

Cyber Risk
Summit

Cyber Risk Legal Update

NetDiligence®

Panelists

- **Alex Cameron**, Partner and Leader, Privacy & Cybersecurity Group, Fasken (Moderator)
- **Brian Beamish**, Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario
- **Abubakar Khan**, Director, Toronto Regional Operations, at the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada
- **Ian Birdsey**, Partner, Pinsent Masons LLP

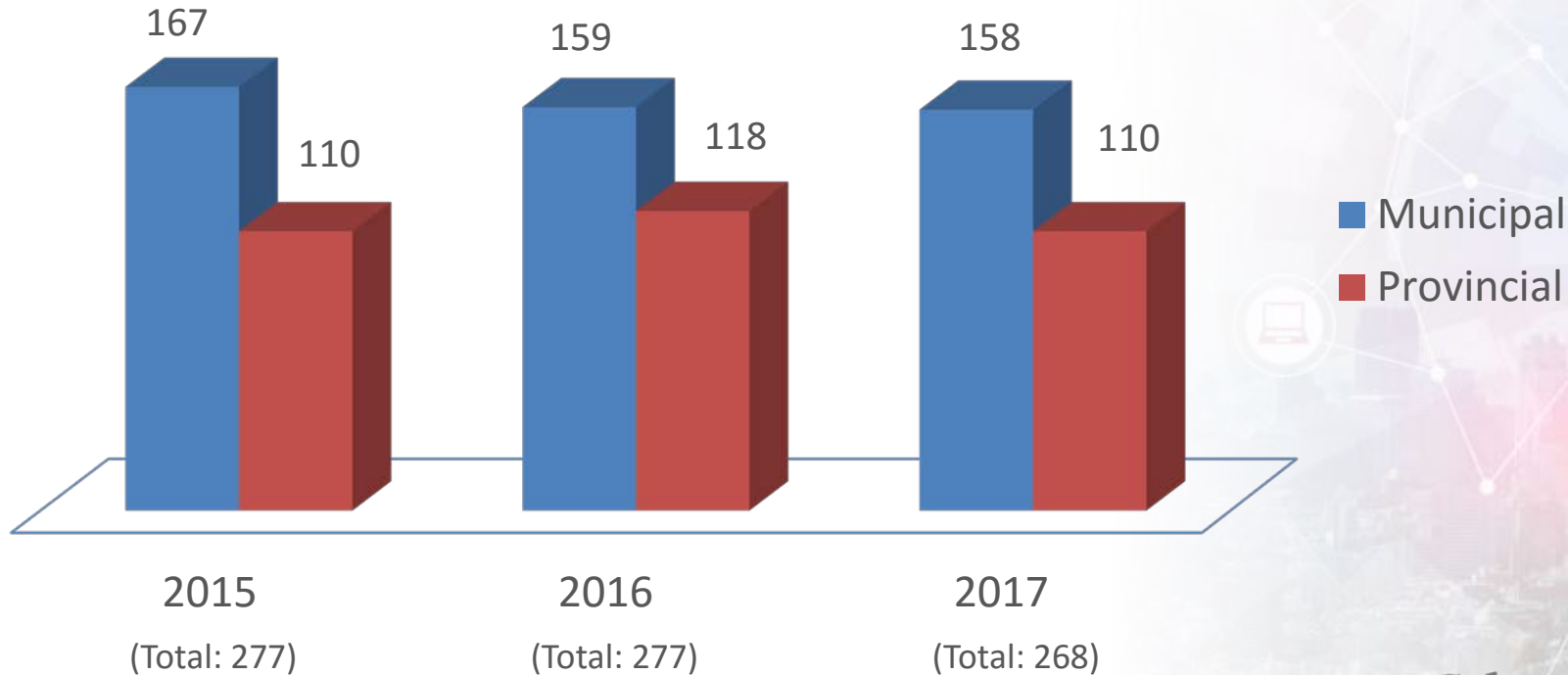
Presentation Overview

- Breach litigation and class action update and impacts
- Privacy Commissioner requirements and expectations
- Legislative changes regarding breach notification
- Legal risk management, settlements and defences

