

WORLD DATA PROTECTION REPORT >>>

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International Information for International Business

VOLUME 16, NUMBER 6 >>> JUNE 2016

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In this third article of a four-part series on the status of data protection laws, the author explores developments in the Western Hemisphere (Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada), where 15 jurisdictions now have comprehensive data protection laws.

Western Hemisphere

Data Privacy Laws in the Western Hemisphere (Latin America, Caribbean and Canada)



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Introduction and Region at-a-Glance

Fifteen jurisdictions in the Western Hemisphere (Latin America, Caribbean and Canada) now have comprehensive privacy laws including: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago (currently, the only provisions in force pertain to the establishment of the data protection authority) and Uruguay. Saint Lucia adopted legislation in 2011, but the law hasn't yet gone into effect. The laws in Argentina, Canada and Uruguay (12 WDPR 16, 9/21/12) have been deemed by the European Commission to provide adequate protection.

Other countries such as Bermuda, Brazil (16 WDPR 05, 5/26/16), Ecuador, Jamaica and Panama, and territo-

ries such as the Cayman Islands have draft bills that have either been or are expected to be introduced to their legislatures. In addition, Chile, which has had a high-level data protection law since 1999, may amend its existing law to include registration, impose cross-border restrictions and establish a data protection regulator .

This article examines the commonalities and differences among the privacy laws in the region and discusses current trends and new developments.

Common Elements Found in Latin American Laws

Notice:

All of the laws in this region include some type of notice obligation. That is, every law requires that individuals be told what personal information is collected, why it is collected and with whom it is shared.

Choice:

Every privacy law also includes some kind of choice element. The level or type of consent varies significantly from country to country. For example, Colombia has a much stronger emphasis on affirmative opt-in consent than Canada and Mexico, but all of the laws include choice as a crucial element in the law.

Security:

Furthermore, all of the laws require organizations that collect, use and disclose personal information to take reasonable precautions to protect that information from loss, misuse and unauthorized access, disclosure, alteration and destruction. Some of the countries, such as Argentina and Mexico, have specified in greater detail how these obligations are to be met. The Argentina requirements are quite similar to Spain.

Access and Correction:

One of the core elements of every privacy law is the right of all individuals to access the information that organizations have collected about them and, where possible and appropriate, correct, update or suppress that information. Interestingly, compared to their European and Asian counterparts, most countries in the region require organizations to respond to access and correction requests in a much shorter period of time.

Data Integrity:

Organizations that collect personal information must also ensure that their records are accurate, complete and kept up-to-date for the purposes for which the information will be used.

Data Retention:

Generally, these laws require organizations to retain the personal information only for the period of time required to achieve the purpose of the processing. Some laws may mandate specific retention periods, while others set limits on how long data may be retained by an organization once the purpose of use has been achieved.

Differences in Approaches.

While core data protection principles and requirements are embodied in all of these laws, specific requirements, particularly with respect to cross-border transfers, registration, data security, data breach notification and the appointment of a data protection officer (DPO) vary widely from each other and from laws in other regions.

For example, two-thirds of the countries in this region restrict cross-border transfers of personal information to countries that do not provide adequate protection. However, unlike the European approach (and more like the approach in countries such as Kazakhstan, Singapore or South Korea), there is a heavy reliance on consent to legitimize transfers to inadequate countries. Some permit the use of contracts or internal rules in lieu of consent, and some require both. In almost all cases, the data protection authorities (DPAs) haven't specified what must be contained in these contracts or rules. Most of the laws in this region do permit companies to transfer data to another country if it is a contractual necessity. But transfers in most countries can't be legitimized based on the legitimate interests of the company (unlike in many European countries). From a practical point of view, most of the DPAs in the region have not issued lists of countries that they believe provide adequate protection, thus, companies are left to assume that all countries are deemed to be inadequate and must put in mechanisms (such as consent or contracts) to satisfy the rules.

