

Data Protection & Privacy

Contributing editors

Aaron P Simpson and Lisa J Sotto



2019

GETTING THE
DEAL THROUGH 

GETTING THE
DEAL THROUGH 

Data Protection & Privacy 2019

Contributing editors

Aaron P Simpson and Lisa J Sotto
Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP

Reproduced with permission from Law Business Research Ltd
This article was first published in August 2018
For further information please contact editorial@gettingthedealthrough.com

Publisher
Tom Barnes
tom.barnes@lbresearch.com

Subscriptions
James Spearing
subscriptions@gettingthedealthrough.com

Senior business development managers
Adam Sargent
adam.sargent@gettingthedealthrough.com

Dan White
dan.white@gettingthedealthrough.com

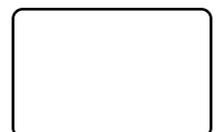


Published by
Law Business Research Ltd
87 Lancaster Road
London, W11 1QQ, UK
Tel: +44 20 3780 4147
Fax: +44 20 7229 6910

© Law Business Research Ltd 2018
No photocopying without a CLA licence.
First published 2012
Seventh edition
ISBN 978-1-78915-010-0

The information provided in this publication is general and may not apply in a specific situation. Legal advice should always be sought before taking any legal action based on the information provided. This information is not intended to create, nor does receipt of it constitute, a lawyer-client relationship. The publishers and authors accept no responsibility for any acts or omissions contained herein. The information provided was verified between June and July 2018. Be advised that this is a developing area.

Printed and distributed by
Encompass Print Solutions
Tel: 0844 2480 112



CONTENTS

Introduction	7	Ireland	99
Aaron P Simpson and Lisa J Sotto Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP		Anne-Marie Bohan Matheson	
EU overview	11	Italy	108
Aaron P Simpson and Claire François Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP		Rocco Panetta and Federico Sartore Panetta & Associati	
The Privacy Shield	14	Japan	117
Aaron P Simpson Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP		Akemi Suzuki and Tomohiro Sekiguchi Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu	
Argentina	17	Korea	124
Diego Fernández Marval, O'Farrell & Mairal		Seung Soo Choi and Seungmin Jasmine Jung Jipyong LLC	
Australia	23	Lithuania	130
Alex Hutchens, Jeremy Perier and Meena Muthuraman McCullough Robertson		Laimonas Marcinkevičius Juridicon Law Firm	
Austria	30	Malta	137
Rainer Knyrim Knyrim Trieb Attorneys at Law		Ian Gauci and Michele Tufigno Gatt Tufigno Gauci Advocates	
Belgium	37	Mexico	144
Aaron P Simpson, David Dumont and Laura Léonard Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP		Gustavo A Alcocer and Abraham Díaz Arceo Olivares	
Brazil	47	Portugal	150
Jorge Cesa, Roberta Feiten and Conrado Steinbruck Souto Correa Cesa Lummertz & Amaral Advogados		Helena Tapp Barroso, João Alfredo Afonso and Tiago Félix da Costa Morais Leitão, Galvão Teles, Soares da Silva & Associados	
Chile	53	Russia	157
Claudio Magliona, Nicolás Yuraszeck and Carlos Araya García Magliona & Cía Abogados		Ksenia Andreeva, Anastasia Dergacheva, Anastasia Kiseleva, Vasilisa Strizh and Brian Zimble Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP	
China	59	Serbia	164
Vincent Zhang and John Bolin Jincheng Tongda & Neal		Bogdan Ivanišević and Milica Basta BDK Advokati	
Colombia	67	Singapore	169
María Claudia Martínez Beltrán DLA Piper Martínez Beltrán Abogados		Lim Chong Kin Drew & Napier LLC	
France	73	Spain	184
Benjamin May and Farah Bencheliha Aramis		Alejandro Padín, Daniel Caccamo, Katiana Otero, Álvaro Blanco, Pilar Vargas, Raquel Gómez and Laura Cantero J&A Garrigues	
Germany	81	Sweden	192
Peter Huppertz Hoffmann Liebs Fritsch & Partner		Henrik Nilsson Wesslau Söderqvist Advokatbyrå	
Greece	87	Switzerland	198
Vasiliki Christou Vasiliki Christou		Lukas Morscher and Leo Rusterholz Lenz & Staehelin	
India	93		
Stephen Mathias and Naqeeb Ahmed Kazia Kochhar & Co			

Taiwan	206	United Kingdom	219
Yulan Kuo, Jane Wang, Brian, Hsiang-Yang Hsieh and Ruby, Ming-Chuang Wang Formosa Transnational Attorneys at Law		Aaron P Simpson and James Henderson Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP	
Turkey	212	United States	226
Ozan Karaduman and Selin Başaran Savuran Gün + Partners		Lisa J Sotto and Aaron P Simpson Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP	

Preface

Data Protection & Privacy 2019

Seventh edition

Getting the Deal Through is delighted to publish the seventh edition of *Data Protection & Privacy*, which is available in print, as an e-book and online at www.gettingthedealthrough.com.

Getting the Deal Through provides international expert analysis in key areas of law, practice and regulation for corporate counsel, cross-border legal practitioners, and company directors and officers.

