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NOTE

From: Presidency
To: Council

Subject: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation)
- Chapter II

Background

1. Following the discussions at the DAPIX meeting of 5-6 February 2015 and the JHA Counsellors meetings of 23 February, 2 March and 5 March 2015¹, the Presidency has made a number of further changes to the text of Chapter II. The latest changes are highlighted in the Annex in **bold underlined text**.
2. The Presidency is of the opinion that the text set out in the Annex is the best possible compromise taking into account the various positions of delegations.

¹ At that meeting Austria referred to its note on Chapter II: 6745/15 DATAPROTECT 21 JAI 151 MI 133 DRS 17 DAPIX 29 FREMP 34 COMIX 95 CODEC 275.

3. *The Council is therefore invited to agree on a partial general approach on Chapter II, as set out in the Annex to this note, on the following understanding:*
- i. such partial general approach is to be reached on the understanding that nothing is agreed until everything is agreed and does not exclude future changes to be made to the text of the provisionally agreed Articles to ensure the overall coherence of the Regulation;*
 - ii. such partial general approach is without prejudice to any horizontal question; and*
 - iii. such partial general approach does not mandate the Presidency to engage in informal trilogues with the European Parliament on the text.*
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23) The principles of data protection should apply to any information concerning an identified or identifiable natural person. Data including pseudonymised data, which could be attributed to a natural person by the use of additional information, should be considered as information on an identifiable natural person. To determine whether a person is identifiable, account should be taken of all the means reasonably likely to be used either by the controller or by any other person to identify the individual directly or indirectly. To ascertain whether means are reasonably likely to be used to identify the individual, account should be taken of all objective factors, such as the costs of and the amount of time required for identification, taking into consideration both available technology at the time of the processing and technological development. The principles of data protection should therefore not apply to anonymous information, that is information which does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person or to data rendered anonymous in such a way that the data subject is not or no longer identifiable. This Regulation does therefore not concern the processing of such anonymous information, including for statistical and research purposes.

(...)².

23a) The application of pseudonymisation to personal data can reduce the risks for the data subjects concerned and help controllers and processors meet their data protection obligations. The explicit introduction of ‘pseudonymisation’ through the articles of this Regulation is thus not intended to preclude any other measures of data protection.

23b) (...)

² The question of the application of the Regulation to deceased persons may need to be revisited in the future.

- 23c) In order to create incentives for applying pseudonymisation when processing personal data, measures of pseudonymisation whilst allowing general analysis should be possible within the same controller when the controller has taken technical and organisational measures necessary to ensure that the provisions of this Regulation are implemented, taking into account the respective data processing and ensuring that additional information for attributing the personal data to a specific data subject is kept separately. The controller who processes the data shall also refer to authorised persons within the same controller. In such case however the controller shall make sure that the individual(s) performing the pseudonymisation are not referenced in the meta-data³.
- 24) When using online services, individuals may be associated with online identifiers provided by their devices, applications, tools and protocols, such as Internet Protocol addresses or cookie identifiers. This may leave traces which, when combined with unique identifiers and other information received by the servers, may be used to create profiles of the individuals and identify them. Identification numbers, location data, online identifiers or other specific factors as such should not (...) be considered as personal data if they do not identify an individual or make an individual identifiable⁴.

³ COM, IE, IT, AT, SE, UK reservation and FR scrutiny reservation on two last sentences.

⁴ DE reservation. AT and SI thought the last sentence of the recital should be deleted.

25) Consent should be given unambiguously by any appropriate method enabling a freely-given, specific and informed indication of the data subject's wishes, either by a written, including⁵ electronic, oral statement or, if required by specific circumstances, by any other clear affirmative action by the data subject signifying his or her agreement to personal data relating to him or her being processed. This could include ticking a box when visiting an Internet website or any other statement or conduct which clearly indicates in this context the data subject's acceptance of the proposed processing of their personal data. Silence or inactivity should therefore not constitute consent. Where it is technically feasible and effective, the data subject's consent to processing may be given by using the appropriate settings of a browser or other application⁶. In such cases it is sufficient that the data subject receives the information needed to give freely specific and informed consent when starting to use the service. (...). Consent should cover all processing activities carried out for the same purpose or purposes. When the processing has multiple purposes, unambiguous consent should be granted for all of the processing purposes. It is often not possible to fully identify the purpose of data processing for scientific purposes at the time of data collection. Therefore data subjects can give their consent to certain areas of scientific research when in keeping with recognised ethical standards for scientific research⁷. Data subjects should have the opportunity to give their consent only to certain areas of research or parts of research projects to the extent allowed by the intended purpose and provided that this does not involve disproportionate efforts in view of the protective purpose⁸. If the data subject's consent is to be given following an electronic request, the request must be clear, concise and not unnecessarily disruptive to the use of the service for which it is provided⁹.

