning the data subject's health or data concerning the data subject's sexual life or sexual orientation.

Data protection authority

The DPA 2018 and the PECR are enforced by the ICO and from 25 May 2018, the ICO has powers of enforcement in relation to organisations complying with the data protection requirements in the GDPR . Once the ePrivacy Regulation is finalised and takes effect, the ICO will also enforce the ePrivacy Regulation (assuming the ePrivacy Regulation takes effect in the UK). The ICO also enforces and oversees the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which provides public access to information held by public authorities.

The ICO has independent status and is responsible for:

- a* maintaining the public register of data controllers;
- b* promoting good practice by giving advice and guidance on data protection and working with organisations to improve the way they process data through audits, arranging advisory visits and data protection workshops;

⁹ Section 5 of the DPA 2018.

- c* ruling on complaints; and
- d* taking regulatory actions.

IV GENERAL OBLIGATIONS FOR DATA HANDLERS

The DPA 2018 does not create additional principles and obligations in relation to general processing of personal data under the GDPR. Therefore, data controllers must comply with the GDPR's data protection principles and ensuing obligations when established in the UK or processing personal data of UK data subjects.

i First data protection principle: fair, lawful and transparent processing

Personal data must be processed fairly, lawfully and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject. This essentially means that the data controller must:

- a* have a legitimate ground for processing the personal data;
- b* not use personal data in ways that have an unjustified adverse effect on the data subject concerned;
- c* be transparent about how the data controller intends to use the personal data, and give the data subject appropriate privacy notices when collecting their personal data;
- d* handle a data subject's personal data only in ways they would reasonably expect and consistent with the purposes identified to the data subject; and
- e* make sure that nothing unlawful is done with the personal data.

The UK DPA 2018 does not introduce any further requirements in relation to the first data protection principle.

ii Legal basis to process personal data

As part of fair and lawful processing, processing of personal data must be justified by at least one of six specified grounds in Article 6 of the GDPR:

- a* the data subject has given consent to the processing of his or her personal data for one or more specific purposes;
- b* processing is necessary for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is party or in order to take steps at the request of the data subject prior to entering into a contract;
- c* processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject;
- d* processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another individual;
- e* processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller; and
- f* processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the controller or by a third party, except where such interests are overridden by the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject which require protection of personal data, in particular where the data subject is a child.

The ICO guide on the GDPR contains guidance on the reliance of each Article 6 legal basis.¹⁰ In particular, the ICO has also published detailed guidance on legitimate interests together with a legitimate interest assessment template¹¹ that covers three tests controllers should conduct as part of any assessment:

- a* the purpose test – to assess whether there is a legitimate interest behind the processing;
- b* the necessity test – to assess whether the processing is necessary for the purpose it has identified; and
- c* the balancing test – to consider the impact on data subjects' interests and rights and freedoms and to assess whether they override the controller's own legitimate interests.

Additionally, the ICO's guidance on the GDPR, contains a section on consent, which makes reference to the GDPR's high standard on consent, being unambiguous, involving a clear affirmative action and requiring distinct or granular options to give consent for distinct processing operations. As consent must be freely given, certain organisations in a position of power over their data subjects may find it difficult to show valid freely given consent, for example, consent obtained from employees by their employers is unlikely to be freely given as such consent is not considered freely given or a genuine choice, with employees possibly facing employment consequences as a result of failing to provide consent.

The GDPR and DPA 2018 apply a stricter regime for special categories of personal data and criminal convictions data, where such data may only be processed on the basis of certain limited grounds which constitute fair and lawful processing, including, for example, where the controller had obtained explicit consent of the data subject or where necessary for the purposes of carrying out its obligations and exercising specific rights in the field of employment and social security.¹²

iii Special categories of personal data

The GDPR distinguishes between personal data and special categories of personal data (or sensitive data). In order to lawfully process sensitive personal data, controllers must identify a legal ground under Article 6 of the GDPR and a condition under Article 9 of the GDPR. The DPA 2018 introduces additional conditions for processing sensitive personal data. Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the DPA 2018 includes the following conditions in relation to employment, health and research:

- a* employment, social security and social protection;
- b* health or social care purposes;
- c* public health; and
- d* research etc.

Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the DPA 2018 includes 23 conditions in relation to processing necessary for reasons of substantial public interest including, for example:

- a* equality of opportunity or treatment;
- b* racial and ethnic diversity at senior levels of organisation;
- c* regulatory requirements relating to unlawful acts and dishonesty etc.;

10 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/ Lawful basis for processing- accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>.

11 ICO, Sample LIA template.

12 Articles 9 and 10 of the GDPR, Sections 10 and 11 and Schedule 1 of the DPA 2018.

- d* preventing fraud;
- e* insurance; and
- f* occupational pensions.

Where processing personal data in reliance on a condition under the DPA 2018 the controller will need to have in place an ‘appropriate policy document’ which explains the controller’s procedures for securing compliance with the principles in Article 5 of the GDPR, and explains the controller’s policies as regards the retention and erasure of personal data processed in reliance on the DPA 2018 condition.

iv Criminal records personal data

Criminal records and offences data are not included within the scope of special categories of personal data. Section 11 of the DPA 2018 states that references in the GDPR to criminal records and offences data include personal data relating to the alleged commission of offences by the individual, or proceedings for an offence committed or alleged to have been committed by the individual.

In order to lawfully process criminal records and offences data, controllers must: (1) identify a legal ground under Article 6 of the GDPR; and (2) carry out the processing under the control of official authority or when the processing is authorised by Union or Member State law. Where the processing of criminal records and offences data is not carried out under the control of official authority, such processing is authorised by UK law for purposes of Article 10 only if the processing meets a condition in Parts 1, 2 or 3 of Schedule 1 of the DPA 2018.

Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the DPA 2018 sets out a number of conditions for the processing of criminal records and offences data including those that relate to:

- a* consent;
- b* protecting data subjects vital interests;
- c* processing by not-for-profit bodies;
- d* personal data in the public domain;
- e* legal claims;
- f* judicial acts;
- g* administration of accounts used in commission of indecency offences involving children; and
- h* extension of the insurance conditions in Part 2 of Schedule 1.

Part 3 also permits a controller to rely on a Part 2 condition and the requirement that the processing be in the substantial public interest can be disapplied. Where processing criminal records and offences data in reliance on a condition under the DPA 2018 the controller will need to have in place an ‘appropriate policy document’.

v Health Data

Data concerning health falls within scope of the special categories of personal data under Article 9 of the GDPR. The GDPR defines ‘data concerning health’ as ‘personal data related to the physical or mental health of a natural person, including the provision of health care services, which reveal information about his or her health status’.