Throughout this edition, and following the unique **Getting the Deal Through** format, the same key questions are answered by leading practitioners in each of the jurisdictions featured. Our coverage this year includes new chapters on Argentina, Colombia, Greece, Korea, Malta and Taiwan.

Getting the Deal Through titles are published annually in print. Please ensure you are referring to the latest edition or to the online version at www.gettingthedealthrough.com.

Every effort has been made to cover all matters of concern to readers. However, specific legal advice should always be sought from experienced local advisers.

Getting the Deal Through gratefully acknowledges the efforts of all the contributors to this volume, who were chosen for their recognised expertise. We also extend special thanks to the contributing editors, Aaron P Simpson and Lisa J Sotto of Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP, for their continued assistance with this volume.

GETTING THE
DEAL THROUGH 

London
July 2018

Japan

Akemi Suzuki and Tomohiro Sekiguchi

Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu

Law and the regulatory authority

1 Legislative framework

Summarise the legislative framework for the protection of personally identifiable information (PII). Does your jurisdiction have a dedicated data protection law? Is the data protection law in your jurisdiction based on any international instruments on privacy or data protection?

The Act on the Protection of Personal Information of 2003, as amended (the APPI), sits at the centre of Japan's regime for the protection of PII. Serving as a comprehensive, cross-sectoral framework, the APPI regulates private businesses using databases of PII and is generally considered to embody the eight basic principles under the OECD Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data. Use of PII by the public sector is regulated by separate statutes or local ordinances providing for rules for protection of PII held by governmental authorities.

In September 2015, the first-ever significant amendment to the APPI (the Amendment) since its introduction was promulgated. The Amendment aims to eliminate the ambiguity of the current regulatory framework and facilitate the proper use of personal data by businesses while strengthening the protection of privacy. It also aims to address global data transfers and harmonise Japan's data protection regime with that of other major jurisdictions. The Amendment was fully implemented on 30 May 2017.

The APPI, as amended by the Amendment, is implemented by cross-sectoral administrative guidelines prepared by the Personal Information Protection Commission (the Commission). With respect to certain sectors, such as medical, financial and telecommunications, the Commission and the relevant governmental ministries have published sector-specific guidance providing for additional requirements given the highly sensitive nature of personal information handled by private business operators in those sectors. Numerous self-regulatory organisations and industry associations have also adopted their own policies or guidelines for the protection of PII.

2 Data protection authority

Which authority is responsible for overseeing the data protection law? Describe the investigative powers of the authority.

The Commission was established on 1 January 2016 as a cross-sectoral, independent governmental body to oversee the APPI. The Commission has the following powers under the APPI:

- to require reports concerning the handling of PII or anonymised information from PII data users (as defined in question 10) or private business operators using database, etc, of anonymised information (for the purposes of this chapter, anonymised information users);
- to conduct an on-site inspection of offices or other premises of PII data users and anonymised information users in order to raise questions and inspect records with respect to their handling of PII or anonymised information;
- to give 'guidance' or 'advice' necessary for the handling of PII or anonymised information to PII data users and anonymised information users;

- upon violation of certain obligations of any PII data users or anonymised information users and to the extent deemed necessary to protect the rights of an affected individual, to 'recommend' cessation or other measures necessary to rectify the violation; and
- if recommended measures are not implemented and the governmental ministry deems imminent danger to the affected individual's material rights, to 'order' such measures.

The Commission may delegate the power to require reports or conduct an on-site inspection as mentioned above to certain governmental ministries in cases where the Commission deems it necessary to be able to give 'guidance' or 'advice' to PII data users or anonymised information users effectively.

3 Legal obligations of data protection authority

Are there legal obligations on the data protection authority to cooperate with data protection authorities, or is there a mechanism to resolve different approaches?

Under the APPI, in cases where governmental ministries deem necessary to ensure the proper handling of personal information, such governmental ministries may request the Commission to take appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of the APPI.

In addition, under the APPI, the Commission may provide foreign authorities enforcing foreign laws and regulations equivalent to the APPI with information that the Commission deems beneficial to the Commission's duties set forth in the APPI. Upon request from the foreign authorities, the Commission may consent that the information provided by the Commission be used for an investigation of a foreign criminal case, subject to certain exceptions.

4 Breaches of data protection

Can breaches of data protection law lead to administrative sanctions or orders, or criminal penalties? How would such breaches be handled?

Under the APPI, criminal penalties may be imposed if:

- a PII data user or an anonymised information user fails to comply with any order issued by the Commission (subject to penal servitude of up to six months or a criminal fine of up to ¥300,000);
- a PII data user or an anonymised information user fails to submit reports, or submits untrue reports, as required by the Commission (subject to a criminal fine of up to ¥300,000);
- a PII data user or an anonymised information user refuses or interrupts an on-site inspection of the offices or other premises by the Commission (subject to a criminal fine of up to ¥300,000); or
- any current or former officer, employee or representative of a PII data user provides to a third party or steals information from a PII database he or she handled in connection with the business of the PII data user with a view to providing unlawful benefits to himself or herself or third parties (subject to penal servitude of up to one year or a criminal fine of up to ¥500,000).