⁵ HU and DE would prefer to distinguish electronic from written statements.

⁶ PL and AT reservation.

⁷ FR and COM scrutiny reservation.

⁸ AT, CZ, IE and FR scrutiny reservation; COM reservation.

⁹ UK, supported by CZ and IE, proposed adding: 'Where the intention is to store data for an as yet unknown research purpose or as part of a research resource [such as a biobank or cohort], then this should be explained to data subjects, setting out the types of research that may be involved and any wider implications. This interpretation of consent does not affect the need for derogations from the prohibition on processing sensitive categories of data for scientific purposes' .

- 25a) Genetic data should be defined as personal data relating to the genetic characteristics of an individual which have been inherited or acquired as they result from an analysis of a biological sample from the individual in question, in particular by chromosomal, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or ribonucleic acid (RNA) analysis or analysis of any other element enabling equivalent information to be obtained.
- 26) Personal data concerning health should include (...) data pertaining to the health status of a data subject which reveal information relating to the past, current or future physical or mental health of the data subject¹⁰; including information about the registration of the individual for the provision of health services (...); a number, symbol or particular assigned to an individual to uniquely identify the individual for health purposes; (...) information derived from the testing or examination of a body part or bodily substance, including genetic data and biological samples; (...) or any information on for example a disease, disability, disease risk, medical history, clinical treatment, or the actual physiological or biomedical state of the data subject independent of its source, such as for example from a physician or other health professional, a hospital, a medical device, or an in vitro diagnostic test.

¹⁰ The Presidency points out that this recital may have to be aligned to the definition of health data (Article 4(12)) to be agreed in the future.

- 27) The main establishment of a controller in the Union should be the place of its central administration in the Union, unless the decisions on the purposes and means of the processing of personal data are taken in another establishment of the controller in the Union. In this case the latter should be considered as the main establishment. The main establishment of a controller in the Union should be determined according to objective criteria and should imply the effective and real exercise of management activities determining the main decisions as to the purposes (...) and means of processing through stable arrangements. This criterion should not depend on whether the processing of personal data is actually carried out at that location; the presence and use of technical means and technologies for processing personal data or processing activities do not, in themselves, constitute such main establishment and are therefore not determining criteria for a main establishment. The main establishment of the processor should be the place of its central administration in the Union and, if it has no central administration in the Union, the place where the main processing activities take place in the Union. In cases involving both the controller and the processor, the competent lead supervisory authority should remain the supervisory authority of the Member State where the controller has its main establishment but the supervisory authority of the processor should be considered as a concerned supervisory authority and participate to the cooperation procedure provided for by this Regulation. In any case, the supervisory authorities of the Member State or Member States where the processor has one or more establishments should not be considered as concerned supervisory authorities when the draft decision concerns only the controller. Where the processing is carried out by a group of undertakings, the main establishment of the controlling undertaking should be considered as the main establishment of the group of undertakings, except where the purposes and means of processing are determined by another undertaking.
- 28) A group of undertakings should cover a controlling undertaking and its controlled undertakings, whereby the controlling undertaking should be the undertaking which can exercise a dominant influence over the other undertakings by virtue, for example, of ownership, financial participation or the rules which govern it or the power to have personal data protection rules implemented.

- 29) Children (...) deserve specific protection of their personal data, as they may be less aware of risks, consequences, safeguards and their rights in relation to the processing of personal data. (...) ¹¹. This concerns especially the use of personal data of children for the purposes of marketing or creating personality or user profiles and the collection of child data when using services offered directly to a child¹².
- 30) Any processing of personal data should be lawful and fair. (...). It should be transparent for the individuals that personal data concerning them are collected, used, consulted or otherwise processed and to which extent the data are processed or will be processed. The principle of transparency requires that any information and communication relating to the processing of those data should be easily accessible and easy to understand, and that clear and plain language is used. This concerns in particular the information of the data subjects on the identity of the controller and the purposes of the processing and further information to ensure fair and transparent processing in respect of the individuals concerned and their right to get confirmation and communication of personal data being processed concerning them.
- Individuals should be made aware on risks, rules, safeguards and rights in relation to the processing of personal data and how to exercise his or her rights in relation to the processing. In particular, the specific purposes for which the data are processed should be explicit and legitimate and determined at the time of the collection of the data.¹³ The data should be adequate and relevant (...) for the purposes for which the data are processed; this requires in particular ensuring that the data collected are not excessive and that the period for which the data are stored is limited to a strict minimum. (...). Personal data should only be processed if the purpose of the processing could not reasonably be fulfilled by other means¹⁴. In order to ensure that the data are not kept longer than necessary, time limits should be established by the controller for erasure or for a periodic review.

¹¹ COM reservation on deletion of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child reference.

¹² CZ and AT reservation.

