

# Proposal for a new legal framework for data protection in EU

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# Background/1

- •In EU, legislation on data protection is in place since **1995** (Directive 95/46/EC)- national implementation
- •New **technological challenges** (Internet/cloud computing, video-surveillance, genetic data)
- •Institutional changes (Art. 16 TFEU and Art. 8 Charter of Fundamental Rights)
- •Fragmentation and legal uncertainty (3 billions euro dead weight loss for business) inconsistent enforcement

# Background/2

- •Public consultation on the Comprehensive Approach on data protection January 2011; 168 responses, ENCePP contributed with a paper underlining the importance of the <u>secondary use of health data</u>
- 25<sup>th</sup> January 2012: EC proposes the reform: 1 Regulation (General Data Protection) 1 Directive (police and judicial cooperation) and a Communication:

<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/newsroom/data-protection/news/120125\_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/newsroom/data-protection/news/120125\_en.htm</a>

# **Policy objectives**

- •Enhance the **internal market dimension** of data protection by reducing fragmentation, strengthening consistency and simplifying the regulatory environment
- Empower individuals in the control of their data (above all in the online environment); focus on building trust
- •Streamline the structure for **obligations and responsibility** with regard to the processing of data



# Key elements of the Regulation

- A new legal instrument –Regulation -that is binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States
- DP Regulation maintain the same objectives (to protect personal data and to guarantee free flow of personal data)
- Better information to individuals and consent to be given explicitly
- Right to be forgotten and data "portability"
- Reinforce data security obligations on controllers

## Key elements of the Regulation

- A more efficient regulatory system:
- 1. "one stop one shop" concept for business; one DPA checks compliance of a business regardless of MSs
- 2. abolishing notifications
- 3. Increase cooperation between DPAs: mutual recognition of decisions; Article 29 WP becomes an independent European Data Protection Board
- 4. Better enforcement and enhanced judicial and administrative decisions

The overarching scope is to bring clarity:

Recital 26; Recital 125-126.

Article 4 (Definition) (12) data concerning health means any information which relates to the physical or mental health of an individual; or to the provision of health services to the individual

Article 9 lawfulness of processing of data concerning health, including (a) consent under Article 7 and (h) is necessary for health purposes under Article 81 and (i) is necessary for historical, statistical and research purposes under Article 83

- Article 81 processing of data without consent for health purposes:
  - (a) Necessary for preventive or occupational medicine, medical diagnosis, the provision of care or treatment, the management of health-care services where data are processed by health-care professional subject to confidentiality
  - (b) Reasons of public interest in the area of public health, such as protecting against serious cross-border threats to health or ensuring high standards of quality and safety, inter alia for medicinal products and medical devices

 Art. 81 (2): Processing of personal data concerning health which is necessary for historical, statistical or scientific research purposes, such as patient registries set up for improving diagnoses and differentiating between similar types of diseases and preparing studies for therapies, is subject to the conditions and safeguards referred to in Article 83.

- Art. 83 processing for historical, statistical and research purposes, only if
- (a) these purposes cannot be fulfilled by data which do not permit or not any longer permit the identification of the data subject
- (b) Data enabling the attribution of an information to an identified or identifiable data subject is kept separately from the other information

- **Bodies** conducting historical, statistical or scientific research may publish or otherwise publicly disclose personal data only if:
- (a) The data subject has given consent,
- (b) The publication of personal data is **necessary to present research findings** or **to facilitate research** insofar as fundamental rights do not override, **or**
- (c) The data subject has made the data public

In both Article 81 and 83, the EC can adopt **delegated acts** for further **specifying the criteria** and **requirements**...as well as any limitations for right of information and access to data

The question will be on drawing a line for establishing the **compatibility of purposes** of processing of personal data when a data subject has provided **consent** 



# Thank you!

For questions/discussion:

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