Compared to their European and Asian counterparts, most countries in the region require organizations to respond to access and correction requests in a much shorter period of time.

The differences widen when comparing their respective rules on registration, data breach notification, security and DPO obligations: More than one-third of the countries require registration and notification in the event of a data breach and one-quarter require the appointment of a DPO. In addition, almost two-thirds of the laws in the region require that access and/or correction requests be responded to within 10 days (an exceedingly short time frame), and almost one-quarter protect personal information of both natural and legal persons.

Lastly, two of the countries, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, have unusual provisions. In Costa Rica, organizations that register databases with the DPA must provide the regulator with an access profile so that the DPA may access and consult the database, at any time and without restriction. In Nicaragua, the law provides for the right to be forgotten, a provision that is beginning to pop up with greater frequency in privacy litigation and proposed legislation.

A careful read of these laws is imperative, therefore. These differences pose challenges to organizations with respect to the adjustments that may be required to global and/or local privacy compliance practices as well

as privacy staffing requirements. Compliance programs that comply with only European Union and Asian obligations will run afoul of many of the country obligations in this region.

A country-by-country summary of the obligations in these key areas is provided below. Other noteworthy characteristics are also highlighted and, where applicable, the responsible enforcement authority is identified. In addition, a chart is provided at the end to show at a glance the countries with mandatory cross-border, DPO, data security breach notification and registration obligations.

Trends

Enforcement

Violations of these laws can result in significant criminal and civil and/or administrative penalties being imposed; however, the level of enforcement by the authorities within the region has been relatively low, in part because it has taken time for some of the authorities to establish themselves. Of all of the authorities in the region, the DPA in Mexico has been the most active in issuing fines, some of which have been quite high. For example, in September 2015, the DPA announced its plans to impose three fines amounting to 32 million Pesos (approx. \$2 million) on banking institution Grupo Financiero Banorte for, among other things, collecting sensitive personal information without obtaining the individual's express written consent, maintaining personal databases that contain present and future health data of persons without a legal justification to process this information, and failing to provide notice.

DPAs in Colombia and Peru are also starting to become more active, and there have been recent cases in which they have imposed large fines for privacy violations. For example, in September 2015, the Colombian DPA fined a shopping mall \$22,503 for violating its notice obligations; in September 2014, it fined an umbilical cord stem cell bank \$50,000 for privacy law violations involving the use of sensitive personal information for marketing purposes without the individual's consent. In 2014, the Peruvian DPA fined the Peruvian company *datosperu.org* approximately \$78,600 for publishing sensitive personal information of two citizens on its Web page without their consent.

These differences in Western Hemisphere privacy laws pose challenges to organizations with respect to the adjustments that may be required to global and/or local privacy compliance practices as well as privacy staffing requirements.

The other country in the region that actively protects privacy rights is Brazil, despite the fact that it doesn't yet have in place a comprehensive privacy law. Private lawsuits and government enforcement actions are actively

pursued whenever an individual's rights to privacy, as provided for under the Constitution, Civil Code, Consumer Protection Law and the recently enacted Internet Bill of Rights (Internet Law), are perceived to have been violated. In particular, the enactment of the Internet Law in April 2014 has sparked enforcement actions by the Consumer Protection Agency and the Public Attorney's Offices at the federal and state levels. The Internet Law prohibits Internet service providers, search engines, social media websites and online retailers who collect personal information from Brazilian consumers from sharing personal information as well as connection and application access logs with third parties, except with the user's express consent. In addition, there is a provision that allows the government to enforce against offshore businesses that collect, maintain or store data from Brazilian users.

In 2014, the Consumer Protection Agency fined the Brazilian telecommunications company Oi SA 3.5 million Reals (\$1.2 million) for recording and selling subscriber browser data. Oi partnered with a U.K.-based online advertising company Phorm to develop profiles of users' browsing practices, which were then sold to online advertising firms to generate customized advertisements.

Of all of the authorities in the region, the Data Protection Authorities in Mexico has been the most active in issuing fines, some of which have been quite high.