¹³ DE suggested inserting the following sentence: 'Data processing for archiving and statistical purposes in the public interest and for scientific or historical purposes is considered compatible and can be conducted on the basis of the original legal basis (e.g. consent), if the data have been initially collected for these purposes'.

¹⁴ UK reservation: this was too burdensome.

Every reasonable step should be taken to ensure that personal data which are inaccurate are rectified or deleted. In order to ensure that the data are not kept longer than necessary, time limits should be established by the controller for erasure or for a periodic review. Personal data should be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security and confidentiality of the personal data, including for preventing unauthorised access to or the use of personal data and the equipment used for the processing.

- 31) In order for processing to be lawful, personal data should be processed on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate legal basis laid down by law, either in this Regulation or in other Union or Member State law as referred to in this Regulation, including the necessity for compliance with the legal obligation to which the controller is subject or the necessity for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is party or in order to take steps at the request of the data subject prior to entering into a contract.
- 31a) Wherever this Regulation refers to a legal basis or a legislative measure, this does not necessarily require a legislative act adopted by a parliament, without prejudice to requirements pursuant the constitutional order of the Member State concerned, however such legal basis or legislative measure should be clear and precise and its application foreseeable for those subject to it as required by the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Court on Human Rights.
- 32) Where processing is based on the data subject's consent, the controller should be able to demonstrate that the data subject has given the consent to the processing operation. In particular in the context of a written declaration on another matter, safeguards should ensure that the data subject is aware that, and the extent to which, consent is given. **A declaration of consent pre-formulated by the controller should be provided in an intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language and its content should not be unusual within the overall context.** For consent to be informed, the data subject should be aware at least of the identity of the controller and the purposes of the processing for which the personal data are intended; consent should not be regarded as freely-given if the data subject has no genuine and free choice and is unable to refuse or withdraw consent without detriment.
- 33) (...)

- 34) In order to safeguard that consent has been freely-given, consent should not provide a valid legal ground for the processing of personal data in a specific case where there is a clear imbalance between the data subject and the controller and this imbalance makes it unlikely that consent was given freely in all the circumstances of that specific situation. Consent is presumed not to be freely given, if it does not allow separate consent to be given to different data processing operations despite it is appropriate in the individual case, or if the performance of a contract is made dependent on the consent despite this is not necessary for such performance and the data subject cannot reasonably obtain equivalent services from another source without consent¹⁵.
- 35) Processing should be lawful where it is necessary in the context of a contract or the intended entering into a contract.
- 35a) This Regulation provides for general rules on data protection and that in specific cases Member States are also empowered to lay down national rules on data protection. The Regulation does therefore not exclude Member State law that defines the circumstances of specific processing situations, including determining more precisely the conditions under which processing of personal data is lawful. National law may also provide for special processing conditions for specific sectors and for the processing of special categories of data.
- 36) Where processing is carried out in compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject or where processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of an official authority, the processing should have a (...) basis in Union law or in the national law of a Member State. (...). It should be also for Union or national law to determine the purpose of the processing. Furthermore, this (...) basis could specify the general conditions of the Regulation governing the lawfulness of data processing, determine specifications for determining the controller, the type of data which are subject to the processing, the data subjects concerned, the entities to which the data may be disclosed, the purpose limitations, the storage period and other measures to ensure lawful and fair processing.

¹⁵ COM, DK, IE and FR, SE reservation. CZ thought the wording should be more generic.

It should also be for Union or national law to determine whether the controller performing a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority should be a public authority or another natural or legal person governed by public law, or by private law such as a professional association, where grounds of public interest so justify including for health purposes, such as public health and social protection and the management of health care services.

- 37) The processing of personal data should equally be regarded as lawful where it is necessary to protect an interest which is essential for the data subject's life or that of another person. (...). Some types of data processing may serve both important grounds of public interest and the vital interests of the data subject as, for instance when processing is necessary for humanitarian purposes, including for monitoring epidemic and its spread or in situations of humanitarian emergencies, in particular in situations of natural disasters¹⁶.
- 38) The legitimate interests of a controller including of a controller to which the data may be disclosed or of a third party may provide a legal basis for processing, provided that the interests or the fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject are not overriding. Legitimate interest could exist for example when there is a relevant and appropriate connection between the data subject and the controller in situations such as the data subject being a client or in the service of the controller¹⁷. (...) At any rate the existence of a legitimate interest would need careful assessment including whether a data subject can expect at the time and in the context of the collection of the data that processing for this purpose may take place. In particular such assessment must take into account whether the data subject is a child, given that children deserve specific protection. The data subject should have the right to object to the processing, on grounds relating to their particular situation and free of charge. To ensure transparency, the controller should be obliged to explicitly inform the data subject on the legitimate interests pursued and on the right to object, and also be obliged to document these legitimate interests. (...)

¹⁶ CZ, FR, SE and PL thought the entire recital was superfluous.

