Overview

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• Why should I care?
• Five Key Legal Requirements
  – Sector-Specific laws
  – Privacy Policies
  – Data Security Requirements
  – Breach Notification Laws
  – International Privacy Rules / Cross-Border Restrictions
• Implementing Privacy and Security in Deals
  – Diligence
  – Reps and Warranties
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Why should I care?

- If a target company cannot collect and deploy data consistent with data privacy laws, there may be flaws in the premise for the deal or the business model itself.
- Failure of target company to meet its data privacy and security obligations can be a major risk for acquiring company.
- Transfer and sharing of data in connection with diligence and after the transaction may in itself violate data privacy laws.
**Good News / Bad News**

- **Good News** – there is no all-encompassing data privacy or cybersecurity statute in the U.S.; the GDPR applies across Europe

- **Bad News** – there is no all encompassing data privacy cybersecurity statute in the U.S.; the GDPR applies across Europe:

  - Attorney General Enforcement
  - FTC Act
  - FCRA
  - CAN-SPAM
  - COPPA
  - Breach Notification Laws
  - Data Disposal Laws
  - FERPA
  - Gramm-Leach-Bliley
  - MA Data Security Regulations
  - Red Flags Rule
  - FACTA
  - EU “safe harbor” rules
  - Consumer Class Actions
  - PCI and DSS Credit Card Rules
  - Document Retention Requirements
  - HIPAA
  - CA Online Privacy Act
  - CA Consumer Privacy Act
  - Stored Communications Act / ECPA
  - Do Not Call Lists
  - Telephone Consumer Protection Act
  - Video Privacy Protection Act
  - Wire Tapping liability
  - Invasion of Privacy Torts
  - Computer Fraud and Abuse Act
  - Communications Decency Act
  - Spyware Laws
  - RFID Statutes
  - FDCPA
  - Driver’s Privacy Act
  - Social Security Number Laws
  - Others State Laws
1. Sector Specific US Privacy Laws

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<tr>
<td>• Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act</td>
<td>• Health Insurance Portability &amp; Accountability Act (HIPAA)</td>
<td>• Family Educational Rights &amp; Privacy Act (FERPA)</td>
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<td>• Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)</td>
<td>• State Laws</td>
<td>• Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)</td>
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- Consumer Marketing! Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA), CAN-SPAM, and Do Not Call regulations
2. Privacy Policies—US

- FTC and State Laws (e.g., CA, NV & DE)
- Self-imposed regulation
- Basic principles
  - Notice
  - Access and Control
- Must notify regarding material, retroactive changes
- Language to look for:
  - “Transfer of assets” language
  - Restrictions on sharing/sale of personal information
  - Promises about security
- Look at the language for all entities involved over time; website and mobile
- Other public statements about privacy and security?
3. Data Security Requirements

- US Sector-specific laws may apply
- GDPR requirement for technical and organisational measures to protect personal data
- Contracts may require certain security standards – NB EU data processing agreements must include security obligations
- MA Security Regulations
  - Have a written information security plan
  - Additional administrative discipline
  - Social security numbers
  - Encryption
  - Training
4. Breach Notification—US

- 50 States and D.C.
- Based on the individual’s residence
- Triggering elements vary
- Encryption / lack of use exception – sometimes
- Issue of “who’s obligation”?
- Timing of notice— “as soon as practicable,” but need information to notify
- Vendor management
5. International Privacy Rules / Cross Border Data Transfers

- **EU GDPR**
  - The GDPR applies to processors and controllers having an EU-based establishment where personal data are processed in the context of the activities of this establishment.
  - The GDPR also applies to controllers and processors based outside the EU territory where the processing of personal data regarding EU data subjects relates to:
    - the offering of goods or services (regardless of payment)
    - the monitoring of data subjects’ behavior within the EU

- **Dawn raids, injunctions, penalties for breaching GDPR**

- **Fines are significant**: the higher of 4% of global revenue or 20 million Euros for breaches (likely to be long-standing and significant breaches at the maximum end of potential penalties).

- **Transfers out of EU**
  - Privacy Shield
  - Model clause agreements: good, but must have right language and foreign counterparty who retains liability; NB Brexit and UK likely to be a third-country unless deal is agreed by 29 March (or Brexit postponed)
  - Binding Corporate Rules: hard to implement at multi-national level; can be good for isolated transfers. One European entity retains liability.
  - Consent of Data Subjects: really only works at an individual level; can be revoked at will; not good for database or large-scale transfers. Can be good if just a few European employees or customers.
  - Necessary for Contract Performance: very limited to “necessary”; e.g. address for shipping.