One of the lawful processing grounds for health data is Article 9(2)(j) of the GDPR where processing is necessary for scientific research purposes. To rely on this legal ground the

processing must comply with Article 89(1) of the GDPR which requires that the processing be subject to appropriate safeguards which ensure technical and organisational measures are in place in particular, to comply with the principle of data minimisation.

Article 19 of the DPA 2018 states that the processing will not meet these requirements where:

- a* it is likely to cause substantial damage or distress to an individual; or
- b* the processing is carried out to support measures or decisions relating to a particular individual, unless this includes purposes of approved medical research.

The DPA 2018 includes exemptions from the data subject rights for data concerning health where:

- a* it is processed by a court, supplied in a report or other evidence given to a court, and under specified rules (i.e., those relating to family and children's hearings in the courts) may be withheld from an individual¹³;
- b* the request is made by someone with parental responsibility for a person under the age of 18 (or 16 in Scotland) and the data subject has an expectation that the information would not be disclosed to the requestor or has expressly indicated should not be disclosed.¹⁴

The DPA 2018 also includes an exemption from the subject access right to health data where disclosure would likely cause serious harm to the physical or mental health of the individual or another person.¹⁵

vi Data protection officer

The appointment of a data protection officer (DPO) in the private sector is required where an organisation's core activities (i.e., the primary business activities of an organisation), involve¹⁶:

- a* the regular and systematic monitoring of individuals on a large scale – for example, where a large retail website uses algorithms to monitor the searches and purchases of its users and, based on this information, it offers recommendations to them; or
- b* the large-scale processing of special categories of personal data (e.g., health data) or personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences – for example, a health insurance company processing a wide range of personal data about a large number of individuals, including medical conditions and other health information.

The ICO states in its guidance on the appointment of DPOs, that regardless of whether the GDPR requires an organisation to appoint a DPO, the organisation must ensure that it has sufficient staff and resources to discharge its obligations under the GDPR and that a DPO can be seen to play a key role in an organisation's data protection governance structure and to help improve accountability. The guidance further advises that should an organisation decide that it does not need to appoint a DPO it is recommended that this decision be recorded to help demonstrate compliance with the accountability principle.

13 Section 3, Part 2 of Schedule 3 to the DPA.

14 Section 4, Part 2 of Schedule 3 to the DPA.

15 Section 2(2), Part 2 of Schedule 3 to the DPA.

16 Section 37(1)(b) and (c) of the GDPR.

The DPO must be designated on the basis of professional qualities and, in particular, expert knowledge of data protection law and practices.¹⁷ The data controllers and data processors who do not meet the criteria for a required appointment of a DPO may voluntarily appoint one and are required to notify the ICO of any voluntary appointment.

Required and voluntary appointments of DPOs must be notified to the ICO in the form of an email, including:

- a* the contact details of the DPO;
- b* the registration number of the data controller or processor; and
- c* whether the appointment of the DPO was required or voluntary.

The ICO will publish the name of the DPO on the Data Protection Public Register, where the data controller or data processor has consented to publication.

Section 71 of the DPA 2018 requires controllers to entrust their DPO with the following non-exhaustive tasks:

- a* informing and advising the controller, any processor engaged by the controller, and any employee of the controller who carries out the processing of personal data, of that person's obligations under the DPA 2018;
- b* providing advice on the carrying out of a data protection impact assessment (see below) and monitoring compliance;
- c* cooperating with the ICO;
- d* acting as the contact point for the ICO on issues relating to processing of personal data;
- e* monitoring compliance with the policies of the controller in relation to the protection of personal data; and
- f* monitoring compliance by the controller of Section 71 of the DPA 2018.

vii Registration with the ICO

Under the UK Data Protection (Charges and Information) Regulations 2018¹⁸ (the Charges and Information Regulations), controllers are required to register with the ICO and pay a charge fee to the ICO. The cost of the charge fee depends on the number of employees and the turnover of the organisation. The Charges and Information Regulations have established three tiers of fees ranging from £40 to £2,900. Registering with the ICO consists of filling in an online form on the ICO website and making the payment of a fee online, which must be paid when the controller registers for the first time and then every year when the registration is renewed.)

Also Article 30 of the GDPR requires controllers to keep a record of their processing activities. Data processors are also under an obligation to keep a record of processing activities carried out on behalf of data controllers. The ICO has published template controller and processor records of processing activities. Such records will have to be provided to the ICO upon request.¹⁹

¹⁷ Article 37(5) of the GDPR.

¹⁸ Data Protection (Charges and Information) Regulations 2018/480.

¹⁹ Article 30 of the GDPR.

viii Information notices

Controllers must provide data subjects with information on how their personal data is being processed pursuant to Articles 13 and 14 of the GDPR. The list of information to be provided varies if the personal data has been obtained directly from the data subject or from a third party. The DPA 2018 introduces no further requirements in relation to the notices given to data subjects.

The ICO, in its guidance on the GDPR,²⁰ in particular on the data subject's right to be informed, suggests the information notice can take many forms, including:

- a* a layered approach: this will usually be a short notice containing key privacy information, with additional layers of more detailed information;
- b* dashboards: preference management tools that inform people how the controller will use their personal data and provides the option for data subjects to manage what happens with the processing of their personal data;
- c* just-in-time notices: relevant and focused privacy notices delivered at the time the personal data is collected;
- d* icons: small, meaningful symbols that highlight the existence of data processing; and
- e* mobile and smart device functionalities: these include pop-ups, voice alerts and mobile device gestures.

ix Data protection impact assessments

Controllers are under an obligation to carry out a DPIA where the processing is likely to result in a high risk to individuals. While the GDPR provides three specific examples of where a DPIA should be carried out, the ICO in its guidance on DPIAs states that it is also good practice to do a DPIA for any other major project that requires the processing of personal data. The ICO has also published a DPIA Screening Checklist that sets out:

- a* instances where a DPIA should always be carried out (e.g., where processing special categories of personal data or criminal offence data on a large scale, or where processing personal data without providing a privacy notice directly to the individual); and
- b* instances where a DPIA should be considered (e.g., where processing on a large scale, or where using innovative technological or organisational solutions).

Section 64 of the DPA 2018 requires controllers to include in their DPIA:

- a* a general description of the envisaged processing operations;
- b* an assessment of the risks to the rights and freedoms of data subjects;
- c* the measures envisaged to address those risks; and
- d* safeguards, security measures and mechanisms to ensure the protection of personal data and to demonstrate compliance with Section 64 of the DPA 2018, taking into account the rights and legitimate interests of the data subjects and other persons concerned.