¹⁷ HU scrutiny reservation.

38a) Controllers that are part of a group of undertakings or institution affiliated to a central body may have a legitimate interest to transmit personal data within the group of undertakings for internal administrative purposes, including the processing of clients' or employees' personal data. The general principles for the transfer of personal data, within a group of undertakings, to an undertaking located in a third country (...) remain unaffected.¹⁸

39) The processing of data to the extent strictly necessary for the purposes of ensuring network and information security, i.e. the ability of a network or an information system to resist, at a given level of confidence, accidental events or unlawful or malicious actions that compromise the availability, authenticity, integrity and confidentiality of stored or transmitted data, and the security of the related services offered by, or accessible via, these networks and systems, by public authorities, Computer Emergency Response Teams – CERTs, Computer Security Incident Response Teams – CSIRTs, providers of electronic communications networks and services and by providers of security technologies and services, constitutes a legitimate interest of the data controller *concerned*. This could, for example, include preventing unauthorised access to electronic communications networks and malicious code distribution and stopping ‘denial of service’ attacks and damage to computer and electronic communication systems. The processing of personal data strictly necessary for the purposes of preventing fraud also constitutes a legitimate interest of the data controller concerned. The processing of personal data for direct marketing purposes may be regarded as carried out for a legitimate interest.

¹⁸ FR reservation.

- 40) The processing of personal data for other purposes than the purposes for which the data have been initially collected should be only allowed where the processing is compatible with those purposes for which the data have been initially collected. In such case no separate legal basis is required other than the one which allowed the collection of the data. (...) If the processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller, Union law or Member State law may determine and specify the tasks and purposes for which the further processing shall be regarded as lawful. The further processing (...) for archiving purposes in the public interest or, statistical, scientific or historical (...) purposes (...) or in view of future dispute resolution¹⁹ should be considered as compatible lawful processing operations. The legal basis provided by Union or Member State law for the collection and processing of personal data may also provide a legal basis for further processing for other purposes if these purposes are in line with the assigned task and the controller is entitled legally to collect the data for these other purposes²⁰.

In order to ascertain whether a purpose of further processing is compatible with the purpose for which the data are initially collected, the controller, after having met all the requirements for the lawfulness of the original processing, should take into account any link between those purposes and the purposes of the intended further processing, the context in which the data have been collected, including the reasonable expectations of the data subject as to their further use, the nature of the personal data, the consequences of the intended further processing for data subjects, and the existence of appropriate safeguards in both the original and intended processing operations. Where the intended other purpose is not compatible with the initial one for which the data are collected, the controller should obtain the consent of the data subject for this other purpose or should base the processing on another legitimate ground for lawful processing, in particular where provided by Union law or the law of the Member State to which the controller is subject. (...).

¹⁹ ES pointed out the text of Article 6 had not been modified regarding dispute resolution.

²⁰ FR, IT and UK scrutiny reservation.

In any case, the application of the principles set out by this Regulation and in particular the information of the data subject on those other purposes and on his or her rights should be ensured, including the right to object, should be ensured. (...). Indicating possible criminal acts or threats to public security by the controller and transmitting these data to a competent authority should be regarded as being in the legitimate interest pursued by the controller²¹. However such transmission in the legitimate interest of the controller or further processing of personal data should be prohibited if the processing is not compatible with a legal, professional or other binding obligation of secrecy.²²

- 41) Personal data which are, by their nature, particularly sensitive (...) in relation to fundamental rights and freedoms, deserve specific protection as the context of their processing may create important risks for the fundamental rights and freedoms. These data should also include personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, whereby the use of the term ‘racial origin’ in this Regulation does not imply an acceptance by the European Union of theories which attempt to determine the existence of separate human races. Such data should not be processed, unless processing is allowed in specific cases set out in this Regulation, taking into account that that Member States law may lay down specific provisions on data protection in order to adapt the application of the rules of this Regulation²³ for compliance with a legal obligation or for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller. In addition to the specific requirements for such processing, the general principles and other rules of this Regulation should apply, in particular as regards the conditions for lawful processing. Derogations from the general prohibition for processing such special categories of personal data should be explicitly be provided inter alia where the data subject gives his or her explicit consent or in respect of specific needs, in particular where the processing is carried out in the course of legitimate activities by certain associations or foundations the purpose of which is to permit the exercise of fundamental freedoms.

²¹ AT, PL and COM reservation.

²² IE, SE and UK queried the last sentence of recital 40, which was not reflected in the body of the text. DE, supported by CZ, IE, GR and PL, wanted it to be made clear that Article 6 did not hamper direct marketing or credit information services or businesses in general according to GR.

²³ AT scrutiny reservation.

Special categories of personal data may also be processed where the data have manifestly been made public or voluntarily and at the request of the data subject transferred to the controller for a specific purpose specified by the data subject, where the processing is done in the interest of the data subject.