- **APEC Countries; Russia**
  - Data localization in Russia, China
  - Data processing and sharing restrictions
Privacy Policies/Notices—EU

- GDPR includes mandatory transparency obligations
- Privacy policy or notice provided by controllers (only):
  - the identity and contact details of the data controller and where applicable, the data controller’s representative) and the data protection officer
  - the purpose of the processing and the legal basis for the processing
  - the legitimate interests of the controller or third party, where applicable
  - the categories of personal data
  - any recipient or categories of recipients of the personal data
  - the details of transfers to third country (e.g. US) and method of transfer such as model clauses or other data transfer agreements
  - the retention period
  - the data subject’s rights relating to the processing such as the right of access and rectification
  - the right to withdraw consent at any time, where relevant
  - the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority
  - the source of the personal data and whether it came from publicly accessible source
  - whether the provision of personal data part of a statutory or contractual requirement or obligation and possible consequences of failing to provide the personal data
  - the existence of any automated decision making, including profiling and information about how decisions are made, the significance and the consequences
Breach Notification—EU

• Without “undue delay” (and within 72 hours), controller to notify supervisory authority of data breach unless it is unlikely to result in a risk to individuals’ privacy

• Without “undue delay”, controller to notify affected individuals if data breach is likely to result in a high risk to individuals’ privacy

• Processor to notify controller without “undue delay” upon becoming aware of data breach

• Phases of information can be provided to supervisory authority
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Please email Chris Chang at chris.chang@morganlewis.com if you have any questions.
M&A - Reps and Warranties

• Privacy and Security related reps and warranties are most often included in the “Intellectual Property” section.

• Three common Privacy related reps:
  – Compliance. Seller is in material compliance with all applicable Laws, as well as its own rules, policies and procedures, relating to privacy, data protection, and the collection, use, storage and disposal of personal information collected, used, or held for use by Sellers in the conduct of the Business.

  – Claims. No claim, action or proceeding has been asserted in writing or, to the Knowledge of Seller, threatened in connection with the operation of the Business alleging a violation of any Person’s rights of publicity or privacy or personal information or data rights.

  – Security. Seller has taken reasonable measures, including, any measures required by any applicable Laws, to ensure that personal information used in the conduct of the Business is protected against unauthorized access, use, modification, or other misuse.
M&A - Privacy related Diligence

• Privacy related diligence typically involves:

  – **Buy Side:** Reviewing applicable privacy policies to ensure data transfer is permitted. Most should expressly permit transfers in a M&A context.

  – **Buy Side:** Ensuring industry specific rules permit the transfer (kids, money, health, EU, etc.) For these industries, it may make sense to have a conference with the Privacy Officer.

  – **Sell Side:** We always recommend hitting privacy head on, especially in the regulated industries or retail, uploading privacy policies to the data room and describe data collection and transfer issues.

  – **Sell Side:** Keep logs of any data security breaches, remediation efforts, and steps to prevent access in the future. These are more common than one would expect.
M&A - TSAs

- Transition Services Agreements; common in M&A transactions.
  - Often involve some of the most sensitive data that the company (employee data, customer data).
  - Involve a member of the privacy team early when discussing the TSA.
  - Could require an information security audit from Buyer (which is somewhat counter intuitive)
  - Think of them as an outsourcing or hosting deal...the issues are the same!
QUESTIONS?
Ezra focuses his practice on privacy and data security matters, and regularly advises and represents clients in connection with these issues, including representation of companies faced with class actions, government investigations, and he has advised hundreds of companies in connection with data breaches and privacy and cybersecurity compliance issues such as data transfer, privacy policies and notice, information security policies, and online and mobile data collection. He has earned designation as a Certified Information Privacy Professional (CIPP) with the International Association of Privacy Professionals. He is co-chair of Morgan Lewis’s Class Action Working Group.
Doneld G. Shelkey represents clients in global outsourcing, commercial contracts, and licensing matters, with a particular focus on the e-commerce and electronics entertainment industries. Doneld assists in the negotiation of commercial transactions for domestic and international manufacturers, technology innovators, and retailers, and counsels clients in the e-commerce and electronics entertainment industries on consumer licensing and virtual property matters.
Pulina Whitaker’s practice encompasses both labor and employment matters as well as data privacy and cybersecurity. She manages employment and data privacy issues in sales and acquisitions, commercial outsourcings, and restructurings. Pulina provides day-to-day advisory support for multinationals on all employment issues, including the UK’s Modern Slavery Act and gender pay reporting requirements. She also advises on the full spectrum of data privacy issues, including preparing for the General Data Protection Regulation. Pulina has deep experience managing international employee misconduct investigations and has been appointed as a Compliance Monitor for a transnational organization.
Our Global Reach

- Africa
- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- Middle East
- North America

Our Locations

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