Security breach! & Bird & Bird

A closer look from a data protection law perspective November 2014 Gabriel Voisin (Associate)

Why is this a challenge?

- When <u>personal data</u> is compromised, mandatory or recommended notification requirements may apply. This means for your organisation, possible obligations to inform:
 - Competent authorities; and/or
 - Affected individuals
- If not addressed properly:
 - Possible risks of sanctions (e.g. criminal liability, fines, damages)
 - Potential impact on share price or bad publicity (e.g. Target & theft of customer data)







Current legal NORAC framework

Countries	<u>General</u> breach notification regime?
	YES: well established patchwork of multiple – and sometimes conflicting – mandatory notification regimes
	YES: distinctions per province (i.e. mandatory regime in Alberta, recommended regimes elsewhere)
	YES: mandatory regime



Current legal EU framework

EU LEVEL

Only PECS (e.g. telco or ISP) are subject to data breach requirements from Directive 2002/58/EC updated by Regulation 611/2013

MS LEVEL

Possible recommended or mandatory **general** data breach requirements from member states (e.g. UK, Ireland, Germany, Belgium)

Keep an eye on EU developments (i.e. draft DP regulation, cyber security directive) Possible <u>sectorial</u> breach requirements (e.g. financial institutions, critical infrastructure providers in France)



Sample of the legal APAC framework

Countries	<u>General</u> breach notification regime?
(***	NO
	YES: mandatory regime
* *	YES: recommended regime



What amounts to a 'breach'?

- Issue to be looked at from a country level perspective
- Any incident leading to the <u>accidental</u> or <u>unlawful</u> destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed

Practical scenarios	Breach?
Four laptop computers were stolen from the HR department	YES
An employee has given to a third party the login and password for an account with global access read only right to the client database. Logs evidence use of the account by this third party.	YES
As above, but the data was unintelligible for the third party	YES, but
Inadvertently sending an email to 1,800 customers: instead of placing the addresses in the "bcc" line, the "to:" line is used	Possibly



Timing dilemma

- Depending on the breach notification regimes applicable to your organization, different and sometime conflicting timing obligations may apply
- Illustrations:
 - notification within 24 hours
 - notification within 72 hours
 - notification without undue delay



• In practice, many affected organisations do not satisfy short timing notification obligations



Key things to do in case of a breach

- Involve your in-house and/or external counsel to benefit from privilege
- Think about your possible contractual obligations (e.g. providers, PCI)
- Anticipate the following questions:
 - Root cause of breach (e.g. criminal conduct, documents lost?)
 - What information was accessed?
 - Type of access = view vs. edit/download
 - Affected individuals:
 - Number of affected individuals
 - Internal only or also external
 - Potential harm
- Roll-out your remediation plan
- Stay discrete



My 4 tips for you today





Questions & Bird & Bird

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