Member State and Union Law may provide that the general prohibition for processing such special categories of personal data in certain cases may not be lifted by the data subject's explicit consent.

- 42) Derogating from the prohibition on processing sensitive categories of data should also be allowed when provided for in Union or Member State law, and subject to suitable safeguards, so as to protect personal data and other fundamental rights, where (...) grounds of public interest so justify, in particular *processing data in the field of employment law, social security and social protection law, including pensions and for health security, monitoring and alert purposes, the prevention or control of communicable diseases and other serious threats to health or ensuring high standards of quality and safety of health care and services and of medicinal products or medical devices or assessing public policies adopted in the field of health, also by producing quality and activity indicators.*

This may be done for health purposes, including public health (...) and the management of health-care services, especially in order to ensure the quality and cost-effectiveness of the procedures used for settling claims for benefits and services in the health insurance system, or for archiving in the public interest or historical, statistical and scientific (...) purposes.

A derogation should also allow processing of such data where necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims, regardless of whether in a judicial procedure or whether in an administrative or any out-of-court procedure.

42a) Special categories of personal data which deserve higher protection, may only be processed for health-related purposes where necessary to achieve those purposes for the benefit of individuals and society as a whole, in particular in the context of the management of health or social care services and systems including the processing by the management and central national health authorities of such data for the purpose of quality control, management information and the general national and local supervision of the health or social care system, and ensuring continuity of health or social care and cross-border healthcare or health security, monitoring and alert purposes or for archiving, historical, statistical or scientific purposes as well as for studies conducted in the public interest in the area of public health. Therefore this Regulation should provide for harmonised conditions for the processing of special categories of personal data concerning health, in respect of specific needs, in particular where the processing of these data is carried out for certain health-related purposes by persons subject to a legal obligation of professional secrecy (...). Union or Member State law should provide for specific and suitable measures so as to protect the fundamental rights and the personal data of individuals. (...)²⁴.

²⁴ Moved from recital 122.

- 42b) *The processing of special categories personal data (...) may be necessary for reasons of public interest in the areas of public health, without consent of the data subject. This processing is subject to for suitable and specific measures so as to protect the rights and freedoms of individuals. In that context, 'public health' should be interpreted as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, meaning all elements related to health, namely health status, including morbidity and disability, the determinants having an effect on that health status, health care needs, resources allocated to health care, the provision of, and universal access to, health care as well as health care expenditure and financing, and the causes of mortality. Such processing of personal data concerning health for reasons of public interest should not result in personal data being processed for other purposes by third parties such as employers, insurance and banking companies²⁵.*
- 43) Moreover, the processing of personal data by official authorities for achieving aims, laid down in constitutional law or international public law, of officially recognised religious associations is carried out on grounds of public interest.
- 44) Where in the course of electoral activities, the operation of the democratic system requires in a Member State that political parties compile data on people's political opinions, the processing of such data may be permitted for reasons of public interest, provided that appropriate safeguards are established.
- 45) If the data processed by a controller do not permit the controller to identify a natural person (...) the data controller should not be obliged to acquire additional information in order to identify the data subject for the sole purpose of complying with any provision of this Regulation. (...). However, the controller should not refuse to take additional information provided by the data subject in order to support the exercise of his or her rights.

²⁵ Moved from recital 123.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 4

Definitions

- (3b) 'pseudonymisation' means the processing of personal data in such a way that the data can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information, as long as such additional information is kept separately and subject to technical and organisational measures to ensure non-attribution to an identified or identifiable person (...)²⁶.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES

Article 5

Principles relating to personal data processing

1. Personal data must be:
 - (a) processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject²⁷;

²⁶ DE, supported by UK, proposed reinstating the following reference 'or can be attributed to such person only with the investment of a disproportionate amount of time, expense and manpower'.

²⁷ DE proposed adding "and non-discriminatory" and "taking into account the benefit of data processing within a free, open and social society". This was viewed critically by several delegations (CZ, ES, IE, IT, PL).

- (b) collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a way incompatible with those purposes; further processing of personal data for archiving purposes in the public interest or *scientific*, statistical²⁸ or historical purposes shall in accordance with Article 83 not be considered incompatible with the initial purposes²⁹;
- (c) adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purposes for which they are processed (...)³⁰;
- (d) accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date; every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that personal data that are inaccurate, having regard to the purposes for which they are processed, are erased or rectified without delay;

²⁸ FR thought Chapter III should contain specific rules for protecting personal data processed for statistical purposes; DE and PL thought statistical purposes should also be qualified by the public interest filter. DE, supported by SI, suggested adding: "if the data have initially been collected for these purposes".

