

Data Protection and Trusts

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Data Protection and Trusts STEP Jersey

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Why is it worth getting this right?



Penalties can be the higher of:

4% of turnover or EUR 20 million

- £189m fine for BA
- £99m fine for Marriott
- Potential for beneficiaries to use data rights when seeking to challenge trustees

Naming and shaming

The GDPR at a glance



The GDPR applies to the "processing" of "personal data"



Processing

Includes (but is by no means limited to):

- Collecting personal data
- Reviewing personal data and making decision on the basis of it
- Storing personal data
- Transferring personal data

Personal Data

- Information which can be used to identify a living person (whether on its own or when combined with other information)
- Information which relates to a living person who has already been identified or could be identified



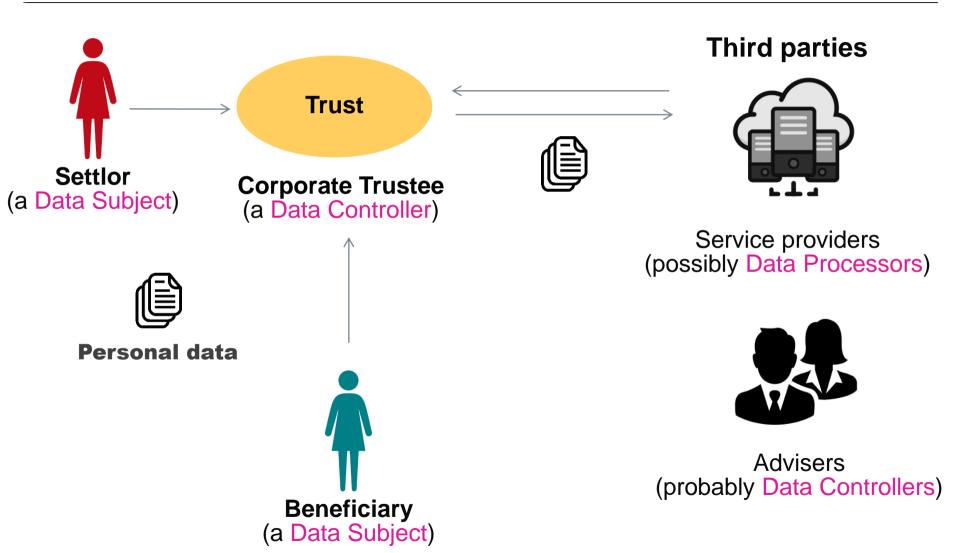
Data Processor or Data Controller?

It's all about who is making the choices



The GDPR at a glance

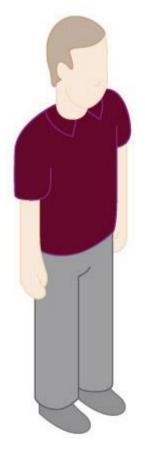






"Purely personal or household" activities

Article 2(2)(c): "This Regulation does not apply to the processing of personal data... by a natural person in the course of a purely personal or household activity"



Lay trustees and personal representatives



Professional (including corporate) trustees and personal representatives

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Who is subject to the GDPR?

- EU member states
- EEA members
- Some jurisdictions with adequacy decisions have effectively implemented the GDPR themselves (e.g. the channel islands)
- Note that some jurisdictions that are geographically within Europe such as Monaco are not directly subject to the GDPR
- But the GDPR also has extraterritorial scope



Territorial scope



Article 3(2): "This Regulation applies to the processing of personal data of data subjects who are *in* the Union by a controller or processor not established in the Union, where the processing activities are related to:

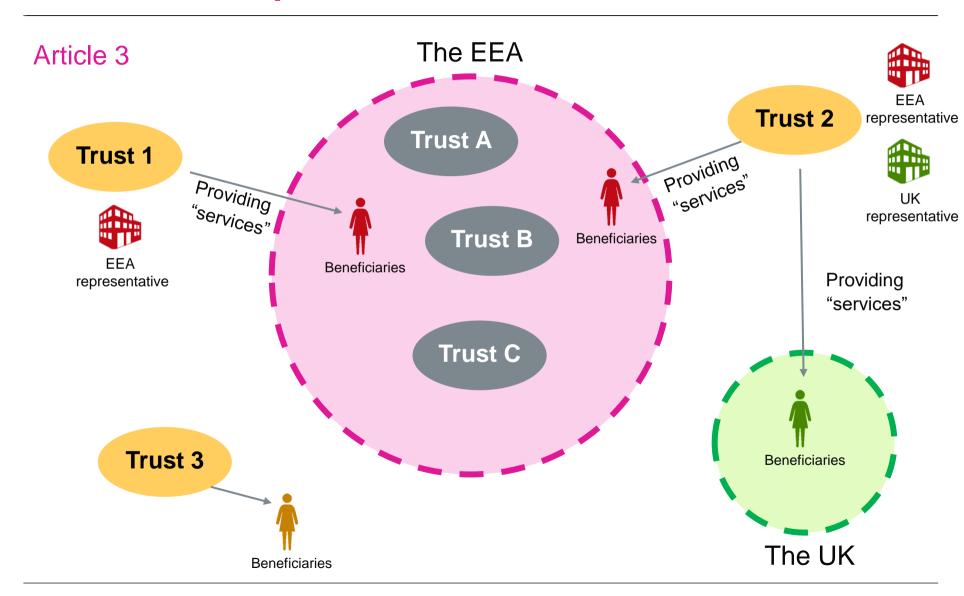
(a) the **offering of goods or services**, irrespective of whether a payment of the data subject is required, to such data subjects in the Union; or

(b) the monitoring of their behaviour as far as their behaviour takes place within the Union."



