

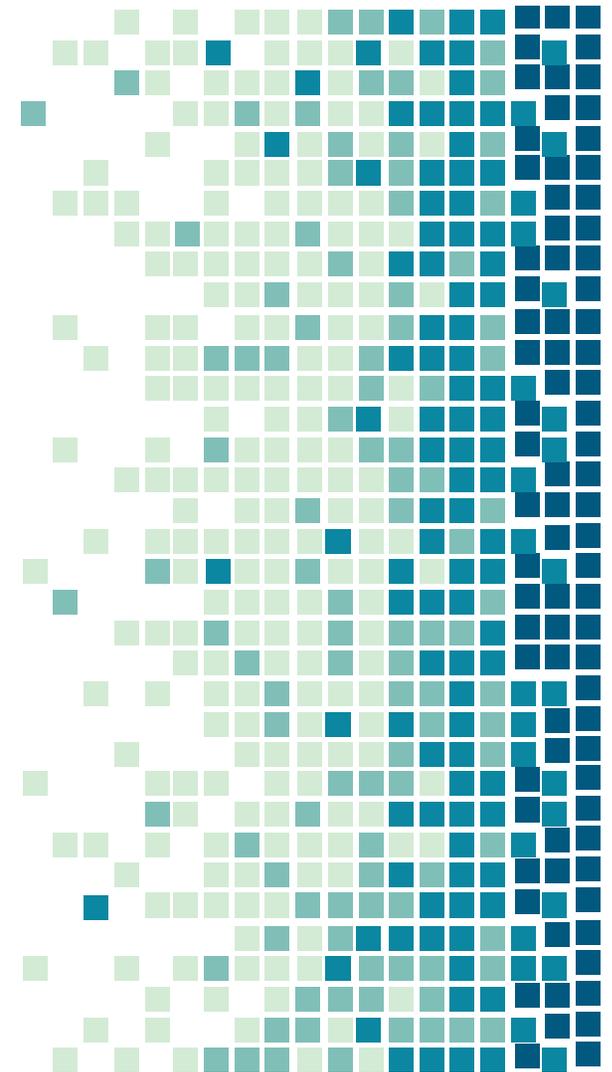
# The General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation 2016/679 – GDPR)

**Rokas**

International Law Firm

7th AIDA Europe Conference, Warsaw, Poland, 12 & 13 April 2018  
"De-Mystifying InsurTech: a Legal and Regulatory View"

# 1. Introduction





- Police Directive (2016/680)  
=> with transposition  
deadline on  
**6 May 2018**



## **ONE CONTINENT – ONE (?) LAW**

- Aims at unified law and uniform  
interpretation and implementation

**BUT**

- Many derogations in favor of national laws

## (EXTRA-)TERRITORIAL SCOPE

- Processing by establishments within the EU; **AND**
- Processing by establishments outside the EU, **IF** related to:
  - the offering of goods or services to data subjects in the EU; or
  - the monitoring of their behaviour takes place within the EU.