The ICO guidance also recommends that where a controller decides not to carry out a DPIA, the reasons for this decision are documented.²¹

20 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/ Individual Rights/ Right to be Informed- accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>.

21 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/ Accountability and Governance- accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>.

x Second data protection principle: processing for specified, explicit and lawful purposes (purpose limitation)

Personal data can only be obtained for specified, explicit and lawful purposes, and must not be further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes.

The UK DPA 2018 does not introduce any further requirements in relation to the second data protection principle.

The ICO's published guidance on GDPR includes a section on purpose limitation,²² where it requires controllers to specify the purposes of the processing to data subjects at the outset of the processing, in the form of records of the processing activities that controllers are required to maintain and information notices that are required to be given to data subjects prior to the processing.

xi Third data protection principle: personal data must be adequate, relevant and limited to what is strictly necessary (data minimisation)

A controller must ensure that the personal data it holds is adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed.

The UK DPA 2018 does not introduce any further requirements in relation to the third data protection principle.

The ICO's published guidance on the GDPR, contains guidance on data minimisation,²³ requiring controllers to identify the minimum amount of personal data needed to fulfil its processing purposes, noting if the processing carried out does not help the controller to achieve its purposes the personal data held is most likely inadequate.

The ICO recommends controllers should carry out periodic reviews of their processing in order to check that the personal data held is still relevant and adequate for its purposes, deleting any personal data that is no longer needed.²⁴

xii Fourth data protection principle: personal data must be accurate and where necessary kept up to date (accuracy)

Controllers must ensure that personal data is accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date. The ICO recommends²⁵ controllers take reasonable steps to ensure the accuracy of any personal data obtained, ensure that the source and status of any personal data is clear, and carefully consider any challenges to the accuracy of information and whether it is necessary to periodically update the information.

22 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/Principles/Purpose limitation, accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>.

23 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/Principles/Data minimisation, accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>.

24 *ibid.*

25 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/Principles/Accuracy, accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/principles/accuracy/>.

xiii Fifth data protection principle: personal data must be kept in a form that permits the identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary (storage limitation)

Personal data must be kept in a form that permits the identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed. In practice, this means that the controller must review the length of time it keeps personal data and consider the purpose or purposes it holds the information for in deciding whether (and for how long) to retain this information. Controllers must also securely delete personal data that is no longer needed for this purpose or these purposes, and update, archive or securely delete information if it goes out of date.

It is good practice to establish standard retention periods for different categories of information (e.g., employee data and customer data). To determine the retention period for each category of information, controllers should take into account and consider any legal or regulatory requirements or professional rules that would apply.²⁶

The ICO, in its published guidance on the GDPR, contains guidance on storage limitation, recommending ensuring that controllers erase or anonymise personal data²⁷ where controllers no longer need it, in order to reduce the risk of the personal data becoming excessive, irrelevant, inaccurate or out of date. This will also help controllers comply with the data minimisation and accuracy principles, while ensuring the risk that the controller uses the personal data in error is reduced.

The ICO also recommends in its GDPR storage limitation guidance²⁸ that it is good practice for controllers to adopt clear policies on retention periods and erasure, which can help reduce the burden of dealing with questions from data subjects about retention and access requests for the erasure of personal data.

xiv Sixth data protection principle: personal data must be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of personal data

Personal data must be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of personal data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organisational measures. Where a controller uses a data processor to process personal data on its behalf, the controller must ensure that it has entered into a written contract that obliges the data processor to implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk of processing personal data.

The ICO recommends, in its published guidance on security under the GDPR,²⁹ before deciding what measures are appropriate, controllers should assess the personal data risk by carrying out an information risk assessment. A controller should review the personal data

26 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/Principles/Storage limitation, accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>.

27 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/Principles/Storage limitation, accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>.

28 *ibid.*

29 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/Security, accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>.

it holds, and the way it is used to assess how valuable, sensitive or confidential the personal data is, including assessing any potential damage or distress that may be caused if the data is compromised.

When carrying out the assessment, the ICO recommends taking into account:

- a* the nature and extent of the controller's premises and computer systems;
- b* the number of staff the controller has;
- c* the extent of the staff's access to the personal data; and
- d* any personal data held or used by the processor acting on the controller's behalf.³⁰

In addition, the ICO recommends that controllers should aim to build a culture of security awareness within the organisation, identifying a person with day-to-day responsibility for information security within the organisation and ensuring the person has the appropriate resources and authority to do their job effectively.³¹

The ICO considers encryption to be an appropriate technical measure owing to its widespread availability and relatively low cost of implementation.³² However, there are other measures, such as pseudonymisation of data and anonymisation that can also be used to ensure the security of personal data.

The technical and organisational measures controllers have in place are also considered by the ICO when deciding whether to impose an administrative fine on the controller for the infringement of the GDPR and DPA 2018.

xv Seventh data protection principle: Integrity and Confidentiality

Under the GDPR, personal data must be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of personal data.

The DPA 2018 introduces no further derogations to this principle.

xvi Eighth data protection principle: Accountability

The data protection principle of accountability under Article 5.2 of the GDPR is prevalent through the GDPR and requires controllers to not only comply with the GDPR but to demonstrate its compliance with the data protection principles under GDPR.

In addition to putting in place appropriate technical and organisational measures, the ICO suggest in their GDPR accountability guidance³³ a number of measures controllers can adopt to comply with the accountability principle, including:

- a* adapting and implementing data protection policies;
- b* taking a 'data protection by design and default' approach;
- c* when engaging with vendors processing personal data of individuals in the EU, have written contracts in place that comply with Article 28 of the GDPR;
- d* maintain records of its processing activities;
- e* record and, where necessary, report personal data breaches;

30 *ibid.*

31 *ibid.*

32 *ibid.*

33 ICO, Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/Accountability and governance, accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>.

- f* carry out data protection impact assessments for uses of personal data likely to result in a high risk to the individual's interests; and
- g* adhere to relevant codes of conduct and sign up to certification schemes.

The ICO notes that if controllers adopt a privacy management framework this can help embed accountability measures and create a culture of privacy across the controller's organisation.³⁴

The framework could include:

- a* robust programme controls informed by the GDPR requirements;
- b* appropriate reporting structures; and
- c* assessment and evaluation procedures.

V TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND PRIVACY LAW

i Anonymisation

Neither the DPA 2018 nor the GDPR apply to anonymous data. However, there has been a lot of discussion in the past over when data is anonymous and the methods that could be applied to anonymise data.