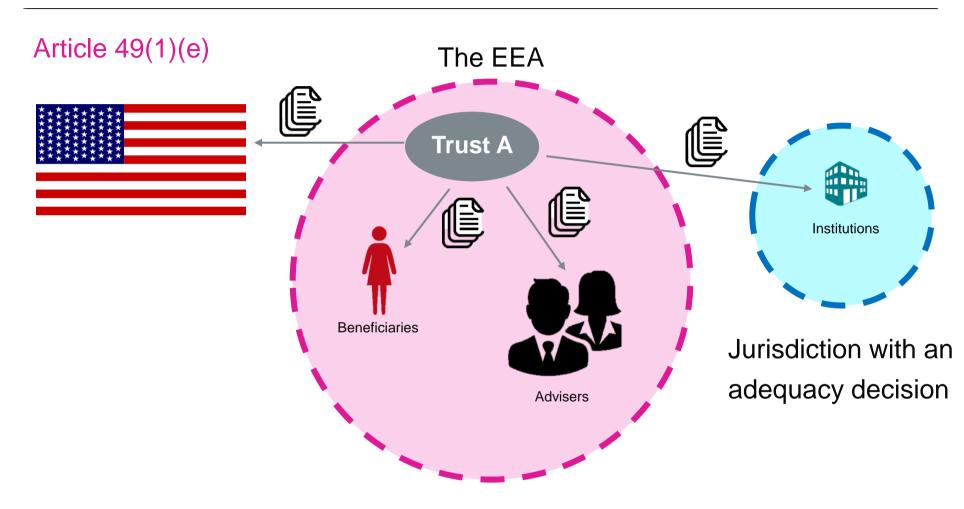
Territorial scope





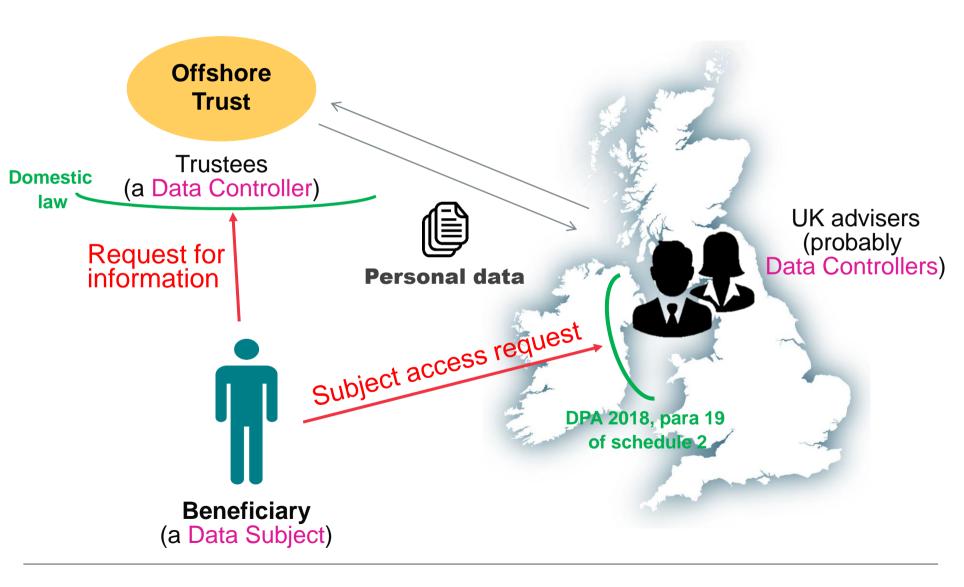
International data transfers





Using advisers in the UK







Providing information to beneficiaries



Proactive disclosure of information

(privacy notices etc.)



Reactive disclosure of information

(subject access requests)





Regular personal data Requires a "lawful basis" for processing (Art 6)

Special category data

Requires a "lawful basis" for processing (Art 6)

AND

Requires an additional justification (Art 9)

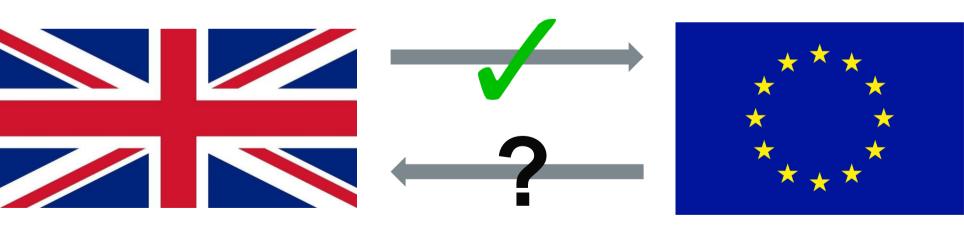
Brexit



UK domestic data protection law is likely to mirror the GDPR, at least initially

BUT

Without an adequacy decision, the UK would become a "third state". Data controllers in the EU would face additional restrictions when transferring personal data to the UK. Data controllers in non-EU jurisdictions would need to consider their own domestic law





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