

# Privacy Challenges in LATAM

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Renato Opice Blum





@RenatoOpiceBlum





renato@opiceblum.com.br



## **Historical Background**



 Nowadays, the right to privacy has evolved and it is recognized as a fundamental and personal right in almost all constitutions and international legal systems.

• The modern concept of privacy is closely related to the right of controlling personal data transmission, since there is no possibility "to be alone" in the

Digital Era.



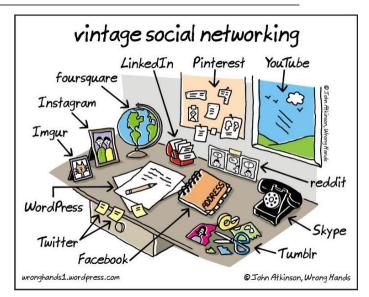
Renato Opice Blum renato@opiceblum.com.br

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## **Hyperconnected society**





Renato Opice Blum renato@opiceblum.com.b









## **EXPECTATION OF PRIVACY SÃO PAULO STATE COURT DECISION**

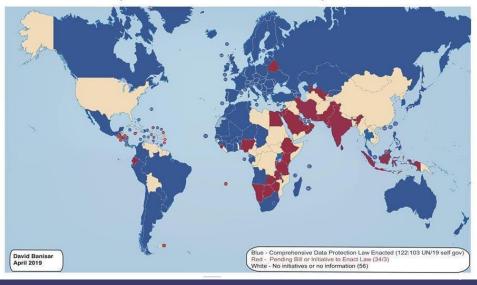


Violation of image rights, privacy, intimacy and honor by being photographed and filmed (in intimacy) on locations – Spanish beach – Injunction to terminate the exhibition of movies and photos on web-sites because of the presumption of lack of consent to the publication. Filling with a daily penalty payment of \$250,000.00, to inhibit infringement of the command to abstain. The paparazzi are known for aggressively working with the capture of images, which characterizes the illegality of their activities [voyeurism]. Denying injunctive relief would reward the work of these professionals that do not require authorization for their photos and, especially, to legalize the sensationalism and scandal propagated by the media, without permission of those involved.

Global Case Law Update on Data Privacy & Cross-Border Discovery



#### National Comprehensive Data Protection/Privacy Laws and Bills 2019



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#### **Data Protection in Latin America**





- General Law on Data Protection Law 25.326/2000
- Adequate level of protection according to EU Directive



- Data Protection Act Law No. 18.331/2008; Decree 414/2009
- Adequate level of protection according to EU Directive



- There are federal Laws 1.266/2008 and 1.581/2012
- Decree 1.377/2013 and 886/2014



- Undisclosed Information Law Law 7.975
- General Law on Data Protection 8.968



Federal Law on Protection of Personal Data held by Private Parties



- General Data Protection (LGPD) - Law 13.709/2018

## Argentina •



The current legal framework of the Argentine Data Protection Regulations (ADPR) is made up of the Constitution (Section 43), Personal Data Protection Law No. 25,326 (PDPL), Regulatory Decree of the PDPL No. 1558/2001.

The ADPR, passed in 2000, provides general protection for personal data stored in public or private databases and other processing platforms, just as Chapter VII of the Federal Constitution recognizes individuals' habeas data rights to access and correct information stored about them.

 $Source: http://tinyurl.com/y8l45f37\\ Source: https://www.michalsons.com/blog/argentina-personal-data-protection-act/25090\\$ 

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## Uruguay





- On 21 August 2012, the European Union recognized Uruguay with an adequate level of protection, due to <u>its Data Protection Act of 11 November 2008</u> (the *Ley No 18.331 de Protección de Datos Personales y Acción de 'Habeas Data'*).
- The main consequence of <u>this Decision</u> is that personal data can be exported to companies established in Uruguay under the same terms as to any EU destination, and usage of the standardized clauses or other workaround solutions will no longer be necessary. Thus, cooperation with companies in Uruguay is now legally a bit simpler.

Source: https://iapp.org/news/a/data-protection-laws-in-latin-america-an-overview

#### Colômbia





- The Colombian Constitution provides the fundamental rights to intimacy and data protection. Such rights are regulated by the Law 1266/08, which tackles obligations regarding credit, financial and banking use of personal data, and Law 1581/2012, which encompasses comprehensive data protection provisions. This law was complemented by the Decree 1377/2013, that enacted proceedings related to consent, treatment of sensitive data, how data subjects can exercise their rights and cross borders transfer of personal data.
- Both Law 1581/2012 and Decree 1377/2013 apply to data processing conducted by public or private entities. Colombian legislation only applies to data processing performed inside Colombia, or outside Colombia, if the data controller is subject to Colombian law through international treaties and standards
- Decree 886 of 2014 (Decree 886) and Decree 090 of 2018 (Decree 090) issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism as well as the Resolution 090 of 2018 issued by the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce, regulate the National Register of Data Bases and sets deadlines for registration of existing data bases in Colombia.