When the DPA 1998 was in force, the ICO published guidance on anonymisation³⁵ that recommended organisations using anonymisation have in place an effective and comprehensive governance structure that should include:

- a* a senior information risk owner with the technical and legal understanding to manage the process;
- b* staff trained to have a clear understanding of anonymisation techniques, the risks involved and the means to mitigate them;
- c* procedures for identifying cases where anonymisation may be problematic or difficult to achieve in practice;
- d* knowledge management regarding any new guidance or case law that clarifies the legal framework surrounding anonymisation;
- e* a joint approach with other organisations in the same sector or those doing similar work;
- f* use of a privacy impact assessment;
- g* clear information on the organisation's approach to anonymisation, including how personal data is anonymised and the purpose of the anonymisation, the techniques used and whether the individual has a choice over the anonymisation of his or her personal data;
- h* a review of the consequences of the anonymisation programme; and
- i* a disaster-recovery procedure should re-identification take place and the individual's privacy be compromised.

The guidance has not yet been updated to take into account the entry into force of the GDPR and DPA 2018.

³⁴ *ibid.*

³⁵ In November 2012, the ICO published a code of practice on managing data protection risks related to anonymisation. This code provides a framework for organisations considering using anonymisation and explains what it expects from organisations using such processes.

ii Big data

The DPA 2018 does not prohibit the use of big data and analytics. The ICO issued guidance in July 2014 and revised it in August 2017³⁶ considering data protection issues raised by big data. The ICO suggested how data controllers can comply with the DPA 2018 and the GDPR while using big data, covering a broad range of topics including anonymisation, privacy impact assessments, repurposing data, data minimisation, transparency and subject access. The guidance included three questions on which the ICO invited feedback. A summary of feedback on big data and data protection and the ICO position was published in April 2015.³⁷

In addition, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) published in March 2017 a feedback statement following its call for input on big data on retail general insurance.³⁸ The FCA's key findings were that although big data is producing a range of benefits for consumers in motor and home insurance, there are also concerns about its impact on data protection. To address some of these concerns the FCA proposed to co-host a roundtable with the ICO and various stakeholders to discuss data protection and the use of personal data in retail general insurance.

iii Bring your own device

The ICO has published guidance for companies on implementing bring your own device (BYOD)³⁹ programmes allowing employees to connect their own devices to company IT systems. Organisations using BYOD should have a clear BYOD policy so that employees connecting their devices to the company IT systems clearly understand their responsibilities.

To address the data protection and security breach risks linked to BYOD, the ICO recommends that companies take various measures, including:

- a* considering which type of corporate data can be processed on personal devices;
- b* how to encrypt and secure access to the corporate data;
- c* how the corporate data should be stored on the personal devices;
- d* how and when the corporate data should be deleted from the personal devices; and
- e* how the data should be transferred from the personal device to the company servers.

Organisations should also install antivirus software on personal devices, provide technical support to the employees on their personal devices when they are used for business purposes, and have in place a 'BYOD acceptable-use policy' providing guidance to users on how they can use their own devices to process corporate data and personal data.

The guidance has not yet been updated to take into account the entry into force of the GDPR and DPA 2018.

36 ICO, Guidelines on Big Data and Data Protection, 28 July 2014 and revised 18 August 2017.

37 ICO, Summary of Feedback on Big Data and Data Protection and ICO Response, 10 April 2015.

38 FCA, FS16/5, Call for Inputs on Big Data in retail general insurance.

39 ICO, Guidelines on Bring Your Own Device (BYOD), 2013.

iv Cloud computing

The use of cloud computing and how it complies with EU data protection requirements has been a subject of much discussion recently. The ICO, like many other data protection authorities in the EU, published guidance on cloud computing, in 2012.⁴⁰

The ICO proposes a checklist that organisations can follow prior to entering into an agreement with a cloud provider, with questions on confidentiality, integrity, availability, and other legal and data protection issues.⁴¹

According to the guidance, cloud customers should choose their cloud provider based on economic, legal and technical considerations. The ICO considers it is important that, at the very least, such contracts should allow cloud customers to retain sufficient control over the data to fulfil their data protection obligations.

The ICO is currently updating the cloud computing guidance to reflect the entry into force of the GDPR and DPA 2018.

v Cookies and similar technologies

In 2009, the e-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC was amended.⁴² This included a change to Article 5(3) of the e-Privacy Directive requiring consent for the use of cookies and similar technologies. This new requirement was implemented in the United Kingdom through the PECR. As a result, organisations now have an obligation to obtain consent of website users to place cookies or similar technologies on their computers and mobile devices.⁴³ The consent obligation does not apply where the cookie is used ‘for the sole purpose of carrying out the transmission of a communication over an electronic communication network’ or is ‘strictly necessary’ to provide the service explicitly requested by the user. This exemption is applied restrictively and so could not be used when using analytical cookies. Organisations must also provide users with clear and comprehensive information about the purposes for which the information, such as that collected through cookies, is used.

The ICO has published guidance on the use of cookies, and provides recommendations on how to comply with the PECR requirements and how to obtain consent. Its PECR guidance, in particular its section on cookies, has been updated in light of the entry into force of the GDPR, where it notes that consent does not necessarily have to be ‘explicit’, however it must be a clear positive action to constitute valid consent.⁴⁴

The ePrivacy Regulation will complement the GDPR and provide additional sector-specific rules, including in relation to the use of website cookies.⁴⁵

40 ICO, *Guidance on the Use of Cloud Computing*, 2012.

41 See the European Union Overview chapter for more details on cloud computing.

42 Directive 2009/136/EC.

43 PECR Regulation 6.

44 ICO, *Guide to PECR/ Cookies and similar technologies*- accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-pecr/cookies-and-similar-technologies/>.

45 See the European Union Overview chapter for more details on the proposed ePrivacy Regulation.

VI SPECIFIC REGULATORY AREAS

i Employee data

There is no specific law regulating the processing of employee data. However, the ICO has published an employment practices code and supplementary guidance to help organisations comply with the DPA and to adopt good practices.⁴⁶

The code contains four parts covering:

- a recruitment and selection, providing recommendations with regard to the recruitment process and pre-employment vetting;
- b employment records, which is about collecting, storing, disclosing and deleting employees' records;
- c monitoring at work, which covers employers' monitoring of employees' use of telephones, internet, email systems and vehicles; and
- d workers' health, covering occupational health, medical testing and drug screening.

The code and supplementary guidance has not yet been updated to reflect the entry into force of the GDPR and DPA 2018.

ii Employee monitoring⁴⁷

The DPA 2018 does not prevent employers from monitoring their employees. However, monitoring employees will usually be intrusive, and workers have legitimate expectations that they can keep their personal lives private. Workers are also entitled to a degree of privacy in their work environment.