Privacy Legislation Under Development

Several jurisdictions in the region that do have laws in place are currently developing legislation. Three of these jurisdictions have held public consultations: Bermuda, Brazil and the Cayman Islands. During its public consultation in July 2015, the Bermuda government unveiled its draft model law which, in addition to the basic privacy law elements discussed above, would require organizations that transfer personal information to third parties to remain accountable for such transfers by ensuring that the third party provides a comparable level of protection. The provisions resemble somewhat those found in the Australian law but with some additional flexibility.

The Brazilian Ministry of Justice held its public consultation in January 2015. If adopted, Brazil's proposed law would apply to the processing of personal information by public and private sector organizations, regardless of the country in which the organizations are headquartered and the country in which the databases are located, provided that the processing is carried out in Brazil or the personal information is collected within Brazil (e.g., the individual is located in Brazil at the time the data are collected).

The proposed scope of the law appears to cover outsourced data processing in Brazil and, as a result, may impose a complex and burdensome set of rules on such

activities. Moreover, the proposed law would restrict cross-border transfers to countries that don't provide similar protection unless one of the limited exceptions applied or the individual specifically consented to the transfer after being given information on the international character of the operation and the risks involved in the transfer, based on the vulnerabilities specific to the destination country. The regulator would identify which countries don't provide similar protection. The draft law also would require the appointment of a DPO and the regulator to be notified about data breaches. Individuals would have to be given immediate notice of a data breach involving their personal information in cases where the incident jeopardized their personal safety or could cause them damage.

The Cayman Islands conducted its public consultation in late 2014. Its proposed law would establish a DPO, require registration and data breach notification and restrict cross-border transfers.

Elsewhere in the region, legislation is reportedly under development in Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, and Panama. In Jamaica, the State Minister for Science, Technology, Energy and Mining announced in November 2015 that a draft Data Protection Act is being circulated for review and comment by key stakeholders and the bill is expected to be tabled in Parliament by the end of the 2016 legislative year.

Amendments to Existing Privacy Laws

There are also countries in the region such as Canada, Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico that are working on amending their existing privacy laws. Late in 2014, the government of Chile held a public consultation on its proposed legislation. The proposed legislation was submitted to Congress but no action has been taken yet. If adopted, the bill would, among other things, create a data protection authority, require registration of databases and impose restrictions on cross-border transfers.

In Costa Rica, amendments are under consideration to address concerns about certain provisions in the implementing regulations. In particular, the amendments seek to better define the transferring of personal data within companies belonging to the same economic group, as well as providing that not all transferring of data entails an economic profit for any of the parties. Furthermore, the proposed amendment seeks to remove the provisions regarding the Super User.

There are also countries in the region such as Canada, Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico that are working on amending their existing privacy laws.

Canada amended its data privacy law, the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), with the enactment of the Digital Privacy Act in June 2015. Certain amendments took effect immediately such as the narrowing of the exceptions for business contact information, the addition of several new consent

exceptions, including for disclosures to investigate law violations or carry out fraud detection and prevention. In addition, the Privacy Commissioner was given additional authority to enter into a compliance agreement with an organization if the Commissioner reasonably believes that the organization has committed, is about to commit or is likely to commit a breach of PIPEDA.

Lastly, in Mexico, there are plans to introduce a privacy bill in 2016 that combines regulation over the public and private sectors. According to an official at Mexico's data protection authority, the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data (INAI), the bill is expected to, among other things, provide for extra-territorial jurisdiction over companies that aren't located in Mexico but that handle data in Mexico, establish the right to data portability that will enable individuals to be able to migrate their data from the cloud, e-mails or social media activities from one company to the other, strengthen employee privacy rules (e.g., prohibit "excessive monitoring" of employees at or outside of work), specify data security measures for large and mid-size companies, require appointment of a DPO, and strengthen the INAI's enforcement authority.

Country-by-Country Review of Differences

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The Data Protection Act (Antigua and Barbuda Law), enacted in 2013, protects personal data processed by public and private sector organizations.