²⁹ Referring to Article 6(2), DE and RO queried whether this phrase implied that a change of the purpose of processing was always lawful in case of scientific processing, also in the absence of consent by the data subject. BE queried whether the concept of compatible purposes was still a useful one. HU and ES scrutiny reservations on reference to Article 83. FR thought that health data could be processed only in the public interest or with the consent of the data subject.

³⁰ COM reservation on the deletion of the data minimisation principle. AT, CY, DE, EE, FR, HU, IT, PL, FI and SI preferred to return to the initial COM wording, stating 'limited to the minimum necessary'. DE, supported by PL, also suggested adding: "they shall only be processed if, and as long as, the purposes could not be fulfilled by processing information that does not involve personal data". DK and UK were opposed to any further amendments to this point

(e) kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed (...); personal data may be stored for longer periods insofar as the data will be processed for archiving purposes in the public interest or scientific, statistical, or historical purposes in accordance with Article 83 subject to implementation of the appropriate technical and organisational measures required by the Regulation in order to safeguard the rights and freedoms of data subject³¹;

(ee) processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data.

(f) (...)

2. The controller shall be responsible for compliance with paragraph 1³².

Article 6

Lawfulness of processing³³

1. Processing of personal data shall be lawful only if and to the extent that at least one of the following applies:

(a) the data subject has given unambiguous³⁴ consent to the processing of their personal data for one or more specific purposes³⁵;

(b) processing is necessary for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is party or in order to take steps at the request of the data subject prior to entering into a contract;

³¹ FR and SK scrutiny reservation. SK indicated that the case of private archiving was still not addressed. CZ and SE thought the last part of this sentence should be deleted.

³² It was previously proposed to add '*also in case of personal data being processed on its behalf by a processor*', but further to suggestion from FR, this rule on liability may be dealt with in the context of Chapter VIII.

³³ DE, AT, PT, SI and SK scrutiny reservation.

³⁴ FR, PL and COM reservation in relation to the deletion of 'explicit' in the definition of 'consent'; UK thought that the addition of 'unambiguous' was unjustified.

³⁵ RO scrutiny reservation.

- (c) processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject;
 - (d) processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another person;
 - (e) processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller;
 - (f) processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests³⁶ pursued by the controller or by a third party³⁷ except where such interests are overridden by the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject which require protection of personal data, in particular where the data subject is a child. (...) ^{38 39}.
2. Processing of personal data which is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, or for historical, statistical or scientific purposes shall be lawful subject also to the conditions and safeguards referred to in Article 83.

³⁶ FR scrutiny reservation.

³⁷ Reinstated at the request of BG, CZ, DE, ES, HU, IT, NL, SE, SK and UK. COM, IE, FR and PL reservation on this reinstatement.

³⁸ Deleted at the request of BE, CZ, DK, IE, MT, SE, SI, SK, PT and UK. COM, AT, CY, DE, FI, FR, GR and IT wanted to maintain the last sentence. COM reservation against deletion of the last sentence, stressing that processing by public authorities in the exercise of their public duties should rely on the grounds in point c) and e).

³⁹ DK and FR regretted there was no longer a reference to purposes set out in Article 9(2) and thought that the link between Article 6 and 9 needed to be clarified.

3. The basis for the processing referred to in points (c) and (e) of paragraph 1 must be established in accordance with:

(a) Union law, or

(b) national law of the Member State to which the controller is subject⁴⁰.

The purpose of the processing shall be determined in this legal basis or as regards the processing referred to in point (e) of paragraph 1, be necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller. This legal basis may contain specific provisions to adapt the application of rules of this Regulation, inter alia the general conditions governing the lawfulness of data processing by the controller, the type of data which are subject to the processing, the data subjects concerned; the entities to, and the purposes for which the data may be disclosed; the purpose limitation; storage periods and processing operations and processing procedures, including measures to ensure lawful and fair processing, including for other specific processing situations as provided for in Chapter IX.

⁴⁰ It was pointed out that the text of Article 6 may have an adverse effect on the collection of personal data under administrative, criminal and civil law collections by third country public authorities, in that Article 6 provides that processing for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject or for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest may only take place to the extent established in accordance with Union or Member State law. Compliance with the administrative, regulatory, civil and criminal law requirements of a third country incumbent on controllers that engage in commercial or other regulated activities with respect to third countries, or voluntary reporting of violations of law to, or cooperation with, third country administrative, regulatory, civil and criminal law enforcement authorities appear not be allowed under the current draft of Article 6 . The Presidency thinks this point will have to be examined in the future, notably in the context of Chapter I.