DPIAs must be carried out when the processing of personal data is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals. The Article 29 Working Party Guidance on Data Protection Impact Assessments⁴⁸ provides examples of when a DPIA should be carried out. An employee monitoring programme is identified by the Article 29 Working Party as an example of when a DPIA should be carried out. Organisations should carry out a privacy impact assessment before starting to monitor their employees to clearly identify the purposes of monitoring, the benefit it is likely to deliver, the potential adverse impact of the monitoring arrangement, and to judge if monitoring is justified, as well as take into account the obligation that arises from monitoring. Organisations should also inform workers who are subject to the monitoring of the nature, extent and reasons for monitoring unless covert monitoring is justified.

Employers should also establish a policy on use by employees of electronic communications, explaining acceptable use of internet, phones and mobile devices, and the purpose and extent of electronic monitoring. It should also be outlined how the policy is enforced and the penalties for a breach of the policy.

Opening personal emails should be avoided where possible and should only occur where the reason is sufficient to justify the degree of intrusion involved.

46 ICO, The Employment Practices Code: Supplementary Guidance, November 2011.

47 *ibid.*

48 Article 29 Data Protection Working Party Guidelines on Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) and determining whether processing is 'likely to result in a high risk' for the purposes of Regulation 2016/679 – Adopted on 4 April 2017 – As last Revised and Adopted on 4 October 2017.

On 8 June 2017, the Article 29 Working Party adopted an opinion on data processing at work that also addressed employee monitoring.⁴⁹ This opinion is unlikely to fundamentally change the ICO's approach to employee monitoring in the United Kingdom. However, it does include a number of new recommendations, including that where it is possible to block websites rather than continually monitoring internet usage, employers should prefer prevention to detection.

iii Whistle-blowing hotlines

The use of whistle-blowing hotlines (where employees and other individuals can report misconduct or wrongdoing) is not prohibited by the DPA 2018 and their use is not restricted by the ICO. The ICO published guidance on the use of whistle-blowing hotlines in June 2017,⁵⁰ where it noted that employees can notify the ICO where they believe the employer has not processed their personal data in accordance with data protection legislation. The ICO has not published updated guidance on the use of whistle-blowing hotlines after the entry into force of the GDPR and DPA 2018. However, organisations using whistle-blowing hotlines in the United Kingdom will have to comply with the data-protection principles under the DPA and the GDPR.⁵¹

iv Electronic marketing⁵²

Under PECR, unsolicited electronic communications to individuals should only be sent with the recipient's consent.⁵³ The only exemption to this rule is known as 'soft opt-in', which will apply if the sender has obtained the individual's details in the course of a sale or negotiations for a sale of a product or service; the messages are only marketing for similar products; and the person is given a simple opportunity to refuse marketing when his or her details are collected, and if he or she does not opt out, he or she is given a simple way to do so in future messages. These UK rules on consent do not apply to marketing emails sent to companies and other corporate bodies, such as a limited liability partnership, Scottish partnership or UK government body.⁵⁴

Senders of electronic marketing messages must provide the recipients with the sender's name and a valid contact address.⁵⁵

The ICO has created a direct-marketing checklist, which enables organisations to check if their marketing messages comply with the law and which also proposes a guide to the

49 WP 249: Opinion 2/2017 on data processing at work, adopted 8 June 2017.

50 ICO, 'Disclosures from whistleblowers', 2 June 2017,

51 For guidance on how to comply with data protection principles under the DPA see WP 117: Opinion 1/2006 on the application of EU data protection rules to internal whistle-blowing schemes in the fields of accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing matters, and the fight against bribery, banking and financial crime adopted on 1 February 2006.

52 ICO, Guide to the Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations, 2013, and Direct Marketing Guidance, V.2.2.

53 PECR Regulation 22(2).

54 Guide to PECR/ Electronic and telephone marketing/ electronic mail marketing- accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-pecr/electronic-and-telephone-marketing/electronic-mail-marketing/>.

55 PECR Regulation 23.

different rules on marketing calls, texts, emails, faxes and mail. The ICO has also published guidance on direct marketing, which it updated in March 2016.⁵⁶ The ICO has launched a consultation phase on a Direct Marketing Code of Practice, which will replace the guidance.

In addition, the ICO has published on its website a guide on rules for businesses when marketing to other businesses under GDPR and PECR.⁵⁷ It advises that the GDPR applies to individuals who can be identified either directly or indirectly, even when they are acting in a professional capacity. It also notes GDPR only applies to loose business cards where controllers intend to file them or input the details of the card into a computer system.

The proposed ePrivacy Regulation, which will have direct effect in the United Kingdom if it takes effect before the United Kingdom exits the European Union on 29 March 2019, will supersede the PECR. The current draft of the ePrivacy Regulation would require a higher standard of consent for direct marketing, equivalent to the consent standard in the GDPR. However, it is possible that existing exemptions such as the soft opt-in may be retained.⁵⁸

v Financial services

Financial services organisations, in addition to data protection requirements under the DPA 2018, also have legal and regulatory responsibilities to safeguard consumer data under rules of the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), which includes having adequate systems and controls in place to discharge their responsibilities.

This includes financial services firms taking reasonable care to establish and maintain effective systems and controls for countering the risk that the firm might be used to further financial crime, such as by misuse of customer data.⁵⁹

Failure to comply with these security requirements may lead to the imposition of significant financial penalties by the FCA.

VII INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

The GDPR prohibits the transfer of personal data outside of the EEA to third countries (non-EEA Member State) unless:

- a* the recipient country is considered to offer an adequate level of data protection; or
- b* a data protection safeguard has been applied (such as the EU's standard contractual clauses for transfers of personal data from the EU also known as 'model contracts' or the organisation has implemented binding corporate rules); or
- c* a derogation from the prohibition applies (such as the data subject has explicitly consented to the transfer).

This chapter does not consider the data protection safeguards and derogations in detail, which are set out in the EU chapter. However, it should be noted that under the DPA 1998, controllers were allowed to determine for themselves that their transfers of personal

⁵⁶ ICO, Direct Marketing Guidance, V.2.2.

⁵⁷ ICO, For organisations/Marketing/The rules around business to business marketing, the GDPR and PECR, accessible at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/marketing/the-rules-around-business-to-business-marketing-the-gdpr-and-pecr/>.

⁵⁸ See the European Union overview chapter for more details on the proposed ePrivacy Regulation.