If the foregoing offences are committed by an officer or employee of a PII data user or an anonymised information user that is a judicial entity, then the entity itself may also be held liable for a criminal fine.

Scope

5 Exempt sectors and institutions

Does the data protection law cover all sectors and types of organisation, or are some areas of activity outside its scope?

The APPI contains notable exemptions as follows:

- In respect of fundamental constitutional rights, media outlets and journalists, universities and other academic institutions, religious groups and political parties are exempt from the APPI to the extent of the processing of personal data for purposes of journalism, academic research and religious and political activities, respectively.
- Use of PII for personal purposes is outside the scope of the APPI. Use of PII by not-for-profit organisations or sole proprietorships is within the scope of the APPI.

6 Communications, marketing and surveillance laws

Does the data protection law cover interception of communications, electronic marketing or monitoring and surveillance of individuals? If not, list other relevant laws in this regard.

Secrecy of communications from the government's intrusion is a constitutional right. Interception of electronic communication by private persons is regulated by the Telecommunications Business Act of 1984 and the Act on the Limitation of Liability for Damages of Specified Telecommunications Service Providers and the Right to Demand Disclosure of Identification Information of the Senders of 2001. Marketing emails are restricted under the Act on Regulation of Transmission of Specified Electronic Mail of 2002 and the Act on Specified Commercial Transactions of 1976.

7 Other laws

Identify any further laws or regulations that provide specific data protection rules for related areas.

Use of personal information by governmental sectors is regulated by the Act on the Protection of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs of 2003, the Act on the Protection of Personal Information Held by Incorporated Administrative Agencies of 2003 and various local ordinances providing rules for the protection of PII held by local governments. In addition, the Act on Utilisation of Numbers to Identify Specific Individuals in Administrative Process provides rules concerning the use of personal information acquired through the use of the individual social security and tax numbering system called My Number. With respect to employee monitoring, while there is no statute regulating employee monitoring in Japan, the Commission's cross-sectoral administrative guidelines for the APPI (the Commission Guidelines) provide for the best practice in cases of carrying out employee monitoring.

8 PII formats

What forms of PII are covered by the law?

In terms of forms of PII, the use of 'database, etc' of PII (PII database) is covered by the APPI. PII database includes not only electronic databases but also manual filing systems that are structured by reference to certain classification criteria so that information on specific individuals is easily searchable.

For purposes of the APPI, PII is defined as information related to a living individual that can identify the specific individual by name, date of birth or other description contained in such information. Information that, by itself, is not personally identifiable but may be easily linked to other information and thereby can be used to identify a specific individual is also regarded as PII. PII also includes signs, code or data that identify physical features of specific individuals, such as fingerprint or face recognition data, or that are assigned to each individual by government or providers of goods or services, such as a driving licence number or passport number. PII comprising a PII database is called PII data.

In addition, the Amendment has introduced the concept of 'anonymised information'; that is, personal information of a particular individual that has been irreversibly processed in such a manner that the individual is no longer identifiable. Anonymised information that complies with the requirements of the techniques and processes for anonymisation under the Amendment is not considered PII. Anonymised information may be disclosed to third parties without the consent of the relevant individual, provided that the business operator who processes and discloses anonymised information to third parties comply with certain disclosure requirements.

9 Extraterritoriality

Is the reach of the law limited to PII owners and processors of PII established or operating in the jurisdiction?

The APPI has limited extraterritorial application. Specifically, the APPI is applicable to foreign PII data users or anonymised information users when they use or process, outside of Japan:

- PII of individuals residing in Japan as was obtained in connection with the provision of goods or services by the PII data users to Japanese resident individuals; or
- anonymised information produced by the PII data users based on such PII.

Separately, PII of individuals residing outside of Japan is considered to be protected under the APPI as long as such PII is held by private business operators established or operating in Japan.

10 Covered uses of PII

Is all processing or use of PII covered? Is a distinction made between those who control or own PII and those who provide PII processing services to owners? Do owners', controllers' and processors' duties differ?

The APPI distinguishes between (i) obligations imposed on all private business operators using PII database (for the purposes of this chapter, called PII data users); and (ii) obligations imposed only on those PII data users who control the relevant PII data (for the purposes of this chapter, called PII data owners). Generally, service providers are subject to the obligations of PII data users but not subject to the obligations of PII data owners.

The obligations of all PII data users mentioned in (i) include:

- to specify the purposes for which the PII is used and to process the PII only to the extent necessary for achieving such specified purposes (see question 11);
- to notify the relevant individual of, or publicise, the purposes of use prior to or at the time of collecting PII (see question 13);
- not to use deceptive or wrongful means in collecting PII (see question 11);
- to obtain the consent of the individual prior to collecting sensitive personal information (subject to certain exceptions) (see question 12);
- to endeavour to keep its PII data accurate and up to date to the extent necessary for the purposes of use, and erase, without delay, its PII data that is no longer needed to be used (see question 16);
- to undertake necessary and appropriate measures to safeguard the PII data it holds (see question 20);
- to conduct necessary and appropriate supervision over its employees and its service providers who process its PII data (see question 20);
- not to disclose the PII data to any third party without the consent of the individual (subject to certain exemptions) (see question 32);
- to prepare and keep records of third-party transfers of personal data (subject to certain exceptions) (see question 23);
- when acquiring personal data from a third party other than data subjects (subject to certain exceptions), to verify the name of the third party and how the third party acquired such personal data (see question 23); and
- not to conduct cross-border transfers of personal data without the consent of the individual (subject to certain exceptions) (see question 34).

