



Eurovision: How GDPR is Changing the Compliance Landscape

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What is the **GDPR**?

- The **General Data Protection Regulation** (“GDPR”) 2016/679 of the European Union (“EU”).
- Provides data protection and privacy protections to individuals in the EU: fundamental rights in the EU.
- Penalties of up to greater of 4% of revenue or €20M (USD\$20M+).
- Enforced by member state Data Protection Authorities alongside the European Data Protection Board.



What does the GDPR regulate?

- Regulates the “processing” of “personal data.”
 - **Processing** includes any operation performed on personal data.
 - **Personal data** is any information relating to an identified or identifiable data subject (person).
 - What about data that is encrypted, anonymized, or “pseudonymized”?
- Processing can be by a “controller” or a “processor.”
 - A **controller** determines the purposes and means of processing.
 - A **processor** processes on behalf of a controller.

What does the **GDPR** require?

- Data processing must be lawful.
- Data subject rights.
- Must engage processors under contract, which are subject to separate requirements.
- Requirements related to data transfer.
- Appoint a DPO.
- Data security and breach notification requirements.

Common Misconceptions about Scope

For a US business, GDPR is **not** triggered simply by:

- Operating a website that is accessible in the EU.
- Conducting business with EU citizens that are located in US.
- Collecting email addresses from visitors to your website.

Both controls and processors are directly regulated by GDPR (not just “processor follows controller”), and each should independently conduct applicability analysis.

Territorial Scope

- I. Where the processing is “in the context of” activities of an entity **established in the EU**, even if processing is not in the EU.
- Does not require data subject in the EU.
 - Question is not just whether you are established in the EU or whether you process data in the EU.
 - Establishment implies “effective and real exercise of activity through stable arrangements.” Legal form is not dispositive. Can be single employee.
 - “In the context of”: What is the relationship between the establishment and the controller or processor outside of the EU? Is the processing inextricably linked to revenue raising in the EU?



Territorial Scope

2. Where the entity is not established in the EU but **offers goods or services to individuals in the EU.**

- “*Envisage*” offering good or services requires intentionality and not “mere accessibility” of a website.
- Relevant factors may include: use of EU or MS name, use of non-home country EU language, EU currency, targeted advertising, EU or EU MS website domain, local contact, or paid inclusion of a site on a local search engine.
- An individual physically in the EU when the triggering activity takes place.
- No payment requirement.
- Would cover processing by a processor related to the targeting.

Territorial Scope

3. Where the entity **monitors the behavior** (in the EU) of individuals in the EU.
 - Again, anyone present in the EU but only with regard to behavior in the EU.
 - “Monitoring” implies having a specific purpose in mind.
 - Monitoring of EU behavior includes tracking of online activities for subsequent profiling of personal preferences, behaviors, or attitudes.
 - Would cover processing by a processor related to the targeting.
4. Where the law of an EU Member State applies by virtue of **international law**.

How else might the GDPR affect you?

I. GDPR comes up in a contract.

- You're asked to comply with the GDPR.
- You are positioned as a controller versus a processor.
 - *Controllers* may engage only processors that can ensure its full compliance.
 - *Processors* may process only by written contract specifying details of processing relationship, ensuring compliance with security and data breach requirements, and will assist the controller in its compliance.

How else might the **GDPR** affect you?

2. You are involved in a data transfer from the EU.

- GDPR limits cross border data transfers – may only transfer data if:
 - Adequate level of protection (no Privacy Shield)
 - Standard Corporate Clauses (but *Schrems II*)
 - Binding Corporate Rules
- Derogations for occasional and non-repetitive transfers with a lawful basis for the processing.

Is the **GDPR** coming to the **US**?

- Current status of the ADPPA and related bills
- Sticky issues
 - Preemption
 - Private right of action
 - Exemptions
- How is the GDPR affecting the conversation?

Questions/Discussion

If you would like to ask a question, you can ASK or type your question into the CHAT feature NOW.