## The GDPR does not come alone:

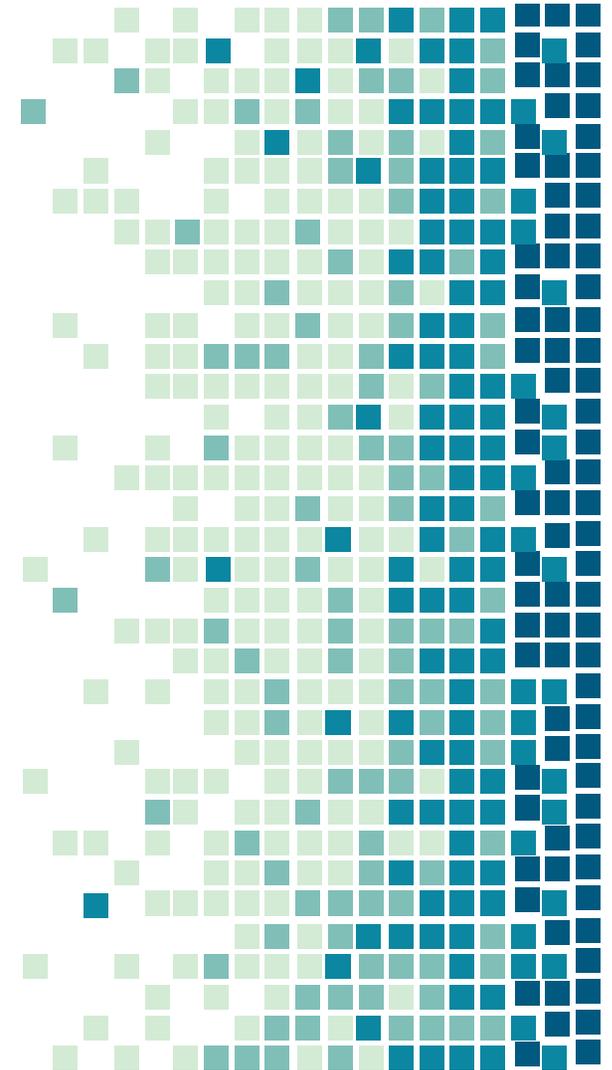
### Hard law:

- ✓The Police Directive (Directive (EU) 2016/680)
- ✓NIS Directive (Directive (EU) 2016/1148) with transposition date **9 May 2018**
- ✓Proposal for Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications (ePrivacy Regulation)
- ✓EU Commission's Decisions
- ✓National implementing laws & regulation

### Soft law:

- ✓Working Party 29 Guidelines/ Opinions/Recommendations
- ✓National Authorities guidance
  - ✓Case-law
  - ✓Precedent under the Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC)

## 2. Main points of focus



# LEGITIMATE PROCESSING

## Legal basis:

- ✓Data subject's consent
- ✓Performance of a contract /  
Preparation of a contract
- ✓Controller's legal obligation
- ✓Data subject's or third party's vital  
interest
- ✓Task carried out in the public  
interest/ in the exercise of public  
authority
- ✓Legitimate interest pursued by  
the controller

## General principles:

- ✓Lawfulness and fairness
  - ✓Transparency
  - ✓Purpose limitation
  - ✓Data minimization
  - ✓Accuracy
  - ✓Storage limitation
- ✓Integrity and confidentiality
  - ✓Accountability

# DATA CONTROLLER'S OBLIGATIONS

## Processing activity

- ✓ Safety measures
- ✓ Technical & Organisational measures
- ✓ Privacy by design & by default
- ✓ Data breach notification
- ✓ Data transfers
- ✓ Cooperation with National Authority

## Internal organisation

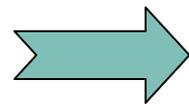
- ✓ Privacy & Data Protection Policy
- ✓ Data Protection Officer (DPO)
- ✓ Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)
- ✓ Records of Processing Activities
- ✓ Procedures in case of exercise of data subjects' rights
- ✓ Procedures in the event of data breach

## Relation with data processor

- ✓ Contract or other legal act with minimum content
- ✓ Processing on documented instructions of the controller
- ✓ Limitations on sub-processors
- ✓ Administrative liability on the controller
- ✓ Civil liability to compensation