⁵⁹ SYSC 3.

data outside of the EEA were adequately protected. The DPA 2018 does not contain such a self-adequacy assessment. However, the GDPR contains a more limited version of the DPA 1998 self-adequacy assessment, and allows transfers:

- a* that are not repetitive, concern only a limited number of data subjects and are necessary for the purposes of compelling legitimate interests that are not overridden by the interests or rights and freedoms of the data subject;
- b* where the controller has assessed all the circumstances surrounding the data transfer and has, as a result, implemented suitable data protection safeguards; and
- c* has notified the relevant data protection authority of the transfer.

The DPA 2018 also introduces a derogation where the transfer is a necessary and proportionate measure for the purposes of the controller's statutory function.

In addition, the DPA 2018 also introduces further derogations for the transfer of personal data from the UK to a country outside of the EEA where the transfer is necessary for law enforcement purposes and is based on an adequacy decision.

If it is not based on an adequacy decision, it must be based on appropriate safeguards where a legal instrument containing appropriate safeguards for the protection of personal data binds the intended recipient of the personal data, or the data controller having assessed all the circumstances surrounding the transfers of that type of personal data to that specific country or territory outside of the EEA concludes that appropriate safeguards exist to protect the personal data. When relying on this particular derogation, the transfer must also be documented and such documents must be provided to the ICO upon request, including the date and time of the transfer, the name or any other pertinent information about the recipient, the justification for the transfer of the personal data; and a description of the personal data transferred.

If it is not based on an adequacy decision or on there being appropriate safeguards, it must be based on special circumstances that allow for the transfer of personal data from the UK to a country or territory outside of the EEA, where the transfer is necessary:

- a* to protect the vital interests of the data subject or another person;
- b* to safeguard the legitimate interests of the data subject;
- c* for the protection of an immediate and serious threat to the public security of a Member State or a third country;
- d* in individual cases for any law enforcement purposes, (provided the controller has not determined that fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject override the public interest in the transfer of personal data from the UK to a third country); or
- e* in individual cases for a legal purpose (provided the controller has not determined that fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject override the public interest in the transfer of personal data from the UK to a third country). When relying on this particular derogation, the transfer must also be documented and such documents must be provided to the ICO upon request, including the date and time of the transfer, the name or any other pertinent information about the recipient, the justification for the transfer of the personal data, and a description of the personal data transferred.

VIII DISCOVERY AND DISCLOSURE

The ICO has not published any specific guidance on this topic.⁶⁰ E-discovery procedures and the disclosure of information to foreign enforcement agencies will, most of the time, involve the processing of personal data. As a result, organisations will have to comply with the data protection principles under the DPA 2018 in relation to e-discovery and must comply with the requirements of the GDPR.

In practice, this will mean informing data subjects about the processing of their personal data for this purpose. Organisations will also have to have a legal basis for processing the data.

A data transfer solution will also have to be implemented if the data is sent to a country outside the EEA that is not deemed to provide an adequate level of protection pursuant to Article 45 of the GDPR.

IX PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENFORCEMENT

i Enforcement agencies

The ICO has a range of enforcement powers under the DPA 2018, including monitoring and enforcement of the GDPR and the DPA 2018 in the UK. Such monitoring and enforcement powers include the power to issue:

- a* information notices: requiring controllers and processors to provide the ICO with information that the Commissioner reasonably requires in order to assess compliance with the GDPR or DPA 2018;
- b* assessment notices: requiring the controller or processor to permit the ICO to carry out an assessment of whether the controller or processor is in compliance with the GDPR or DPA 2018 (this may include the power of the ICO to conduct an audit, where the assessment notice permits the ICO to enter specified premises, inspect or examine documents, information, material and observe processing of personal data on the premises);
- c* notice of intent: where, after conducting its investigation, the ICO issues a notice of intent to fine the controller or processor in relation to a breach of the GDPR or the DPA 2018. Such a notice sets out the ICO's areas of concern with respect to potential non-compliance of the GDPR or the DPA 2018 and grants the controller or processor the right to make representations. After such representations have been carefully considered, the ICO reaches its final decision on any enforcement action in the form of an enforcement notice;
- d* enforcement notices: such notices are issued where the ICO has concluded the controller or processor has failed to comply with the GDPR or the UK DPA 2018, setting out the consequences of non-compliance, which could include a potential ban on processing all or certain categories of personal data; and
- e* penalty notices: if the ICO is satisfied that the controller or processor has failed to comply with the GDPR or the DPA 2018 or has failed to comply with an information notice, an assessment notice or an enforcement notice, the ICO may, by written notice,

⁶⁰ The Article 29 Working Party has, however, published a working document on this topic. See the European Union Overview chapter for more details.

require a monetary penalty to be paid for failing to comply with the GDPR or the DPA 2018. Under the GDPR, such monetary penalties can amount to €20 million or 4 per cent of annual worldwide turnover.

As the DPA 2018 came into effect on 23 May 2018, any information notices issued by the ICO to commence possible investigations, assessment notices or enforcement notices served pre-23 May 2018 and thus served under the Data Protection Act 1998, continue to have effect under the DPA 2018.

In a speech at the Data Protection Practitioners' Conference on 9 April 2018, the ICO Information Commissioner, Elizabeth Dunham, stated that the 'enforcement is a last resort' and that she has 'no intention of changing the ICO's proportionate and pragmatic approach after 25th of May'. She added, 'Hefty fines will be reserved for those organisations that persistently, deliberately or negligently flout the law' and 'those organisations that self-report, engage with us to resolve issues and can demonstrate effective accountability arrangements can expect this to be a factor when we consider any regulatory action'.

In addition, the ICO is responsible for promoting public awareness and in particular raising awareness among controllers and processors, of their obligations under the GDPR and DPA 2018.

The FCA also has enforcement powers and can impose financial penalties on financial services organisations for failure to comply with their obligations to protect customer data.

ii Recent ICO-led enforcement cases

Due to the GDPR and DPA 2018's recent entry into force, all ICO's published enforcement notices and monetary penalty notices at the time of writing, were issued under the DPA 1998.

In May 2018, the Crown Prosecution Service was fined £350,000 after losing historical child sex abuse victims interview videos, containing the most intimate sensitive details of the victims and perpetrator as well as identifying information pertaining to other parties.

In May 2018, a university was fined £120,00 for inadequate security measures following a cyberattack of a microsite that contained contact details and sensitive data of university employees and students. It was the first university to be fined under the DPA 1998.

In June 2018, a local police force was fined £80,000 by the ICO after sending a bulk email which contained sensitive personal data, identifying victims of historical child abuse.