The PII data owners mentioned in (ii) have additional and more stringent obligations, which are imposed only with respect to such PII data for which a PII data owner has the right to provide a copy of, modify (correct, add or delete), discontinue using, erase or discontinue disclosure to third parties (retained PII data):

- to make accessible to the relevant individual certain information regarding the retained PII data (see question 13);
- to provide, without delay, a copy of retained PII data to the relevant individual upon his or her request (see question 37);
- to correct, add or delete the retained PII data to the extent necessary for achieving the purposes of use upon the request of the relevant individual (see question 15);
- to discontinue the use of or erase such retained PII data upon the request of the relevant individual if such use is or was made, or the retained PII data in question was obtained, in violation of the APPI (see question 15); and
- to discontinue disclosure of retained PII data to third parties upon the request of the relevant individual if such disclosure is or was made in violation of the APPI (see question 15).

The following are excluded from the retained PII data and therefore do not trigger the above-mentioned obligations of PII data owners:

- any PII data where the existence or absence of such PII data would harm the life, body and property of the relevant individual or a third party; encourage or solicit illegal or unjust acts; jeopardise the safety of Japan and harm the trust or negotiations with other countries or international organisations; or would impede criminal investigations or public safety; and
- any PII data that is to be erased from the PII database within six months after it became part of the PII database.

Legitimate processing of PII

11 Legitimate processing – grounds

Does the law require that the holding of PII be legitimised on specific grounds, for example, to meet the owner’s legal obligations or if the individual has provided consent?

The APPI does not contain specific criteria for legitimate data collection or processing. The APPI does, however, prohibit the collection of PII by deceptive or wrongful means, and requires that the purposes of use must be identified as specifically as possible, and must generally be notified or made available to the relevant individual in advance. Processing of PII beyond the extent necessary for such purposes of use without the relevant individual’s prior consent is also prohibited, subject to limited exceptions.

12 Legitimate processing – types of PII

Does the law impose more stringent rules for specific types of PII?

The APPI imposes stringent rules for ‘sensitive personal information’ (*you hairyo kojiri jouchou*), which includes race, beliefs, social status, medical history, criminal records and the fact of having been a victim of a crime and disabilities. Collection or disclosure under the ‘opt-out’ mechanism of sensitive personal information without the consent of the relevant individual will be generally prohibited.

In addition, the administrative guidelines for the financial sector provide for a similar category of ‘sensitive information’ (*kibi jouchou*). Such information is considered to include trade union membership, domicile of birth and sexual orientation, in addition to sensitive personal information. The collection, processing or transfer of such sensitive information by financial institutions is prohibited, even with the consent of the relevant individual, except under limited circumstances permitted under such administrative guidelines.

Data handling responsibilities of owners of PII

13 Notification

Does the law require owners of PII to notify individuals whose PII they hold? What must the notice contain and when must it be provided?

There are several notification requirements under the APPI.

First, the APPI requires all PII data users to notify individuals of, or make available to individuals, the purpose for which their PII data is used, promptly after the collection of the PII, unless such purpose was publicised prior to the collection of the PII. Alternatively, such purpose must be expressly stated in writing if collecting PII provided in writing by the individual directly.

Second, when a PII data user is to disclose PII data to third parties without the individual’s consent under the ‘opt-out’ mechanism, one of the requirements that the PII data user must satisfy is that certain information regarding the third-party disclosure is notified, or made easily accessible, to the individual prior to such disclosure (see question 33). Such information includes types of information being disclosed and the manner of disclosure.

Third, the APPI requires each PII data owner to keep certain information accessible to those individuals whose retained PII data is held. Such information includes: the name of the PII data owner; all purposes for which retained PII data held by the PII data owner is generally used; and procedures for submitting a request or filing complaints to the PII data owner. If, based on such information, an individual requests the specific purposes of use of his or her retained PII data, the PII data owner is required to notify, without delay, the individual of such purposes.

14 Exemption from notification

When is notice not required?

There is an exception to the first notice requirement mentioned in question 13 where, among other circumstances: such notice would harm the interest of the individual or a third party; such notice would harm the legitimate interest of the PII data user; and the purposes of use are evident from the context of the collection of the relevant PII data.

15 Control of use

Must owners of PII offer individuals any degree of choice or control over the use of their information? In which circumstances?

Upon request from an individual, a PII data owner must:

- disclose, without delay, retained PII data in written form to the relevant individual upon his or her request (see question 37);
- correct, add or delete the retained PII data to the extent necessary for achieving the purposes of use upon request from the relevant individual;
- discontinue the use of or erase the retained PII data upon the request of the relevant individual if such use is or was made, or the retained PII data in question was obtained, in violation of the APPI; and
- discontinue disclosure to third parties of retained PII data upon the request of the relevant individual if such disclosure is or was made in violation of the APPI.