Source: https://iapp.org/news/a/data-protection-laws-in-latin-america-an-overview

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#### Costa Rica





Data privacy regulation in Costa Rica is contained in two laws, the "Laws": Law
No. 7975, the Undisclosed Information Law, which makes it a crime to disclose
confidential and/or personal information without authorization; and Law
No. 8968, Protection in the Handling of the Personal Data of Individuals together
with its by-laws, which were enacted to regulate the activities of companies that
administer databases containing personal information. Therefore, the scope of the
second law is limited.

https://www.dlapiperdataprotection.com/index.html?t=law&c=CR&c2=

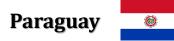
## México



- On June 12, 2018, a decree was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation approving two important documents: Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data dated January 28, 1981, and its Additional Protocol regarding supervisory authorities and trans-border data flows dated November 8, 2001.
- The Regulations apply to all personal data processing when:
  - Processed in a facility of the data controller located in Mexican territory
  - Processed by a data processor, regardless of its location, if the processing is performed on behalf of a Mexican data controllerWhere the Mexican legislation is applicable as a consequence of Mexico's adherence to an international convention or the execution of a contract (even where the data controller is not located in Mexico), or
  - Where the data controller is not located in Mexican territory, but uses means located in Mexico to process personal data, unless such means are used only for transit purposes

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In Paraguay, data protection is regulated by laws 1682/2000 and 1969/2002, in which interested party holds a Constitutional guarantee action to request immediate update of personal data, called "Habeas Data"

Pursuant to the legislation in force, companies processing personal data in Paraguay do not need to notify the data protection authority, but may publish personal data whenever is requested by the individual or a judicial/legislative authority. Additionally, there is no deadline for updating notifications. The law states that personal data must be updated permanently.

Law 1682/01 provides that data explicitly classified as sensitive may not be published or disseminated. Sensitive data includes, for example, race, ethnicity, political preferences, health, and any data that may foster discrimination or affect the dignity, household privacy, and the private images of persons or families.

Fonte: https://www.martindale.com/information-services/article\_Berkemeyer-Attorneys-Counselors\_853438.htm





- Peru's Data Protection of Personal Data (Act 29.733/2011), which was enacted in 2011, recognize habeas data and guarantee the fundamental right to protection of personal data processed in the public and private sectors. This protection will be provided through the correct treatment of personal data, as a way to respect other fundamental rights recognized by the constitution. Even though the law was enacted in 2011, most of its provisions only entered into force in 2013 based on further regulation by decrees.
- Peru's law mandates special rules for the processing of minors' personal data, and the DPA has held that all information that users of any age publish on social media profiles is considered private and thus cannot be used by others without consent.
- · Peru is both an APEC economy and a Trans-Pacific Partnership signatory.
- Further, the law regulating private risk centers and the protection of the owner of the information is Law No 27489, enacted in 2001 and later amended several times.

Fonte: https://info.truste.com/rs/846-LLZ-652/images/TRUSTeClientAdvisory-LatinAmerica.ndf

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## **Regulation in Brazil**



#### CONSTITUTION

**Section 5.10 –** Intimacy, privacy, honor and image of persons – INVIOLABLE. **Section 5.12 –** Secrecy of correspondence and Telecom – INVIOLABLE.

#### · CIVIL CODE

**Section 20 –** Disclosure of writings, the transmission of the word, or publication, display or use the image of a person.

Section 21 - Private life of a person - INVIOLABLE.

Section 11 - personality rights - VOLUNTARY RESTRICTION

- CONSUMER PROTECTION CODE
- BRAZILIAN CIVIL RIGHTS FRAMEWORK FOR THE INTERNET
- LGPD 13,709/18

Additionally, there are laws on the treatment and safeguarding of documents and information handled by governmental entities and public bodies.

https://www.dlapiperdataprotection.com/index.html?t=law&c=BR&c2=

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Brazil will soon occupy a relevant role in the international data protection scenario for two main reasons:

- (i) the LGDP provides for an extraterritorial reach of its provisions
- (ii) by providing data subjects and private sector companies with greater legal certainty, which will consequently attract more investment into the national digital economy.

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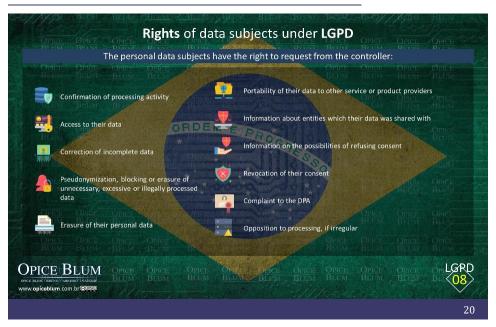


















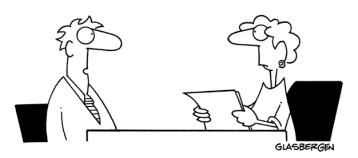








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"For the sake of information security, everything on my résumé is false."