- 3a. In order to ascertain whether a purpose of further processing by the same controller is compatible with the one for which the data are initially collected, the controller shall take into account, unless the data subject has given consent⁴¹, inter alia⁴²:
- (a) any link between the purposes for which the data have been collected and the purposes of the intended further processing;
 - (b) the context in which the data have been collected;
 - (c) the nature of the personal data, in particular whether special categories of personal data are processed, pursuant to Article 9;
 - (d) the possible consequences of the intended further processing for data subjects;
 - (e) the existence of appropriate safeguards⁴³.
4. Where the purpose of further processing is incompatible with the one for which the personal data have been collected by the same controller, the further processing must have a legal basis at least in one of the grounds referred to in points (a) to (e) of paragraph 1⁴⁴ ⁴⁵. Further processing by the same controller for incompatible purposes on grounds of legitimate interests of that controller or a third party shall be lawful if these interests override the interests of the data subject⁴⁶.

⁴¹ DK, IT and PT scrutiny reservation; IT deemed this irrelevant to compatibility test.

⁴² DK, FI, NL, RO, SI and SE stressed the list should not be exhaustive.

⁴³ DE, SK and PL reservation: safeguards as such do not make further processing compatible. FR queried to which processing this criterion related: the initial or further processing. DE and UK pleaded for the deletion of paragraph 3a.

⁴⁴ ES, AT and PL reservation; DE, HU scrutiny reservation. FR suggested adding 'if the process concerns the data mentioned in Articles 8 and 9'.

⁴⁵ HU, supported by CY, FR, AT and SK, thought that a duty for the data controller to inform the data subject of a change of legal basis should be added here. The Presidency refers to the changes proposed in ADD 1 to 17072/3/14 REV 3.

⁴⁶ BE, AT, FI, HU, IT and PL scrutiny reservation: (some of) these delegations would have liked to delete this last sentence; DE wanted to limit the second sentence to private controllers.

5. (...)

Article 7

Conditions for consent

1. Where Article 6(1)(a) applies the controller shall be able to demonstrate that unambiguous⁴⁷ consent was given by the data subject.
- 1a. Where Article 9(2)(a) applies, the controller shall be able to demonstrate that explicit consent was given by the data subject.
2. If the data subject's consent is to be given in the context of a written declaration which also concerns other matters, the request for consent must be presented in a manner which is clearly distinguishable (...) from the other matters, in an intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language.

⁴⁷ COM reservation related to the deletion of 'explicit' in the definition of consent.

3. The data subject shall have the right to withdraw his or her consent at any time. The withdrawal of consent shall not affect the lawfulness of processing based on consent before its withdrawal. Prior to giving consent, the data subject shall be informed thereof⁴⁸.
4. (...)

Article 8

Conditions applicable to child's consent in relation to information society services⁴⁹

1. Where Article 6 (1)(a) applies, in relation to the offering of information society services directly to a child⁵⁰, the processing of personal data of a child (...) ⁵¹ shall only be lawful if and to the extent that such consent is given or authorised by the holder of parental responsibility over the child or is given by the child in circumstances where it is treated as valid by Union or Member State law.
 - 1a. The controller shall make reasonable efforts to verify in such cases that consent is given or authorised by the holder of parental responsibility over the child, taking into consideration available technology.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not affect the general contract law of Member States such as the rules on the validity, formation or effect of a contract in relation to a child.

⁴⁸ IE reservation. The Presidency concurs with SE that the last sentence belongs rather in Article 14. To that end the Presidency has made some suggestions set out in ADD 1 to 17072/3/14 REV 3.

⁴⁹ CZ, MT, ES, SI would have preferred to see this Article deleted.

⁵⁰ Several delegations (DE, HU, ES, FR, SE, SK, PT) disagreed with the restriction of the scope and thought the phrase 'in relation to the offering of information society services directly to a child' should be deleted.

⁵¹ COM reservation on the deletion of a harmonised age threshold.

3. [The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 86 for the purpose of further specifying the criteria and requirements for the methods to obtain verifiable consent referred to in paragraph 1(...) ⁵²].
4. (...).

Article 9

Processing of special categories of personal data ⁵³

1. The processing of personal data, revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade-union membership, and the processing of genetic data or data concerning health or sex life (...) shall be prohibited.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply if one of the following applies (...)
 - (a) the data subject has given explicit consent to the processing of those personal data (...), except where Union law or Member State law provide that the prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 may not be lifted by the data subject; or

⁵² DE, ES, FR, SE and UK suggested deleting this paragraph. CZ suggested adding "and for identifying that a service is offered directly to a child". DE, supported by BE and FR, suggested giving the EDPB the power to issue guidelines in this regard.

⁵³ COM, DK, SE and AT scrutiny reservation. SK thought the inclusion of biometric data should be considered.