**Accountability** is a core new principle of the GDPR, meaning that the data controller shall



be responsible for, and



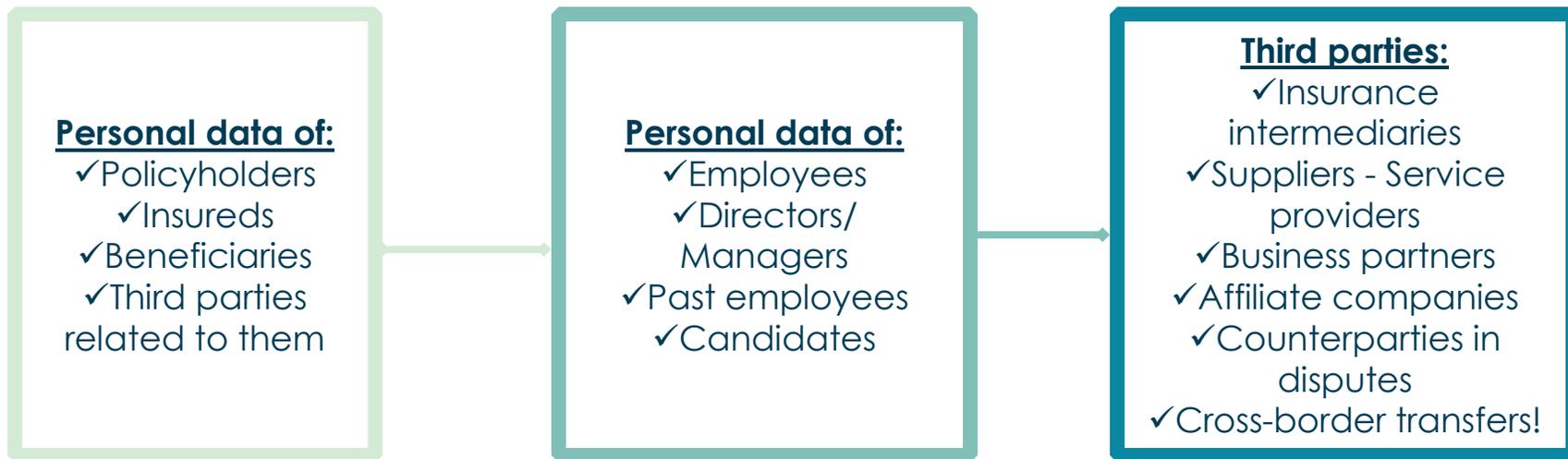
be able to prove

compliance with all GDPR requirements.

# 3. GDPR and Insurance

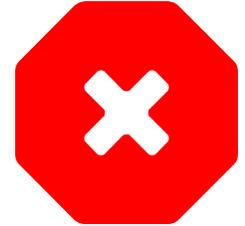


## The insurance company's activity entails numerous data processing aspects:



**The GDPR affects the insurance company's operations and internal organisation.**

## FREQUENT (INDICATIVE) COMPLIANCE GAPS



- Non-compliance with **consent requirements**: e.g. consents are not specific for each individual processing purpose
- Third party **Data Processors**: no written agreements or agreements are not in line with the GDPR
- **Data subjects' rights**: the internal procedures do not ensure effective exercise of the data subjects' rights
- The **purpose and storage limitation principles** may have to be updated; e.g. no provision or process for timely destruction of data
- **Lack** of clear and documented **notices** to consumers and to employees: e.g. no reference to the processing purposes, or to the retention period
- **Lack of legal basis** for the processing, e.g. of prospective agents' data in order to examine their solvency

## (INDICATIVE) COMPLIANCE ACTION PLAN



- ✓ Ensure that the **consent forms** are in line with the GDPR provisions and the WP 29 Guidelines on consent; in old consents, request new consent!
- ✓ **Privacy notices to consumers and to employees:** review, amend and ensure that they comply with the GDPR and the WP 29 Guidelines on transparency
- ✓ **Data Processors:** amend any existing agreements or draft and execute new ones which shall contain the minimum terms provided in the GDPR
- ✓ Conduct **privacy trainings** to employees/officers involved in processing actions
- ✓ Review the data categories being collected and ensure that only the ones absolutely necessary for the processing purposes will be processed; stop collecting any **unnecessary data**
- ✓ If the processing activities include **profiling**: make sure that the relevant GDPR requirements are met; WP 29 Guidelines on automated-decision making can provide significant guidance

# GDPR and Insurance Corporate Governance (1)

The GDPR adds on the corporate governance obligations of the insurance undertakings under the Solvency II and the IDD rules.