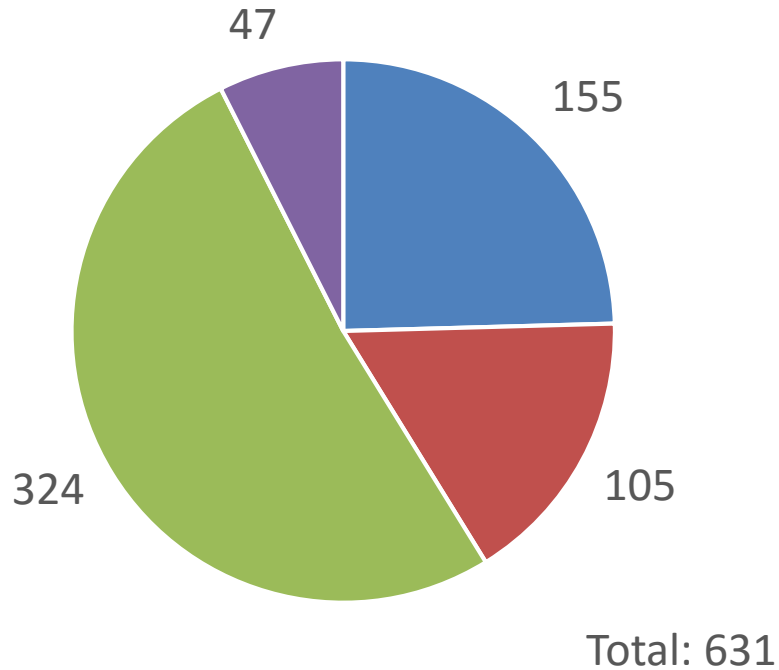
Ontario Update

 Brian Beamish
Information and Privacy Commissioner
of Ontario

Public Sector Privacy Complaints 2015 - 2017

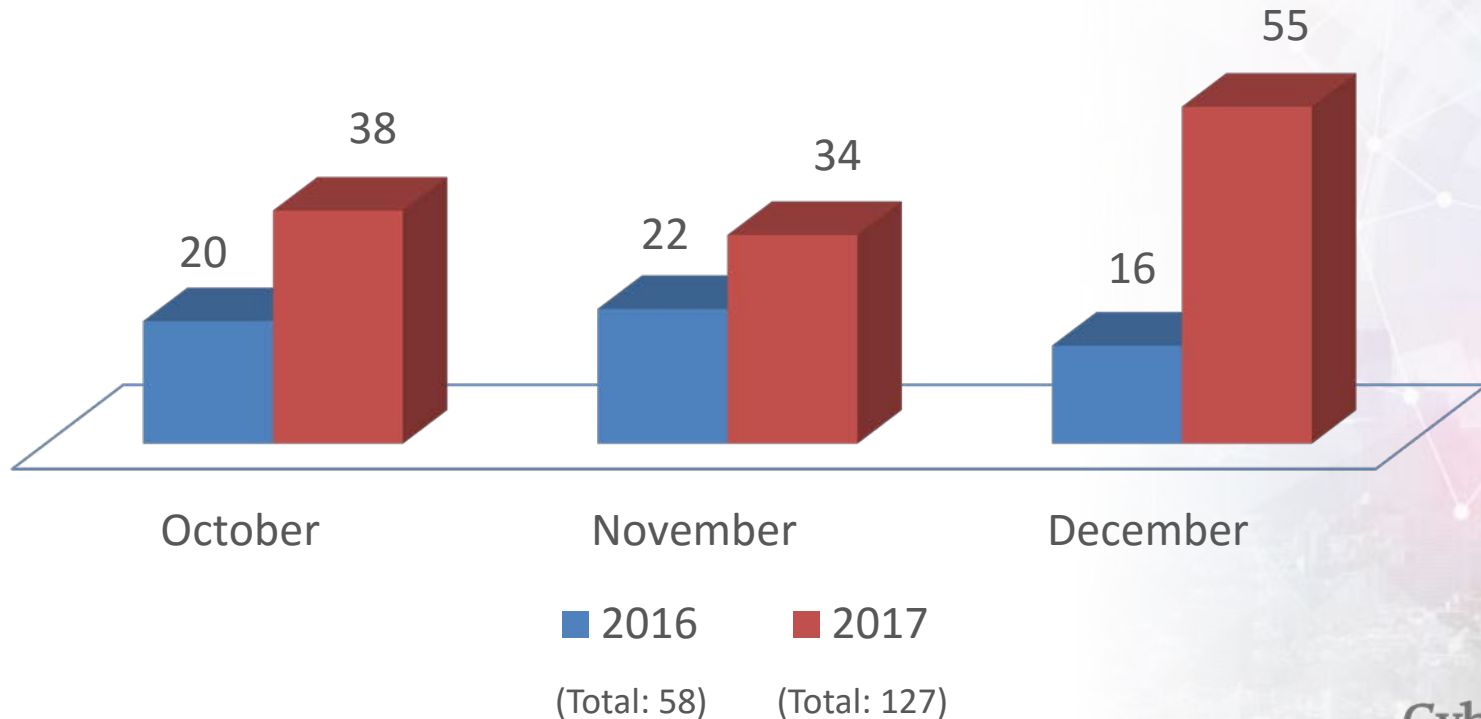


Health Sector Privacy Complaints 2017



- Access/Correction
- Collection/Use/Disclosure
- Self Reported Breach
- IPC Initiated

Health Privacy Breach Reports



GDPR: breach response and Canadian organisations

■ Agenda:

- What is the GDPR?
- Application to Canadian organisations
- Mandatory breach reporting
- Significant financial penalties
- Liability and claims environment

What is the GDPR?

- New General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will take effect in all 28 EU Member States from 25 May 2018
- Major changes from Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC)
- Network and Information Security (NIS) Directive must be implemented by 9 May 2018
- Brexit

Application to Canadian organisations

GDPR will apply to Canadian organisations with operations established:

- **Outside** the EU which process personal data:
 - in order to offer goods or services to data subjects within the EU; or
 - in order to monitor the behaviour of data subjects within the EU
- **Inside** the EU which process personal data (whether relating to EU data subjects or otherwise)

Mandatory breach reporting

■ Mandatory notification of personal data breaches:

- Data controller to notify the supervisory authority, **without undue delay** and, where feasible, **within 72 hours** of becoming aware of it unless it is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons
- Data processor to notify data controller **without undue delay** after becoming aware of personal data breach
- Data controllers to notify affected data subjects **without undue delay** where personal data breach likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons

Significant financial penalties

- Article 83 introduces a **two tier system of fines**, depending on circumstances and which provisions of the GDPR are breached
 - The maximum amount of fine in the higher tier is €20,000,000 or up to 4% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher
 - The maximum amount of fine in the lower tier is €10,000,000 or up to 2% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher
- Both **controllers and processors** may be subject to these fines

Liability and claims

- **Processor liability including fines** (up to 2% or €10 million)
- **Data subject claims:** data subject can pursue either controller or processor
- **Data protection claims** on the rise
- **Distress only damages**
- **Group litigation** and representative actions on the rise
- **Vicarious liability**
- Opt out **class actions** on the horizon?
- New rights and mechanisms:
 - **Article 80** GDPR introduces a new mechanism which entitles representative bodies such as a not-for-profit body, organisation or association, acting on behalf of data subjects, to lodge complaints with supervisory authorities, seek judicial remedies against a decision of a supervisory authority and seek judicial remedies against controllers or processors
 - Representative bodies may have the right, independently of a data subject's mandate, to exercise the above rights (**Articles 77 to 79**), if it considers that the data subject's rights have been infringed as a result of the processing



Questions