In June 2018, the ICO fined a bible society £100,000 for inadequate technical and organisational measures that allowed their computer network to become compromised as a result of the cyberattack, with the cyberattacker able to access the personal data of 417,000 of the society's supporters. A small subset of the supporters also had some payment card and bank account details placed at risk.

In June 2018, a global web service provider was fined £250,000 by the ICO for inadequate technical and organisational measures that allowed a cyberattacker to access personal data of approximately 500 million users.

X CONSIDERATIONS FOR FOREIGN ORGANISATIONS

The DPA 2018 applies to a data controller established in the United Kingdom and processing personal data in the context of that establishment, regardless of whether the processing takes place in the United Kingdom. It also applies to foreign organisations not established in the

UK, or in any other EEA state, that process personal data in relation to the offering of goods or services to data subjects in the UK or to the monitoring of data subjects in the UK, as far as their behaviour takes place in the UK. Data controllers not established in the United Kingdom or any other EEA country and processing personal data of data subjects in the UK must nominate a representative established in the UK and comply with the data principles and requirements under the GDPR and DPA 2018.

XI CYBERSECURITY AND DATA BREACHES

i Cybersecurity

Investigatory Powers Act 2016 (the Investigatory Powers Act)

The Investigatory Powers Act (IPA) received Royal Assent on 29 November 2016. The Act prohibits the interception of communications without lawful authority and sets out the situations in which there is lawful authority. Various law enforcement and intelligence authorities can, under the IPA, make targeted demands on telecommunications operators.

Under the IPA, the Secretary of State may by giving notice require a public telecommunications operator to retain communications data for a period that must not exceed 12 months if he or she considers that this is necessary and proportionate for one or more of the purposes for which communications may be obtained under the IPA. The IPA also expands the data retention requirements in the DRIP Act that it replaces (see below) to a broader range of communications data, such as site browsing histories.

The IPA is controversial and like its predecessor, the DRIP Act, which was an emergency piece of legislation and automatically expired on 31 December 2016, it has been criticised for lacking basic safeguards and for granting overly expansive powers for the bulk collection of data. The legality of the IPA has already been called into question following a ruling of the CJEU on the data retention provisions in the DRIP Act. One year after receiving Royal Assent, the English High Court issued a landmark judgment declaring the DRIP Act unlawful. The High Court ruled that a number of the provisions in the DRIP Act were incompatible with EU human rights law. However, the ruling was suspended until 31 March 2016 to give UK legislators time to implement appropriate safeguards. Preliminary questions were referred to the CJEU by the English Court of Appeal. On 21 December 2016, the CJEU issued a landmark ruling that effectively upheld an original decision of the High Court in relation to the validity of the provisions of the DRIP Act.⁶¹ Although the ruling concerned the DRIP Act, the IPA does little to address the criticisms of the DRIP Act in the CJEU's judgment and in some cases provides for even more extensive powers than under the DRIP Act. The case was returned to the Court of Appeal, who in January 2018, issued its judgment, ruling the DRIP Act was incompatible with EU law as the DRIP Act did not restrict the accessing of communications data to 'investigations of serious crime' nor did requests by police or other public bodies to access communications data meet independent oversight by way of a 'prior review by a court or independent administrative authority'. The UK government responded that it was making amendments to the IPA to take into account judicial criticisms of the DRIP Act. The UK High Court ruled in April 2018 that the UK government has six months to introduce changes to the IPA to make it compatible with UK law. It is clear that faced

61 Case C-698/15 *Secretary of State for the Home Department v. Tom Watson, Peter Brice and Geoffrey Lewis*.

with considerable judicial criticism the IPA needs further amendments; however, it is unclear whether these amendments will take the form of further primary legislation or a statutory instrument.

The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA)

The interception powers in Part 1, Chapter 1 of RIPA have been repealed and replaced by a new targeted interception power under the IPA.

UK cybersecurity strategy

In November 2011, the Cabinet Office published the UK Cyber Security Strategy: Protecting and promoting the UK in a digital world, with four objectives for the government to achieve by 2015:

- a* tackling cybercrime and making the United Kingdom one of the most secure places in the world to do business;
- b* to be more resilient to cyberattacks and better able to protect our interests in cyberspace;
- c* to create an open, stable and vibrant cyberspace that the UK public can use safely and that supports open societies; and
- d* to have the cross-cutting knowledge, skills and capability it needs to underpin all our cybersecurity objectives.

In March 2013, the government launched the Cyber-security Information Sharing Partnership to facilitate the sharing of intelligence and information on cybersecurity threats between the government and industry.

The government has also developed the Cyber Essentials scheme, which aims to provide clarity on good cybersecurity practice.

Along with the Cyber Essentials scheme, the government has published the Assurance Framework, which enables organisations to obtain certifications to reassure customers, investors, insurers and others that they have taken the appropriate cybersecurity precautions. The voluntary scheme is currently open and available to all types of organisation.

In June 2015, the government launched a new online cybersecurity training course to help the procurement profession stay safe online.

In July 2015, the government announced the launch of a new voucher scheme to protect small businesses from cyberattacks, which will offer micro, small and medium-sized businesses up to £5,000 for specialist advice to boost their cybersecurity and protect new business ideas and intellectual property.

In January 2016, the government announced plans to assist start-ups offering cybersecurity solutions. Such start-ups will be given help, advice and support through the Early State Accelerator Programme, a £250,000 programme designed to assist start-ups in developing their products and bringing them to market. The programme is run by Cyber London and the Centre for Secure Information Technologies, and is funded by the government's National Cyber Security Strategy programme.

In March 2016, the government announced that the United Kingdom's new national cyber centre (announced in November 2015) would be called the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC). The NCSC, which is based in London, opened in October 2016 and is intended to help tackle cybercrime.

In response to the European Parliament's proposal for a NIS Directive in March 2014, which was part of the European Union's Cybersecurity Strategy, and proposed certain

measures including new requirements for ‘operators of essential services’ and ‘digital service providers’, the UK government has implemented the NIS Directive into national law in the form of the UK Network and Information Systems Regulations 2018 (the NIS Regulations), which came into force on 10 May 2018.

The NIS Regulations have established a legal framework that imposes security and notification of security incident obligations on:

- a* operators of essential services, being energy, transport, digital infrastructure, the health sector and drinking water supply and distribution services; and
- b* on relevant digital service providers, being online marketplace providers, online search engines and cloud computing service providers.

The NIS Regulations also require the UK government to outline and publish a strategy to provide strategic objectives and priorities on the security of the network and information systems in the UK.

The NIS Regulations also imposes a tiered system of fines in proportion to the impact of the security incident, with a maximum fine of £17 million imposed where a competent authority decides the incident has caused or could cause an immediate threat to life or a significantly adverse impact on the UK economy.