➤ **Appoint Data Protection Officer (DPO):** seems to be obligatory for insurance companies (see WP 29 Guidelines and FAQs)



➤ **Multi-national insurance groups and cross-border transfers of data:**

- Designation of the lead supervisory authority in the EU (see relevant WP 29 Guidelines)
- Data transfers to third countries become problematic (expected new decisions and guidance on SCCs, BCRs, new concerns on the adequacy of the Privacy Shield)



## GDPR and Insurance Corporate Governance (2)

➤ **Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA):** GDPR and WP 29 Guidelines render it obligatory



➤ **Internal Privacy and Data Protection Policies** to be amended:

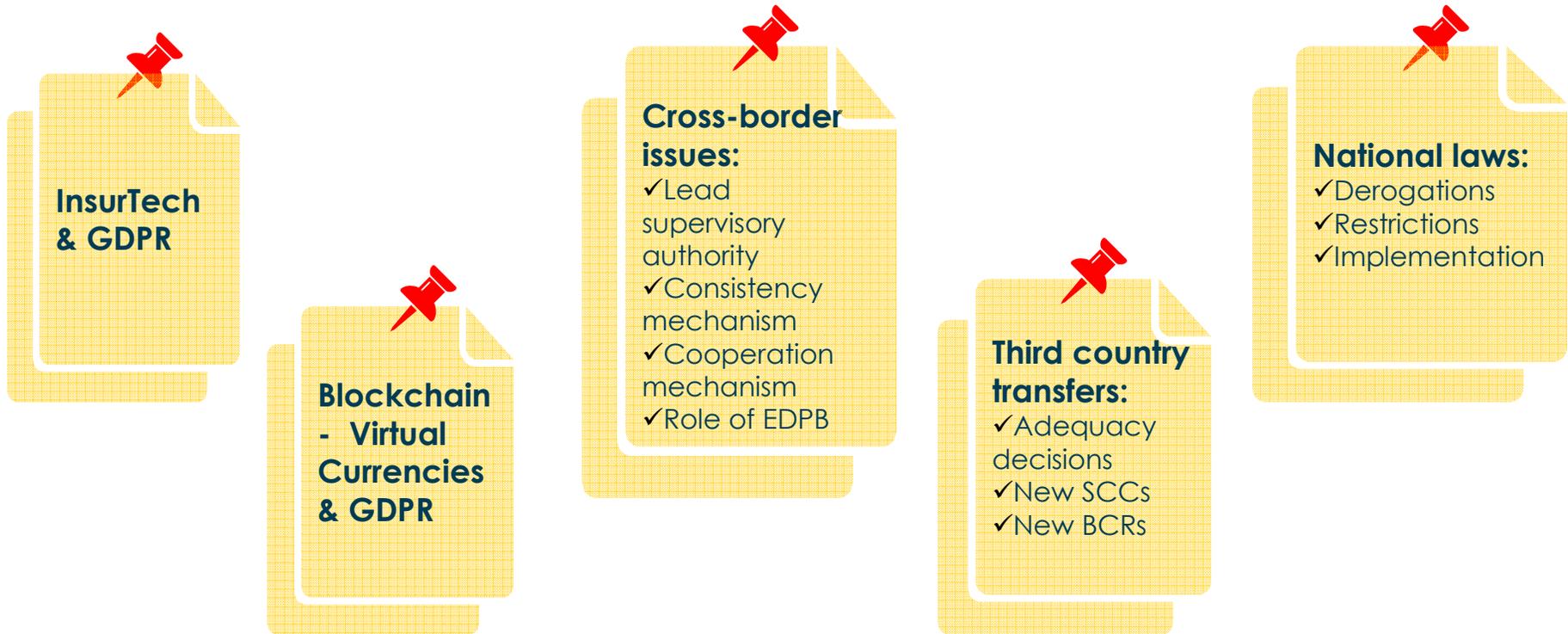
- Procedures to ensure the effective exercise of data subjects' rights – particularly right to data portability (WP 29 Guidelines)
- Procedures in the event of data breach; guidance by WP 29 Guidelines
- Provide for classified access to data records (?)



