



A Legal Guide to Privacy and Data Security

Global Privacy and Data Security Laws

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- Proposed European Union General Data Protection Regulation
- European Union Data Protection Directive Developments



European Union Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC)

- Not an adequate level of data protection by U.S. under EU Data Protection Directive
- Transfer of personal information from European Economic Area (28 EU Member States plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) to U.S. generally is restricted, absent certain exceptions (e.g., specific consent by data subject)



European Union Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC) (cont.)

- National implementation of EU Data Protection Directive: general principles implemented uniformly across the EU but procedural requirements laid down independently at the national level
- Methods to comply with EU Data Protection Directive for transferring data to U.S. include: (1) Safe Harbor Framework, (2) model contracts and (3) binding corporate rules
- Many U.S. Federal Trade Commission enforcement actions regarding Safe Harbor Framework in 2015
- What is the future of the Safe Harbor Framework?
 - Maximillian Schrems v. Data Protection Commissioner



Proposed General Data Protection Regulation

- Proposed General Data Protection Regulation would be uniform across Europe and would not be subject to independent national implementation in each EU Member State
- Trilogue negotiation involving:
 - January 2012 European Commission proposal
 - March 2014 European Parliament proposal
 - June 2015 Council of the European Union general approach



Proposed General Data Protection Regulation (cont.)

- Topics include:
 - Extraterritorial application
 - Supervision
 - Fines
 - International data transfers
 - Consent
 - Breach notification
 - Certification mechanisms
 - And more



Resources

U.S. Department of Commerce http://export.gov/safeharbor/

U.S. Federal Trade Commission

http://www.ftc.gov

European Commission Proposal

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/dataprotection/document/review2012/com_2012_11_en.pdf

European Parliament Proposal

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2014-0212+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN

Council of the European Union General Approach

http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9565-2015-INIT/en/pdf





- Canada Bill S-4 (Digital Privacy Act) Amendment of Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act
- Canada's Anti-Spam Law



Canadian privacy laws in the private sector and their application

- Canada has a comprehensive federal private sector privacy statute and provincial private sector privacy statutes
- General principle: Consent to collect, use or disclose personal information is generally required (with certain exceptions)
- Also, the collecting, using and disclosing of that information must be for purposes that a reasonable person would consider appropriate in the circumstances, regardless of whether the individual has consented to the collection, use or disclosure of their personal information



Federal private sector privacy law: Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)

- PIPEDA generally applies to all collection, use or disclosure of personal information by organizations in commercial activity
- PIPEDA defines personal information broadly, including any information about an identifiable individual, whether public or private, with certain exceptions
- PIPEDA does not apply to the collection, use and disclosure of employee information by provincially regulated private sector employers (i.e., most organizations)
- Federally regulated employers (e.g., banks, airlines, telecommunication companies, etc.) are covered, but most Canadian companies are provincially regulated
- Organizations are exempt from PIPEDA regarding activities covered by the substantially similar provincial laws



Canada Bill S-4 (Digital Privacy Act) amends PIPEDA – provisions in force

- Individual consent is valid if it is reasonable to expect that the individual would understand the nature, purpose and consequences of the collection, use or disclosure of the personal information to which the individual is consenting
- Certain new exceptions to consent requirement
- "Business transaction" exemption: organizations can use and disclose personal information without consent in connection with mergers, acquisitions, financings, etc. (both during due diligence and post-closing) where certain conditions are met



Canada Bill S-4 (Digital Privacy Act) amends PIPEDA – provisions in force (cont.)

- Business contact information is defined more broadly (includes business email addresses) and is <u>not</u> excluded from the definition of personal information. However, PIPEDA's personal information provisions will not apply to the collection, use and disclosure of business contact information by an organization solely for the purpose of communicating with an individual about their employment, business or profession
- Canadian Privacy Commissioner authority to enter into compliance agreements with organizations reasonably believed to have violated or that are about to violate PIPEDA



Canada Bill S-4 (Digital Privacy Act) amends PIPEDA – provisions to come into force

- Mandatory breach notification to Canadian Privacy Commissioner, individuals and other organizations and government entities
- Required organizational maintenance of record of each breach
- Monetary penalties for non-compliance



Provincial comprehensive private sector privacy laws

- Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec have comprehensive private sector privacy laws
- Manitoba adopted and is awaiting proclamation into force of a comprehensive private sector privacy law
- Other provinces have more limited privacy legislation, for example, dealing with health information
- These provincial comprehensive sector privacy laws apply to organizations collecting, using or disclosing personal information within a province where the province has enacted legislation that is substantially similar to PIPEDA



Canadian privacy laws in the private sector that address data breach notification

- Alberta and Manitoba comprehensive sector privacy laws
- Alberta must notify Alberta Privacy Commissioner, which can direct notification to individuals
- Manitoba (awaiting proclamation into force) must notify individuals
- Canadian Privacy Commissioner voluntary privacy breach guidelines
- Federal and provincial privacy commissioners have also published guidelines that suggest disclosure and notification should be made in certain circumstances



Canada's Anti-Spam Law (CASL) and its application

- Effective July 1, 2014
- Applies to all commercial electronic messages (CEMs), including email, text messages, instant messages and social networking communications where the computer system used to send or access the CEM is located in Canada, unless the CEM is subject to an exception
- Cannot send a CEM unless the recipient consented to its receipt and the message meets certain form and content requirements
- Effective January 15, 2015 cannot install computer programs on another person's computer without express prior consent



Canada's Anti-Spam Law (CASL) and its enforcement

- Significant administrative monetary penalties
- Liability for senders, those who cause sending and those who aid, induce or procure sending of prohibited CEMs
- Vicarious liability for directors, officers and employers for noncompliance with CASL, subject to a due diligence defense
- Effective July 1, 2017 violation of CASL also can be the subject of a private right of action by any affected individual or organization
- CASL enforcement actions



Resources

See handout "The Canadian Privacy Landscape: Private Sector Data Privacy Legislation" (August 31, 2015)

Canada's Anti-Spam Law:

http://www.blakes.com/english/resources/pages/blakes-antispam.aspx

U.S. and Canadian Privacy Considerations in Mergers & Acquisitions:

http://www.dorsey.com/files/Publication/c740450a-a98b-4187-9659fdfd02926a03/Presentation/PublicationAttachment/23ff9913-

a5fa-46e7-8b7a-8c8477eeb0d5/Privacy-MA-Krasnow.pdf



Questions and Answers

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