In Brief

The Antigua and Barbuda Law does not require database registration, impose mandatory DPO, data security breach, or detailed security obligations, or restrict cross-border transfers.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The Information Commissioner pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act 2004 is responsible for enforcement of the Antigua and Barbuda Law. There is no website available for the Information Commissioner.

Consent

Consent is required to process personal data unless an exception applies (e.g., contractual necessity, legal obligation, or vital interests). Explicit consent is required to process sensitive personal data.

Definition of Personal Data

Personal data are defined as any information processed in the context of "commercial transactions". Such commercial transactions, whether contractual or not, include any matters relating to the supply or exchange of goods or services, investments, financing, banking and insurance. Sensitive personal data are defined as any personal data relating to the physical or mental health or condition of an individual, sexual orientation, politi-

Western Hemisphere Privacy Laws

Countries with Privacy Laws	Registration Requirement	DPO Required ¹	Cross- Border Limitations	Data Security Breach Notification Requirement ²
Western Hemisphere (15)	6	4	9	6
Antigua & Barbuda	No	No	No	No
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Aruba	No	No	Yes	No
Bahamas	No	No	No	No
Canada	No	Yes	No	Yes
Chile	No	No	No	No
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	Yes	No	No	Yes
Curacao	No	No	Yes	No
Dominican Republic	No	No	Yes	No
Mexico	No	Yes	No	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes	No	Yes	No
Peru	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Trinidad & Tobago (law not yet fully in force)	No	No	Yes	No
Uruguay	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

1 In some jurisdictions, the appointment of a DPO may exempt the organization from its registration obligations.

2 This chart identifies only those jurisdictions that have enacted legally binding data breach notification requirements. It does not reflect the local notification practices or the DPA's expectations about whether organizations should provide notice. Consequently, organizations should consider a variety of factors, not just whether the rules are legally binding.

Source: BNA

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cal opinions, religious beliefs, or commission of criminal offenses (proven or alleged).

ARGENTINA

The Personal Data Protection Act (Argentine Law (in Spanish)), enacted in 2000, protects all personal information of natural persons (living and deceased) and legal entities recorded in public or private data files, registers and data banks, established for the purpose of providing reports. Argentina was the first country, and currently only one of two countries in Latin America, to be recognized by the European Union as providing an adequate level of protection for personal information transferred from the EU/European Economic Area .

In Brief

The Argentine Law restricts cross-border transfers to countries that don't provide adequate protection, requires registration and imposes detailed security requirements. However, there is no obligation to give notice in the event of a data security breach or appoint a DPO.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The National Directorate for Personal Data Protection, located within the Justice and Human Rights Ministry, is responsible for enforcement of the Argentine Law.

Cross-Border Transfers

The transfer of personal information to countries outside Argentina that do not provide an adequate level of data protection is prohibited, unless the individual has provided his/her express consent to the transfer or another exception applies. However, the DPA hasn't officially recognized any jurisdiction as having an adequate or inadequate level of data protection.

Consent is not required to transfer to a service provider in an inadequate country, provided that there is an appropriate contract in place. The DPA has approved specific clauses for certain contracts, but it has done so on a case-by-case basis. Until recently, there were no models issued by the DPA. Now, however, the DPA has made available text clauses that it will use as a parameter for assessing international transfer agreements.

Data Security

After the Argentine Law was enacted, regulations imposing additional security requirements were issued. *See* Disposition 11/2006 (Security Measures), Sept. 20, 2006, available in English (unofficial translation), and in Spanish. The security measures are divided into three levels: basic or low level measures for all databases containing personal information; medium level measures for private companies acting as public utilities or public companies, and the owner of the database is bound by a duty of secrecy imposed by law (e.g., bank secrecy); and high level or critical level measures for all databases containing sensitive personal information.

Registration

Organizations must register their databases with the DPA. The registration covers the processing of all personal information for all purposes.