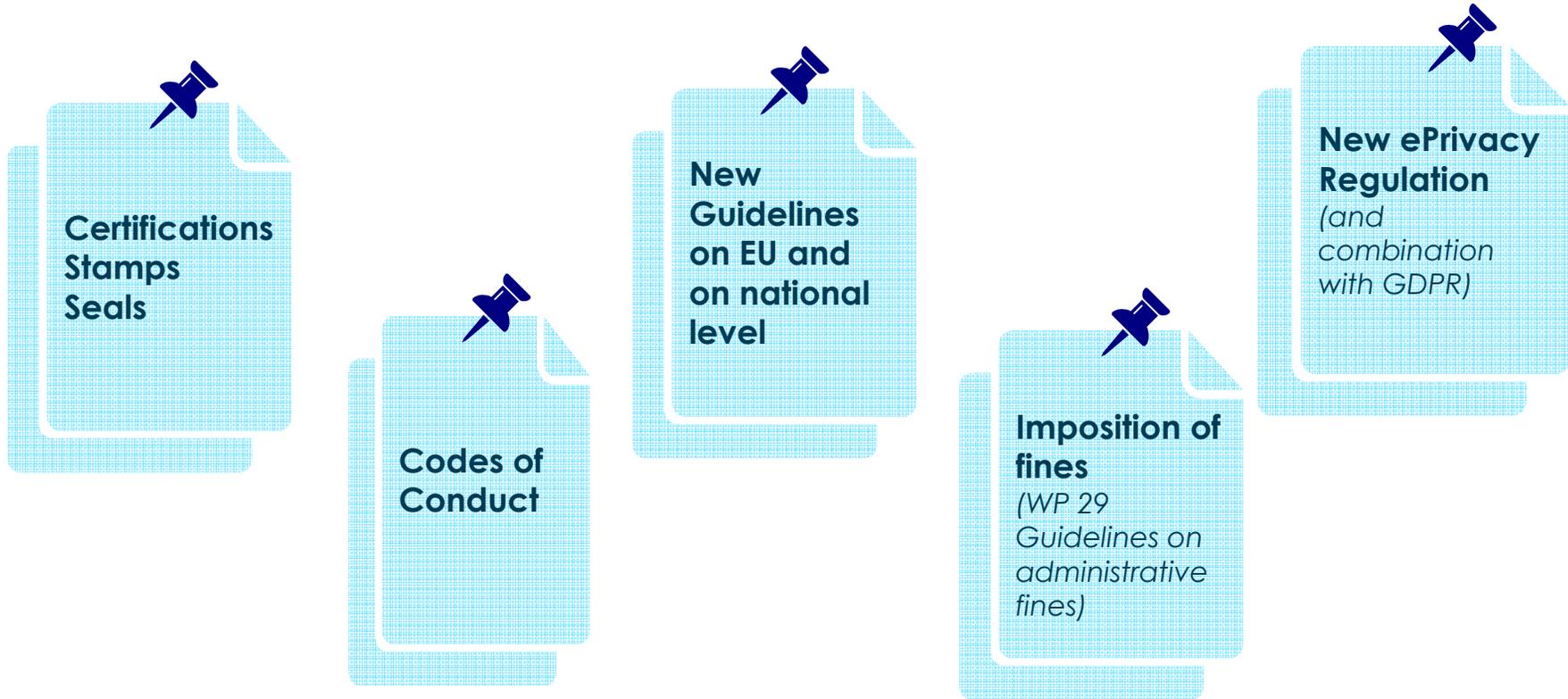
# 4. What to expect?



# Insurance-oriented follow-up on GDPR



# General GDPR Implementation issues



# THANK YOU



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