- (b) processing is necessary for the purposes of carrying out the obligations and exercising specific rights of the controller or of the data subject in the field of employment and social security and social protection law in so far as it is authorised by Union law or Member State law or a collective agreement pursuant to Member State law providing for adequate safeguards; or
- (c) processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another person where the data subject is physically or legally incapable of giving consent; or
- (d) processing is carried out in the course of its legitimate activities with appropriate safeguards by a foundation, association or any other non-profit-seeking body with a political, philosophical, religious or trade-union aim and on condition that the processing relates solely to the members or to former members of the body or to persons who have regular contact with it in connection with its purposes and that the data are not disclosed outside that body without the consent of the data subjects; or
- (e) the processing relates to personal data which are manifestly made public by the data subject (...); or
- (f) processing is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims or whenever courts are acting in their judicial capacity; or
- (g) processing is necessary for (...) ⁵⁴ reasons of public interest, on the basis of Union law or Member State law which shall provide for suitable and specific measures to safeguard the data subject's legitimate interests; or

⁵⁴ AT, PL and COM reservation on deletion of 'important'; DK suggested adding 'in the public interest vested in the controller'.

(h) processing⁵⁵ is necessary for the purposes of preventive or occupational medicine⁵⁶, for the assessment of the working capacity of the employee⁵⁷, medical diagnosis, the provision of health or social care or treatment or the management of health or social care systems and services on the basis of Union law or Member State law⁵⁸ or pursuant to contract with a health professional⁵⁹ and subject to the conditions and safeguards referred to in paragraph 4⁶⁰; or

(ha) (...);

(hb) processing is necessary for 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 of health care and of medicinal products or medical devices, on the basis of Union law or Member State law which provides for suitable and specific measures to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subject data; or

(i) processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest or historical, statistical or scientific (...) purposes and subject to the conditions and safeguards **laid down in Union or Member State law, including those** referred to in Article 83.

(j) (...)⁶¹

3. (...)⁶²

⁵⁵ HU suggested reinstating "of health data" here and in point (hb).

⁵⁶ AT would like to see this deleted; BE pointed out this type of medicine practice is not (entirely) regulated by law under Belgian law and therefore the requirement of paragraph 4 is not met.

⁵⁷ PL and AT would like to see this deleted.

⁵⁸ COM, IE, PL scrutiny reservation.

⁵⁹ FR and PL reservation.

⁶⁰ AT, DE and ES scrutiny reservation. DE and ES queried what happened in cases where obtaining consent was not possible (e.g. in case of contagious diseases; persons who were physically or mentally not able to provide consent); NL thought this should be further clarified in recital 42. BE queried what happened in the case of processing of health data by insurance companies. COM explained that this was covered by Article 9(2) (a), but SI was not convinced thereof.

⁶¹ Deleted at the request of AT, COM, EE, ES, FR, HU, IT, LU, MT, PL, PT, RO and SK. DE and FI wanted to reintroduce the paragraph.

⁶² COM reservation on the deletion of paragraph 3 on delegated acts.

4. Personal data referred to in paragraph 1 may on the basis of Union or Member State law be processed for the purposes referred to in point (h) (...) of paragraph 2 when those data are processed by or under the responsibility of a (...) professional subject to the obligation of professional secrecy under Union or Member State law or rules established by national competent bodies or by another person also subject to an obligation of secrecy under **Union or Member State law or rules established by national competent bodies.**

4a. (...)⁶³.

5. Member States may maintain or introduce more specific provisions with regard to genetic data or health data. This includes the possibility for Member States to (...) introduce further conditions for the processing of these data⁶⁴.

Article 9a

Processing of data relating to criminal convictions and offences⁶⁵

Processing of data relating to criminal convictions and offences or related security measures based on Article 6(1) may only be carried out either under the control of official authority (...) or when the processing is (...) authorised by Union law or Member State law providing for adequate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of data subjects. A complete register of criminal convictions may be kept only under the control of official authority⁶⁶.

⁶³ Deleted further to the request from COM, CZ, DK, GR, IE, MT, SE, FI and UK scrutiny reservation.

⁶⁴ COM scrutiny reservation.

⁶⁵ DE and HU would prefer to see these data treated as sensitive data in the sense of Article 9(1). EE and UK are strongly opposed thereto.

⁶⁶ SI, SK reservation on last sentence.

Article 10

Processing not requiring identification

1. If the purposes for which a controller processes personal data do not or do no longer require the identification of a data subject by the controller, the controller shall not be obliged to maintain or acquire (...) additional information nor to engage in additional processing in order to identify the data subject for the sole purpose of complying with (...) this Regulation⁶⁷.(...)
2. Where, in such cases the controller is not in a position to identify the data subject, articles 15, 16, 17, 17a, 17b and 18 do not apply except where the data subject, for the purpose of exercising his or her rights under these articles, provides additional information enabling his or her identification⁶⁸.

⁶⁷ AT, DE, HU, PL scrutiny reservation and UK and FR and COM reservation.

⁶⁸ DK, RO, SE and SI scrutiny reservation; COM and FR reservation; FR wanted to replace this paragraph by "This article shall not apply where the controller organized, by himself or through a third party, the impossibility to identify the data subject".