









- Represents the digital technology sector in Europe
- A wide range of Multinational Companies (60) and National Trade Associations (37)
 - Represents more than 27,000 businesses and 2 million employees







WHERE ARE WE TODAY?

- Sensitive personal data includes data concerning health
- Afforded 'higher standard' of protection
- Directive 95/46/EC
- General prohibition of processing without explicit consent
- Some level of fragmentation across EU with sub-categories



WHERE WILL WE BE IN MAY 2018?

Regulation vs. Directive

- General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR")
- More organisations caught by scope
- New safeguards requirement
- Increased transparency
- Higher fines







TRANSPARENCY AS A CORE FOCUS



- Certain information needed to explain use of personal data
- GDPR requires more info:
 - Will data be transferred?
 - How long will it be kept?
 - Is profiling being used?







EXPANSION OF 'SENSITIVE PERSONAL DATA'



- GDPR continues to include 'health data'
- GDPR includes 'genetic' and 'biometric data'
- GDPR permits Member States to introduce further conditions

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MORE ORGANISATIONS CAUGHT



- Processors are subject to direct legal obligations
- Organisations not established in the EU require compliance







PROCESSING 'HEALTH DATA'



Lawful processing reflects Directive

Explicit consent is not the only option

Lawful processing also for public interest, preventative or occupational medicine, medical diagnosis, provision of health or social care or treatment, etc.

Questions remain on 'scientific research'





HOW TO OBTAIN CONSENT?

Freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of individual's wishes

got consent?

- GDPR places burden on controller to demonstrate consent
- Must be obtained in a manner distinguishable from other matters, in an easily accessible form and using clear and plain language

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IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH



- Qualified compliance framework if safeguards in place
- No clear definition on 'scientific research'
- What about health research, driven primarily for 'commercial gain'?

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH VS. RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS

GDPR strengthens individuals rights



- Introduction of new rights like 'data portability'
- Scientific research tempers effects of some rights (e.g. right to erasure & right to object)
- Member State derogations exist

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DATA BREACH NOTIFICATION



- Not industry specific
- Triggered if breach 'likely to result in high risk to individuals'
- Nature of 'health data' likely to result in 'high risk' to individuals if breached
- Conditions on breach
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DOCUMENTATION & MORE DOCUMENTATION



- Controllers & processors now have documentation obligations
- Record of processing activities must be kept
- Nature of 'health data' likely to result in 'high risk' to individuals if breached
- Conditions on breach
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APPOINTING DATA PROTECTION OFFICER



- Obligation to appoint DPO when 'core activities consist of the processing of sensitive data on a large scale'
- This will catch large amount of:
 - Healthcare providers;
 - Insurance
 - Pharma
 - Biotech
 - Digital tech







WHAT'S LEFT TO BE DONE?





ARTICLE 29 Data Protection Working Party

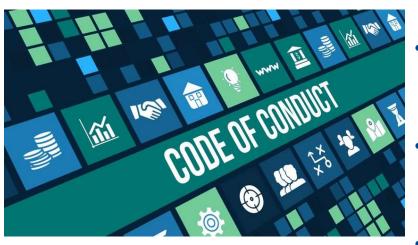
- Aim is to give clarity to controllers and processors
- Published in draft form for stakeholder input
- 'Data Protection Impact Assessments' next

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ANYTHING ELSE?



- Codes of conduct & certification
- Adherence to either to be used as sign of compliance
- Health industry can explore developing a code tailored for their specific requirements
- 'Certified' controllers or processors also
 option

IS THAT REALLY ALL?



- Ensure harmonised implementation across
 Member States
- Minimise (or maximise) Member State opening clauses
- Ensure clarity in 'unclear areas'