ARUBA

The Personal Data Protection Ordinance (Aruba Law), enacted in 2011, establishes rules for the protection of privacy in connection with the collection and disclosure of personal information of natural persons by both the public and private sectors. The Aruba Law applies to all files of data controllers established in Aruba, regardless of where such files are located (in or outside Aruba), provided that the files contain personal information of individuals settled in Aruba.

In Brief

The Aruba Law imposes restrictions on cross-border transfers but doesn't require database registration, the appointment of a DPO or data security breach notification.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The Minister of Justice is responsible for enforcement of the law.

Cross-Border Transfers

The Aruba Law prohibits transfers of personal information into the files to which the law isn't applicable, to the extent that the Minister has declared that such transfers would result in a serious disadvantage for individuals' privacy. The Minister can issue a waiver for files located outside Aruba if the law of the country in which the file is located provides an equivalent level of privacy and data protection.

BAHAMAS

The Data Protection (Privacy of Personal Information) Act 2003 (Bahamas Law) protects the personal information of natural persons and applies to processing of such data by both the public and private sectors.

In Brief. The Bahamas Law does not require database registration, impose mandatory DPO and data security breach obligations or restrict cross-border transfers. However, with respect to the latter three areas, the DPA has issued nonbinding guidance. In addition, the Bahamas Law is unusual because there are no explicit notice and consent requirements.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The Office of the Data Protection Commissioner is responsible for investigating any contraventions of the Bahamas Law, either of its own volition or as a result of a complaint by an individual concerned.

Notice and Consent

While there are no explicit notice and consent requirements set forth in the Bahamas Law, the DPA interprets the obligation to collect and process personal information fairly to mean that individuals must be made aware of certain information regarding the processing of their personal information and must consent to that processing, or one of the other conditions specified in the Bahamas Law must apply.

Cross-Border Transfers

The DPA has the authority to prohibit the transfer of information outside the Bahamas where there is a failure to provide protection either by contract or otherwise equivalent to that provided under the Bahamas Law. The DPA has issued nonbinding guidance listing the conditions, similar to those found in EU laws, which need to be met to transfer personal information cross-border.

Data Protection Officer

There is no obligation under the Bahamas Law to appoint a DPO; however, the DPA recommends it.

Data Security Breach Notification

There is no obligation on organizations to give notice in the event of a data security breach; however, there is voluntary DPA Guidance on Managing a Data Security Breach. The guidance states that organizations may

choose to provide notice in the event of a breach of security resulting in unauthorized access to; alteration, disclosure or destruction; or accidental loss or destruction of personal information.

CHILE

Law No. 19.628 of Protection of Personal Data (Chilean Law), the first privacy law enacted in Latin America in 1999, regulates the processing of personal information of natural persons by both the public and private sectors.

In Brief

The Chilean Law doesn't restrict cross-border transfers or impose data security breach notification, DPO or registration requirements. Unlike most privacy laws, the Chilean Law doesn't establish a DPA to oversee enforcement; civil courts are responsible for enforcing the law.

CANADA

The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act regulates the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information of natural persons by private sector organizations for commercial purposes, with limited exceptions (e.g., where the organization is handling personal information in a province with substantially similar provincial legislation and the organization is provincially regulated).

In the context of an employment relationship, the collection, use and disclosure of employees' personal information by an employer is covered only where the employer is a private-sector Federal Work, Business or Undertaking, meaning a federally-regulated entity (e.g., organizations in the transportation, communications, broadcasting and banking sectors). Canada is regarded as providing an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred from the EU/EEA.

In Brief

The Canadian Law requires the appointment of a DPO and will require breach notification when the July 2015 amendments take effect. However, there are no cross border restrictions or special security or registration requirements.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The Privacy Commissioner of Canada (DPA) is responsible for investigating complaints, conducting audits and pursuing court action under two federal laws. It also publicly reports on the personal information-handling practices of public and private sector organizations and promotes public awareness and understanding of privacy issues. The DPA doesn't have the authority to order compliance, award damages or levy penalties.