An exemption from the third and fourth obligations mentioned above is available where the discontinuance or erasure costs significantly or otherwise impose hardships on the PII data owner and one or more alternative measures to protect the individual’s interests are taken.

16 Data accuracy

Does the law impose standards in relation to the quality, currency and accuracy of PII?

The APPI requires all PII data users to endeavour to:

- keep the PII data they hold accurate and up to date to the extent necessary for the purposes for which the PII data is to be used; and
- erase, without delay, such PII data that is no longer needed.

17 Amount and duration of data holding

Does the law restrict the amount of PII that may be held or the length of time it may be held?

No. PII data may be held as long as is necessary for the purposes for which it is used. Under the APPI, PII data users must endeavour to erase, without delay, such PII data that is no longer needed to be used.

18 Finality principle**Are the purposes for which PII can be used by owners restricted? Has the 'finality principle' been adopted?**

PII can generally be used only to the extent necessary to achieve such specified purposes as notified or made available to the relevant individual in a manner mentioned in question 13. Use beyond such extent or for any other purpose must, in principle, be legitimised by the consent of the relevant individual.

Exemptions from the purposes for use requirement are applicable to, for instance, the use of PII pursuant to laws, and where use beyond specified purposes is needed to protect life, body and property of a person and it is difficult to obtain consent of the affected individual.

19 Use for new purposes**If the finality principle has been adopted, how far does the law allow for PII to be used for new purposes? Are there exceptions or exclusions from the finality principle?**

Under the APPI, the purpose for use may be amended, without the consent of the relevant individual, to the limited extent that would be reasonably deemed to be related to the previous purposes.

PII may be used for such amended purposes, provided that the amended purposes be notified or made available to the affected individuals.

Security**20 Security obligations****What security obligations are imposed on PII owners and service providers that process PII on their behalf?**

The APPI provides that all PII data users must have in place 'necessary and appropriate' measures to safeguard and protect against unauthorised disclosure of or loss of or damage to the PII data they hold or process; and conduct necessary and appropriate supervision over their employees and service providers who process such PII data. What constitutes 'necessary and appropriate' security measures is elaborated on in the Commission Guidelines. The Commission Guidelines set forth a long list of four types of mandatory or recommended security measures – organisational, personnel, physical and technical – as well as the requirement to adopt internal security rules or policies.

Some of the sector-specific guidelines, such as the administrative guidelines for the financial sector, provide for more stringent requirements on security measures.

21 Notification of data breach**Does the law include (general or sector-specific) obligations to notify the supervisory authority or individuals of data breaches? If breach notification is not required by law, is it recommended by the supervisory authority?**

The APPI does not include obligations to notify the regulators or affected individuals of any breaches of security. However, upon the occurrence of any such breach, notification to the Commission, governmental ministries delegated by the Commission or an accredited personal information protection organisation, if applicable, is generally required or recommended under the Commission Guidelines. Such reporting is not required if the compromised personal data is considered not to have leaked; for instance, if the relevant personal data is securely encrypted, was recovered before a third party had access to it or was destroyed and no third party is reasonably expected to view the relevant personal data. Regulatory reporting is also not required if the relevant data breach is minor; for instance, erroneous transmission of emails or facsimiles or wrong delivery of packages where the compromised personal data is limited to the names of the sender and recipient.

In addition, under the Commission Guidelines, notification of data breaches to data subjects may be necessary depending on the subject and manner of such breaches. If a particular data breach is not expected to result in damage to the relevant data subjects, such as where the breached personal data was securely encrypted, notification to data subjects will not be necessary.

Some of the sector-specific administrative guidelines provide for more stringent requirements on notification of data breaches. For instance, under the administrative guidelines for the financial sector, upon the occurrence of any data breach, notifications to both the relevant government ministries and the data subject are required for PII data users in the financial sector without any exceptions.

Internal controls**22 Data protection officer****Is the appointment of a data protection officer mandatory? What are the data protection officer's legal responsibilities?**

There is no statutory requirement to appoint a data protection officer. However, the appointment of a 'chief privacy officer' is generally recommended under the Commission Guidelines. The Commission Guidelines do not provide for the qualifications, roles or responsibilities of a chief privacy officer.

23 Record keeping**Are owners or processors of PII required to maintain any internal records or establish internal processes or documentation?**

PII data users are generally required under the Commission Guidelines to establish internal processes to safeguard PII data.

Under the APPI, PII data users that have disclosed PII data to third parties must generally keep records of such disclosure. In addition, PII data users receiving PII data from third parties rather than the relevant individuals must generally verify how the PII data was acquired by such third parties and keep records of such verification.

The foregoing obligation is not applicable to disclosure of PII data to outsourced processing service providers (see question 32), as part of mergers and acquisitions (M&A) transactions (see question 33) or for joint use (see question 33), as long as the disclosure is not subject to the cross-border transfer restrictions.

24 New processing regulations**Are there any obligations in relation to new processing operations?**

No. However, the Commission Guidelines generally require that, when implementing security measures to safeguard the PII data it holds or processes, each PII data user should consider the degree of the impact of any unauthorised disclosure or other incident on the right or interest of one or more data subjects affected by such an incident.

