

European Privacy Rules

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General Data Protection Regulation



EU law but global relevance



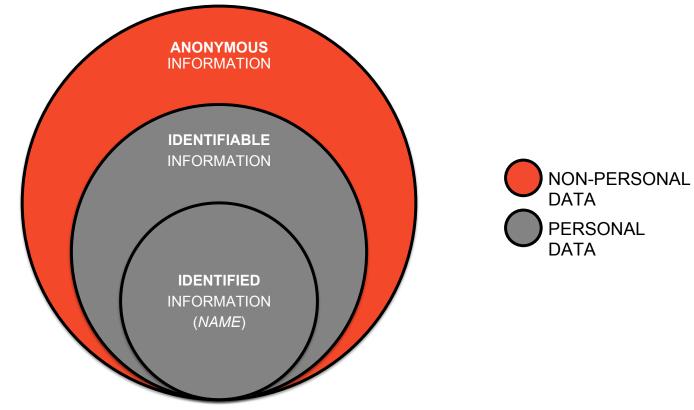
- Applies to businesses in the EU
- Applies to businesses world wide if
 - goods or services are offered to EU individuals
 - EU individual's behavior is monitored, e.g. for targeted ads



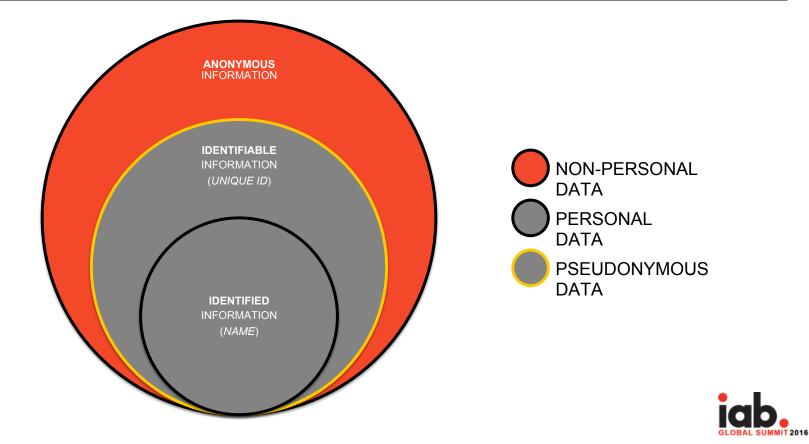
•Any information relating to a **directly** or **indirectly identified** or **identifiable** natural person.

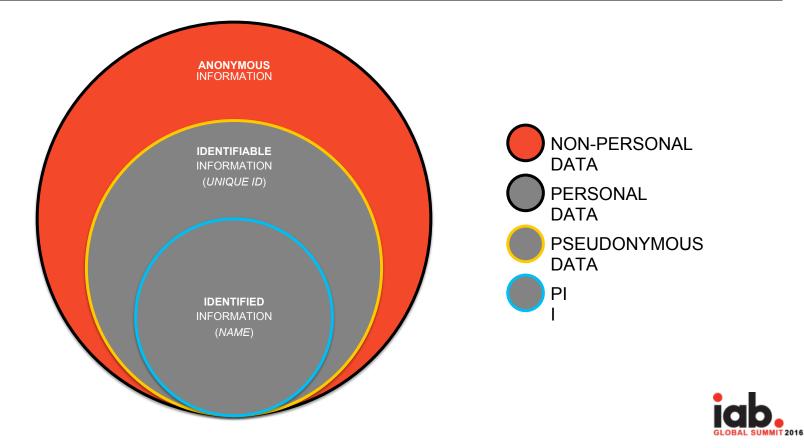
- Identifiable considering the "means reasonably likely to be used" to identify the individual by any person.
- Singling out (treating one individual differently from another) is a form of identification.











Personal data is more than PII

All data is personal data.Everywhere is Europe.



Obligations for processing personal data

- •Lawful processing requires a legal justification.
- •Targeted advertising will need consent of the user.
- •Processing personal data comes with a long catalogue of legal obligations
 - User rights: Access, rectification, deletion, etc.
 - Transparency: Who processes personal data? On what ground? For what purpose?
 - Security: Pseudonymization, encryption, etc.



Fines

•Breach of the provisions of the GDPR can lead to **fines of up** to €20 million or 4% of global annual turnover.



Consent

•Consent is a statement or **clear affirmative action** signifying agreement to the processing of personal data.

- freely given
- specific
- informed
- unambiguous



Consent

•Silence or inactivity, e.g. not using a provided opt-out, cannot be consent.

- •Consent is presumed not to be freely given if
 - it is a requirement for accessing a service, although the data processing is not strictly technically required (targeted advertising)
 - there is an "imbalance of power" between the consent-requesting party and the consent-giving party (government and citizen)

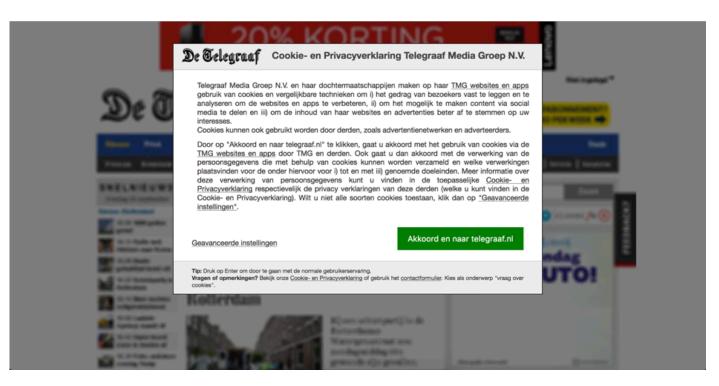




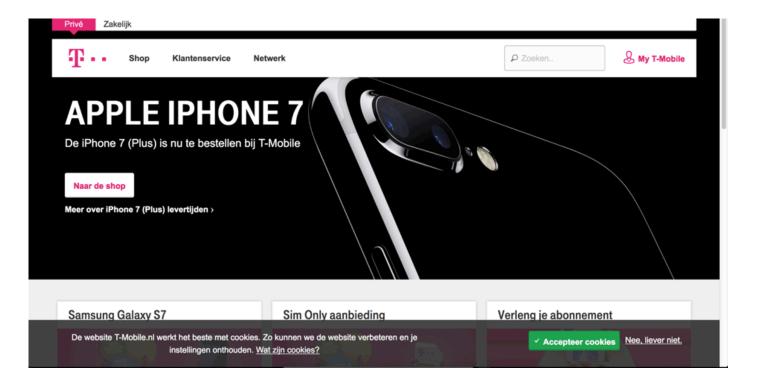














Review of the ePrivacy Directive



"There is a clear democratic need to ensure the economic survival of news media. However, the European Commission should not accept that news media impose invasive tracking of users."

- Article 29 Working Party [Opinion 03/2016]



"Users must be given a free choice to accept or deny the processing and still use the service."

- European Data Protection Supervisor [Opinion 5/2016]



"Adherence to accepted technical and policy compliance standards [for DNT] by all parties concerned, including the operators of the website, should become obligatory."

- European Data Protection Supervisor [Opinion 5/2016]



"We believe the EU should move beyond the current tendency for monitoring of online behaviour, and consider the feasibility of [an Internet] for individuals to interact without fear of being tracked."

- European Data Protection Supervisor [Opinion 8/2016]



Summary

•No "forced consent": users should be able to say no to advertising but still get access to the service.

•At the very least publishers should provide a "reasonably priced" paid service without advertising.

•Adhering to the Do Not Track standard should become obligatory.



Thank You

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