Cross-Border Transfers

There are no express limitations in the Canadian Law on cross-border transfers. In fact, the Canadian Law does not distinguish between domestic and interna-

tional transfers of data. However, any organization that has transferred personal information to a third party (including an affiliate) for processing generally remains responsible for that personal information. The organization that transfers personal information to any foreign service provider must use contractual or other means to provide comparable level of protection while personal information is in possession of foreign entity.

Data Breach Notification

In June 2015, Parliament passed amendments to the Canadian Law requiring mandatory breach notification, which will come into force on a future date as yet to be specified. Organizations will be required to report to the Commissioner and notify affected individuals of a breach where the breach poses a "real risk of significant harm" to affected individuals. Organizations must also notify government institutions and other organizations in prescribed circumstances, including where the organization believes that the government institution or other organization may be able to reduce or mitigate the risk of harm to affected individuals. Until these amendments come into force, there is currently no legal obligation to give notice in the event of a data security breach; however, the DPA has issued voluntary breach notification guidelines.

The Guidelines recommend that notice be given when there is unauthorized access to or collection, use or disclosure of personal information that creates a risk of harm to the individual, based on a case-by-case basis approach. The organization that has the direct relationship with the individual customer, client, or employee should notify the affected individuals, including when the breach occurs by a third party service provider, unless in the given circumstances direct notice by the third party service provider is more appropriate.

Data Protection Officer

Organizations must appoint an individual or individuals who are accountable for the organization's compliance with the Canadian Law. Although other individuals within the organization may be responsible for the day-to-day processing of personal information, accountability rests with the designated individual.

COLOMBIA

Enacted in October 2012, Law No. 1581 "Introducing General Provisions for Personal Data Protection" (Colombian Law) sets forth general rules for the protection of personal information of natural persons by both the public and private sectors, including special protections for children. The Colombian Law is intended to complement a law enacted in 2008 that applies to personal credit information only. Organizations had six months (until April 17, 2013) to come into compliance with the Colombian Law.

In Brief

The Colombian Law imposes DPO, data security breach notification and registration requirements and restricts cross-border

transfers to countries that don't provide adequate protection. In addition, some additional data security measures are required.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The Personal Data Protection Division, the organization within the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce responsible for performing the functions of the DPA, is authorized to carry out investigations on the basis of complaints or on its own initiative.

Cross-Border Transfers

The transfer of personal information to countries outside Colombia that do not provide an adequate level of data protection is prohibited, unless the individual has provided his/her express consent to the transfer, the transfer is necessary to execute a contract between the individual and the organization or another exception applies. The DPA may approve transfers to non-adequate countries that don't fall under one of the above-listed exceptions by issuing a conformity declaration (declaración de conformidad). The additional requirements and obligations that must be satisfied before the DPA may issue such declarations are expected to be addressed in the forthcoming implementing regulations.

Data Protection Officer

Every organization and service provider must appoint a person or department responsible for protecting personal information and processing requests from individuals who seek to exercise their rights under the law.

Data Security

The DPA is required to issue instructions related to the security measures for processing personal information. If an organization breaches its duties and obligations under the law and the DPA has to decide whether or not to impose penalties, it will take into account the extent to which the organization has in place the proper security policies and measures for the proper handling of the personal information.

Data Security Breach Notification

Both the organization and the service provider must inform the DPA about any violations of security codes and any risks in the administration of information of individuals. There is no obligation to give notice of such breaches directly to individuals.

Registration

Organizations and service providers that carry out processing of personal information in Colombia must register with the DPA. It is quite unusual to require service providers to file registrations with the DPA. The National Registry was officially launched in November 2015.

COSTA RICA

Law No. 8968 on the Protection of the Person Concerning the Treatment of Personal Data (Costa Rican Law) came into force Sept. 5, 2011 (11 WDP 17, 10/28/11). It applies to automatic and manual processing of personal information of natural persons by both public and private entities. Companies had until March 5, 2013 to bring their practices into compliance with the Costa Rican Law.