Registration and notification**25 Registration****Are PII owners or processors of PII required to register with the supervisory authority? Are there any exemptions?**

Under the APPI, PII data users who disclose PII data (other than sensitive personal information) under the 'opt-out' mechanism are required to submit a notification to the Commission prior to such disclosure. According to the Commission, the primary target of this requirement is mailing list brokers.

26 Formalities**What are the formalities for registration?**

PII data users who disclose PII data under the 'opt-out' mechanism mentioned in question 25 are required to notify the Commission, in a prescribed format, of the categories of personal data to be disclosed, the method of disclosure, the manner in which the relevant individual may request to cancel such 'opt-out' disclosure to the PII data users and other designated matters. Upon receipt of such notification, the Commission will publicise certain information included in the notification.

27 Penalties**What are the penalties for a PII owner or processor of PII for failure to make or maintain an entry on the register?**

No penalties are statutorily provided for the failure to submit a notification of the 'opt-out' disclosure mentioned in questions 25 and 26.

28 Refusal of registration**On what grounds may the supervisory authority refuse to allow an entry on the register?**

Not applicable.

29 Public access**Is the register publicly available? How can it be accessed?**

Notifications of the 'opt-out' disclosure mentioned in questions 25 and 26 are partially made public on the Commission's website.

30 Effect of registration**Does an entry on the register have any specific legal effect?**

A notification of the 'opt-out' disclosure mentioned in questions 25 and 26 is a requirement to lawfully disclose PII data (other than sensitive personal information) to third parties without the relevant individual's consent under the 'opt-out' mechanism.

31 Other transparency duties**Are there any other public transparency duties?**

Apart from the matters required to notify individuals as mentioned in question 13, the Commission Guidelines recommend that PII data users make public an outline of the processing of PII data such as whether PII data users outsource the processing of PII data and the contents of the processing to be outsourced.

In addition, the administrative guidelines for the financial sector recommend that PII data users make public:

- the purpose of use of personal information specified in accordance with types of customers;
- whether PII data users outsource the processing of PII data;
- the contents of the processing to be outsourced;
- the types of personal information;
- the methods of obtaining personal information; and
- a statement to the effect that upon request from individuals, the use of retained PII data will be discontinued.

Transfer and disclosure of PII**32 Transfer of PII****How does the law regulate the transfer of PII to entities that provide outsourced processing services?**

The APPI generally prohibits disclosure of PII data to third parties without the relevant individual's consent. As an exception to such prohibition, the transfer of all or part of PII data to persons that provide outsourced processing services is permitted to the extent such services are necessary for achieving the permitted purposes of use. PII data users are required to engage in 'necessary and appropriate' supervision over such service providers in order to safeguard the transferred PII data. Necessary and appropriate supervision by PII data users is generally considered to include proper selection of service providers; entering into a written contract setting forth necessary and appropriate security measures; and collecting necessary reports and information from the service providers.

33 Restrictions on disclosure**Describe any specific restrictions on the disclosure of PII to other recipients.**

In principle, the APPI prohibits disclosure of PII to a third party without the individual's consent. Important exceptions to the general prohibition include the following, in addition to disclosure for outsourced processing services mentioned in question 32 above:

- disclosure under the 'opt-out' mechanism: a PII data user may disclose PII data to third parties without the individual's consent, provided that it is prepared to cease such disclosure upon request from the individual; certain information regarding such disclosure is notified, or made easily accessible, to the individual prior to such disclosure; and such information is notified to the Commission in advance;
- transfer in M&A transactions: PII data may be transferred without the consent of the individual in connection with the transfer of business as a result of a merger or other transactions; and
- disclosure for joint use: a PII data user may disclose PII data it holds to a third party for joint use, provided that certain information regarding such joint use is notified, or made easily accessible, to the individual prior to such disclosure. Such disclosure is most typically made when sharing customer information among group companies in order to provide seamless services within the permitted purposes of use. Information required to be notified or made available includes items of PII data to be jointly used, the scope of third parties who would jointly use the PII data, the purpose of use by such third parties, and the name of a party responsible for the control of the PII data in question.

34 Cross-border transfer**Is the transfer of PII outside the jurisdiction restricted?**

Under the APPI, the transfer of PII data to a third party located outside of Japan is generally subject to prior consent of the relevant individual, subject to the important exceptions mentioned below.

First, no prior consent of the relevant individual is required if the third party is located in a foreign country that the Commission considers has the same level of protection of personal information as Japan. At the time of writing, no country is designated as such by the Commission. However, according to the joint statement of the Commission and the European Commission published on 31 May 2018, they agreed to intensify their work to complete as soon as possible:

- the designation of the European Economic Area (EEA) by the Commission as a foreign country that has the same level of protection of personal information as Japan; and
- the parallel decision by the European Commission that Japan ensures an adequate level of protection of personal data under article 45 of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

The second exception is applicable where the relevant third-party transferee has established a system to continuously ensure its undertaking of the same level of protective measures as PII data users would be required under the APPI. According to the Commission Guidelines, in order for this exception to apply, the PII data user and the foreign third party may ensure in a contract that the third party undertakes such protective measures; and if the third party is an intra-group affiliate, the data user and the foreign third party may rely on a privacy statement or internal policies applicable to the group that are appropriately drafted and enforced. In addition, this exception is generally applicable if the foreign third party has certification from an internationally recognised framework of protection of personal data; specifically, certification under the APEC's Cross Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) system.