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### **ISO - LGPD**



#### NEWS

## TACKLING PRIVACY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT HEAD ON: FIRST INTERNATIONAL STANDARD JUST

**PUBLISHED** 

By Clare Naden on 6 August 2019

ISO/IEC 27701, Security techniques — Extension to ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002 for privacy information management — Requirements and guidelines, specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving a privacy-specific information security management system. In other words, a management system for protecting personal data (PIMS).

Formerly referred to as ISO/IEC 27552 during its development, it builds on ISO/IEC 27001, Information Technology – Security techniques – Information security management systems – Requirements, providing the necessary extra requirements when it comes to privacy.

Dr Andreas Wolf, Chair of the ISO/IEC technical committee that developed the standard, said almost every organization processes personally identifiable information (PII), and protecting it is not only a legal requirement but a societal need.

"ISO/IEC 27701 defines processes and provides guidance for protecting PII on an ongoing, ever evolving basis. Because being a management system, it defines processes for continuous improvement on data protection, particularly important in a world where technology doesn't stand still."

Microsoft is an active participant in the committee.

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## Artificial intelligence, IOT and other tech developments





"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."



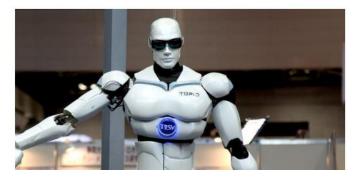
- 1. Ethical Purpose and Societal Benefit
- 2. Accountability
- 3. Transparency and Explainability
- 4. Faurness and Non-Discrimination
- 5. Safety and Reliability
- 6. Open Data and Fair Competition
- 7. Privacy
- 8. AI and Intellectual property

## Researchers shut down AI that invented its own language

BY JAMES WALKER JUL 21, 2017 IN TECHNOLOGY

LISTEN | PRINT

An artificial intelligence system being developed at Facebook has created its own language. It developed a system of code words to make communication more efficient. Researchers shut the system down when they realized the AI was no longer using English.



http://www.digitaljournal.com/tech-and-science/technology/a-step-closer-to-skynet-ai-invents-a-language-humans-can-t-read/article/498142





## **Final Considerations**



- · Legal aspects are not all that companies need
- The goal is to provide an attractive regulation (plus non legal benefits) without keeping such a distance from Europe Union directives and the GDPR
- Adequacy recognition is a must in order to facilitate data transfer





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wjXYCrxRWqc

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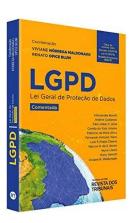




**Torne-se um membro:** https://www.itechlaw.org/membership







#### **RENATO OPICE BLUM**

MS.; Attorney and economist; Data Protection and Digital Law programs professor coordinator at Research and Education Institute (INSPER); "Direito 4.0" professor and coordinator at Armando Alvares Penteado Foundation (FAAP); MBA Digital Law coordinator at Sao Paulo Law School (EPD); Vice-Chair at the International Technology Law Association South America Membership Committee; Member of Board of Directors at International Technology Law Association; Member of the Latin American Committee of The Sedona Conference (WG6); Member of Octopus Cybercrime Community (Council of Europe); Member of Policy and Scientific Committee at European Privacy Association-Think Tank; EuroPrivacy Board of Senior Experts in Data Protection; Counselor at Brazilian Council against Piracy and IP Crimes; President of Digital Law Commission at Sao Paulo Lawyers Institute (IASP); President of Electronic Commerce Council at FECOMERCIO; President of Data Protection Brazilian Association (ABPDados); 1st Vice-president of Special Commission of Digital Law and Compliance of Brazilian Bar Association (OAB/SP); President of Esporte Clube Pinheiros Legal Commission; Lifetime Counselor of São Paulo Futebol Clube; Invited speaker at: EUROFORUM - International and European Data Protection Day; LegalTech; Technology Policy Institute; Council of Europe; SEDONA; American Bar Association; International Technology Law Association; High Technology Crime Investigation Association; Information Systems Security Association; International Association of Privacy Professionals; Georgetown Law CLE; International Law Association and Inter-American Bar Association; Recognized as "Lawyer of the year - Technology Law" by Best Lawyers 2017 and 2018; Nominated as one of the "main lawyers Brazil - Data Protection" by Who's Who legal 2018. Appraised for more than 5 consecutive years in international publications such as Chambers & Partners and The Legal 500. Wrote and coordinated books such as "LGDP - General Law Of Data Protection - Commented", "Comments to the GDPR - General Regulation on Data Protection of the European Union", "Manual of Electronic Law and Internet", "Electronic Law - The Internet and The Courts", among other relevant books and papers. Coauthor of the article "New Contract on the Block: Smart, Swift and Self-executing" (Information Law Journal -ABA). @renatoopiceblum

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