Data controllers in the UK may in the event of a data security breach have to notify the relevant authorities both under the GDPR and the NIS Regulations. Data breaches

Under the GDPR data controllers are required to report personal data breaches to the ICO without undue delay, unless the breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of the data subject. and, where feasible, no later than 72 hours after the controller becomes aware of the breach.⁶² If a controller does not report the data breach within 72 hours, it must provide a reasoned justification for the delay in notifying the ICO. The controller is also subject to a concurrent obligation to notify affected data subjects without undue delay when the notification is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons.⁶³ Under the GDPR, data processors also have an obligation to notify the data controller of personal data breaches without undue delay after becoming aware of a personal data breach.⁶⁴

According to the ICO, there should be a presumption to report a breach to the ICO if a significant volume of personal data is concerned and also where smaller amounts of personal data are involved but there is still a significant risk of individuals suffering substantial harm.⁶⁵ The ICO have stated the 72-hour deadline to report a personal data breach includes evenings, weekends and bank holidays⁶⁶ and where a controller is not able to report a breach within the 72-hour deadline, it must give reasons to the ICO for its delay.

As part of the notification, the ICO requires controllers to inform the ICO of:

- a* the number of data subjects affected by the personal data breach;
- b* the type of personal data that has been affected;

62 Article 33(1) of the GDPR.

63 Article 34 of the Regulation.

64 Article 33(2) of the Regulation.

65 ICO, Guidance on Notification of Data Security Breaches to the Information Commissioner’s Office, 27 July 2012.

66 ICO, Personal Data Breach Reporting Webinar, 19 July 2018.

- c* the likely impact on the data subjects as a result of the personal data breach;
- d* steps the controller has taken to rectify the personal data breach and to ensure it does not happen again; and
- e* the name of the DPO or another point of contact for the ICO to request further information.

The GDPR also imposes a requirement on controllers to inform the data subject where the personal data breach represents a high risk to their rights and freedoms. The ICO, in a webinar in July 2018,⁶⁷ stated it was of the view that the threshold is higher for informing data subjects of the personal data breach than it is for informing the ICO of the personal data breach. According to the ICO, this is because the aim of informing data subjects is so that they can take action to protect themselves in the event of a personal data breach. Therefore, informing them of every personal data breach, regardless of whether it has an effect on the data subject, can lead to notification fatigue, where the consequences of the breach are relatively minor.

In addition, when notification is given to the ICO of the personal data breach, the ICO can also require the controller to inform the data subjects of the personal data breach.

In addition, under the PECR⁶⁸ and the Notification Regulation,⁶⁹ internet and telecommunication service providers must report breaches to the ICO no later than 24 hours after the detection of a personal data breach where feasible.⁷⁰ The ICO has published guidance on this specific obligation to report breaches.⁷¹

XII OUTLOOK

The UK departs the European Union on 29 March 2019, but there is no legally binding transition agreement, at present, that will determine the nature and content of any transitional agreement, in particular, in relation to the processing of personal data between the UK and the EU.

As the GDPR is a regulation, it has direct effect in UK law. As the GDPR came into force prior to the UK's scheduled departure from the EU its data protection obligations will continue to have legal effect post-Brexit, unless the UK government decides to introduce legislation repealing the provisions and legal effect of the GDPR in UK law and amend the provisions of the DPA 2018.

⁶⁷ *ibid.*

⁶⁸ PECR Regulation 5A(2).

⁶⁹ Commission Regulation No. 611/2013 of 24 June 2013 on the measures applicable to the notification of personal data breaches under Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on privacy and electronic communications (the Notification Regulation), which entered into force on 25 August 2013.

⁷⁰ Article 2 of the Notification Regulation. The content of the notification is detailed in Annex 1 to the Notification Regulation.

⁷¹ ICO, Guidance on Notification of PECR Security Breaches, 26 September 2013.

In relation to the processing and transfer of personal data between the UK and the EU, the UK government has proposed a ‘bespoke adequacy agreement’⁷² between the EU and the UK. Under the agreement, the current adequacy framework provided by the European Commission should be extended to include:

- a* a clear and transparent framework to facilitate dialogue between the UK and the EU, minimise the risk of disruption to data flows and support a stable relationship between the UK and the EU to protect the personal data of UK and EU data subjects;⁷³ and
- b* greater regulatory cooperation and enforcement action between the ICO and EU Member State data supervisory authorities.

The Information Commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has stated that ‘there is no doubt that achieving a treaty arrangement or an adequacy decision with the EU represents the simplest way of ensuring the continued frictionless flow of data between the EU and the UK’.⁷⁴

More generally, it is expected the ICO will continue to publish guidance on the GDPR and DPA 2018 during 2018 and beyond.

72 Her Majesty’s Government, ‘The Future Relationship Between the United Kingdom and the European Union’, 12 July 2018.

73 Her Majesty’s Government, ‘The Future Relationship Between the United Kingdom and the European Union’, 12 July 2018, Chapter 3.2.1, Paragraph (8)(a).

74 ‘Building the cybersecurity community’, Elizabeth Denham, National Cyber Security Centre’s CYBERUK 2018 event, 12 April 2018.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

WILLIAM RM LONG

Sidley Austin LLP

William Long is a global co-leader of Sidley's highly ranked privacy and cybersecurity practice, and also leads the EU data protection practice at Sidley. William advises international clients on a wide variety of GDPR, data protection, privacy, information security, social media, e-commerce and other regulatory matters.

William has been a member of the European Advisory Board of the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) and on the DataGuidance panel of data protection lawyers. He is also on the editorial board of e-Health Law & Policy and also assists with dplegal ('data privacy' legal), a networking group of in-house lawyers in life sciences companies examining international data protection issues.

William was previously in-house counsel to one of the world's largest international financial services groups. He has been a member of a number of working groups in London and Europe looking at the EU regulation of e-commerce and data protection.

GÉRALDINE SCALI

Sidley Austin LLP

Géraldine Scali is a counsel in the London office of Sidley Austin LLP, whose main practice areas are data protection, privacy, cybersecurity, e-commerce and information technology.

FRANCESCA BLYTHE

Sidley Austin LLP

Francesca Blythe is an associate in the London office at Sidley Austin LLP, whose main practice areas are data protection, privacy, cybersecurity, e-commerce and information technology.

SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP

Woolgate Exchange
25 Basinghall Street
EC2V 5HA
London
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 20 7360 3600
Fax: +44 20 7626 7937
wlong@sidley.com
gscali@sidley.com
fblythe@sidley.com
www.sidley.com

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