35 Notification of cross-border transfer**Does cross-border transfer of PII require notification to or authorisation from a supervisory authority?**

No, cross-border transfer of PII does not trigger a requirement to notify or obtain authorisation from a supervisory authority.

36 Further transfer**If transfers outside the jurisdiction are subject to restriction or authorisation, do these apply equally to transfers to service providers and onwards transfers?**

The restrictions on the cross-border transfers of PII mentioned in question 34 are applicable to transfers to service providers. They may also be applicable to onward transfers in the sense that the initial PII data users must ensure that not only the transferors of such onward transfers but also their transferees adhere to the cross-border restrictions of the APPI.

Update and trends

The Personal Information Protection Commission and the European Commission are working to finalise the designation of the European Economic Area (EEA) by the Commission as a foreign country that has the same level of protection of personal information as Japan, and the parallel decision by the European Commission that Japan ensures an adequate level of protection of personal data under article 45 of the EU GDPR.

In order to address certain discrepancies between the requirements of the APPI and the GDPR, the Commission has proposed a draft of the administrative guidelines regarding the handling of PII data to be transferred from the EEA should the European Commission decide that Japan ensures an adequate level of protection of PII data (Proposed Guidelines). The outline of the Proposed Guidelines is as follows:

- in cases where PII data transferred from the EEA based on the adequacy decision by the European Commission (EEA data) includes data concerning sex life, sexual orientation or trade union membership, which are categorised as special categories of PII data under the GDPR, such EEA data is treated as 'sensitive personal information' (*you hairyo kojim jouchou*) under the APPI (see question 12);
- EEA data is treated as retained PII data under the APPI, regardless of whether or not such EEA data is erased within six months (see question 10);

- (i) when a PII data user receives EEA data from EEA, the PII data user is required to confirm and record the purposes of use of such EEA data specified at the time of acquisition from the relevant data subject (original purposes of use); (ii) when a PII data user receives EEA data from another PII data user that received such EEA data from the EEA, the PII data user is also required to confirm and record the original purposes of use of such EEA data; and (iii) in each case of (i) and (ii), the PII data user must specify the purposes of use of EEA data within the scope of the original purposes of use of such EEA data and use such EEA data in accordance with such specified purposes of use;
- in cases where a PII data user proposes to transfer EEA data it received from the EEA to a third party transferee located outside of Japan (ie, onward transfer), the PII data user must provide the data subjects of such EEA data with information concerning the transferee, and obtain prior consent to the proposed cross-border transfer from the data subject; or transfer relying on applicable exemptions of such cross-border transfer (see question 34); and
- when a PII data user processes EEA data to create anonymised information under the APPI, the PII data user is required to delete any information that could be used to re-identify the relevant individuals, including any information concerning the method of process for anonymisation.

Rights of individuals

37 Access

Do individuals have the right to access their personal information held by PII owners? Describe how this right can be exercised as well as any limitations to this right.

The APPI imposes on PII data owners obligations to respond to individuals' requests for access to their PII data. Specifically, upon request from individuals, PII data owners are obligated to disclose, without delay, retained PII data of the requesting individuals. Such disclosure, however, is exempted as a whole or in part if such disclosure would:

- prejudice the life, body, property or other interest of the individual or any third party;
- cause material impediment to proper conduct of the business of the PII owners; or
- result in a violation of other laws.

The Amendment clarifies that individuals have the right to require disclosure of their PII held by PII data owners.

38 Other rights

Do individuals have other substantive rights?

In addition to the obligations set forth in question 15, PII data owners are subject to an obligation to cease disclosure of PII data to third parties if the relevant individual 'opts out' of the third-party disclosure.

Under the Amendment, individuals have the right to require PII data owners to correct, add or delete inaccurate retained PII regarding the individuals, to discontinue the use of or erasure of the retained PII data that is used or was collected in violation of the APPI, or discontinue unlawful disclosure to third parties of retained PII data.

39 Compensation

Are individuals entitled to monetary damages or compensation if they are affected by breaches of the law? Is actual damage required or is injury to feelings sufficient?

The APPI does not provide for individuals' statutory right to receive compensation or the PII data users' obligation to compensate individuals upon a breach of the APPI. However, pursuant to the civil code of Japan, an individual may bring a tort claim based on the violation of his or her privacy right. Breaches of the APPI by a PII data owner will be a factor as to whether or not a tortious act existed. If a tort claim is granted, not only actual damages but also emotional distress may be compensated to the extent reasonable.

40 Enforcement

Are these rights exercisable through the judicial system or enforced by the supervisory authority or both?

Individuals' right to monetary compensation (mentioned in question 39) is enforced through the judicial system. With regard to violations by PII data owners of the obligations described in questions 37 and 38, individuals may exercise their rights described in questions 37 and 38 through the judicial system, provided that they first request the relevant PII data users to comply with such obligations and two weeks have passed after such request was made. Separately, the Commission may recommend PII data owners to undertake measures necessary to remedy such violations if it deems it necessary to do so for the protection of individuals' rights.

Exemptions, derogations and restrictions

41 Further exemptions and restrictions

Does the law include any derogations, exclusions or limitations other than those already described? Describe the relevant provisions.

Not applicable.

Supervision

42 Judicial review

Can PII owners appeal against orders of the supervisory authority to the courts?

Administrative law in Japan usually provides for an appeal of a governmental ministry's decision to a court with proper jurisdiction. Therefore, if the Commission or the relevant governmental ministry to which powers of the Commission are duly delegated by the Commission takes administrative actions against a PII data user, the PII data user will generally be able to challenge the actions judicially.

Specific data processing

43 Internet use

Describe any rules on the use of 'cookies' or equivalent technology.

There are no binding rules applicable to the use of 'cookies' or equivalent technology. Any data collected through the use of cookies is generally considered not to be personally identifiable by itself. If, however, such data can be easily linked to other information and thereby can identify a specific individual, then the data will constitute personal data subject to the APPI.

44 Electronic communications marketing

Describe any rules on marketing by email, fax or telephone.

Unsolicited marketing by email is regulated principally by the Act on Regulation of Transmission of Specified Electronic Mail. Pursuant to the Act, marketing emails can be sent only to a recipient who has 'opted in' to receive them; who has provided the sender with his or her email address in writing (for instance, by providing a business card); who has a business relationship with the sender; or who makes his or her email address available on the internet for business purposes. In addition, the Act requires the senders to allow the recipients to 'opt out'. Marketing emails sent from overseas will be subject to this Act as long as they are received in Japan.

Unsolicited telephone marketing is also regulated by different statutes. It is generally prohibited to make marketing calls to a recipient who has previously notified the caller that he or she does not wish to receive such calls.

45 Cloud services

Describe any rules or regulator guidance on the use of cloud computing services.

The Commission has published its stance that the use of cloud server services to store PII data does not constitute disclosure to outsourced processing service providers as long as it is ensured by contract or other-wise that the service providers are properly restricted from accessing PII data stored on their servers. If the use of a particular cloud computing service is considered to constitute disclosure to outsourced processing service providers, PII data users are required to engage in 'necessary and appropriate' supervision over the cloud service providers in order to safeguard the transferred PII data (see question 32). Additionally, PII data users need to confirm that the service providers, if the servers are located outside of Japan, meet the equivalency test so as not to trigger the requirement to obtain prior consent from the individuals to the cross-border transfer of data (see question 34).

NAGASHIMA OHNO & TSUNEMATSU

Akemi Suzuki
Tomohiro Sekiguchi

akemi_suzuki@noandt.com
tomohiro_sekiguchi@noandt.com

JP Tower
2-7-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-7036
Japan

Tel: +81 3 6889 7000
Fax: +81 3 6889 8000
www.noandt.com

Getting the Deal Through

Acquisition Finance
Advertising & Marketing
Agribusiness
Air Transport
Anti-Corruption Regulation
Anti-Money Laundering
Appeals
Arbitration
Art Law
Asset Recovery
Automotive
Aviation Finance & Leasing
Aviation Liability
Banking Regulation
Cartel Regulation
Class Actions
Cloud Computing
Commercial Contracts
Competition Compliance
Complex Commercial Litigation
Construction
Copyright
Corporate Governance
Corporate Immigration
Corporate Reorganisations
Cybersecurity
Data Protection & Privacy
Debt Capital Markets
Dispute Resolution
Distribution & Agency
Domains & Domain Names
Dominance
e-Commerce
Electricity Regulation
Energy Disputes

Enforcement of Foreign Judgments
Environment & Climate Regulation
Equity Derivatives
Executive Compensation & Employee Benefits
Financial Services Compliance
Financial Services Litigation
Fintech
Foreign Investment Review
Franchise
Fund Management
Gaming
Gas Regulation
Government Investigations
Government Relations
Healthcare Enforcement & Litigation
High-Yield Debt
Initial Public Offerings
Insurance & Reinsurance
Insurance Litigation
Intellectual Property & Antitrust
Investment Treaty Arbitration
Islamic Finance & Markets
Joint Ventures
Labour & Employment
Legal Privilege & Professional Secrecy
Licensing
Life Sciences
Loans & Secured Financing
Mediation
Merger Control
Mining
Oil Regulation
Outsourcing
Patents
Pensions & Retirement Plans

Pharmaceutical Antitrust
Ports & Terminals
Private Antitrust Litigation
Private Banking & Wealth Management
Private Client
Private Equity
Private M&A
Product Liability
Product Recall
Project Finance
Public M&A
Public-Private Partnerships
Public Procurement
Real Estate
Real Estate M&A
Renewable Energy
Restructuring & Insolvency
Right of Publicity
Risk & Compliance Management
Securities Finance
Securities Litigation
Shareholder Activism & Engagement
Ship Finance
Shipbuilding
Shipping
State Aid
Structured Finance & Securitisation
Tax Controversy
Tax on Inbound Investment
Telecoms & Media
Trade & Customs
Trademarks
Transfer Pricing
Vertical Agreements

Also available digitally

Online

www.gettingthedealthrough.com