In Brief

The Costa Rican Law requires data security breach notification and registration. It also imposes special data security and "Super User" obligations but doesn't require the appointment of a DPO or restrict cross-border transfers. However, there are general rules that apply to all data transfers.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

Prodhab, established in March 2012, is responsible for creating a database registry, ensuring compliance with the Costa Rican Law and issuing implementing regulations.

Cross-Border Transfers

There are no limitations on cross-border transfers; however, the general rules for any transfer of databases and/or personal information apply. In particular, express written consent (or a contract) is required to share or transfer personal information. The Costa Rican Law does not include any other legal bases for transferring data, and this rule applies broadly to all transfers without explicit indication of whether the transfer occurs within or outside Costa Rica.

Data Security

In addition to the basic security obligations, the Costa Rican Law requires organizations to issue a "Performance Protocol" that will regulate all the measures and rules to be followed in the collection, management and handling of the personal information. In order to be considered valid, the Performance Protocol (and any subsequent amendments) must be registered with the DPA.

Data Security Breach Notification

Organizations must inform individuals about any irregularities in the processing or storage of their personal information, or when the organization becomes aware of such irregularities. Irregularities include but are not limited to loss, destruction and/or misuse that result from a security vulnerability or breach. They must inform individuals within five working days from the time the vulnerability occurs so the individuals may take appropriate action.

Registration

Every database that is established for distribution, promotion or commercialization purposes must be regis-

tered with the DPA. According to a FAQ posted on the DPA website, human resources databases that are used for the exclusive use of the company do not need to be registered.

‘Super User’

The Costa Rican Law has a very unusual requirement not found in any other privacy law worldwide. Organizations that registered databases with the DPA must provide the regulator with an access profile so that the DPA may access and consult the database, at any time and without restriction. In FAQs issued by the DPA on its website, the DPA states that it will only access databases in response to a complaint or when there is evidence of possible law violations. It further states that the “Super User” provision should not be interpreted as providing the DPA with absolute power to access all information contained in these databases. In particular, the DPA does not have the ability to access databases containing information on banking transactions, suppliers and corporate financial statements.

CURACAO

The Personal Data Protection Act (Curacao Law), which took effect Oct. 1, 2013, regulates the processing of personal information of natural persons by both the public and private sectors. The Curacao Law is modeled on the Dutch Data Protection Law.

In Brief

The Curacao Law restricts the cross-border transfer of personal information to countries that don’t provide adequate protection. However, there are no DPO, data security breach notification and registration requirements. There is also no required time frame specified for responding to access or correction requests.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The College Bescherming Persoonsgegevens supervises compliance with the Curacao Law.

Cross-Border Transfers

Personal information may only be transferred to a country outside the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Editor’s note: the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of the Netherlands, Aruba, Curacao and Sint Maarten) if that country ensures an adequate level of protection. Where there is no adequate level of protection, the data transfer may take place provided that:

- the individual has provided his/her explicit consent;
- the transfer is necessary for the performance of a contract between the individual and the data controller or for actions to be carried out at the request of the individuals and which are necessary for the conclusion of a contract;
- the transfer is necessary for the conclusion or performance of a contract concluded or to be concluded

between the data controllers and third parties in the interests of the individuals;

- the transfer is necessary on account of an important public interest, or for the establishment, exercise or defense in law of any right;
- the transfer is necessary to protect the vital interests of individuals;
- the transfer is carried out from a public register set up by law or from a register that can be consulted by anyone or by any persons who can invoke a legitimate interest, provided that in the case concerned the legal requirements for consultation are met; and
- the transfer has been approved by the DPA.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Organic Law 172-13] on the Protection of Personal Data (Dominican Law), which took effect Dec. 13, 2013, is the most recent law enacted in the region. The Dominican Law protects personal information filed in public or private archives, public records and data banks intended to provide reports. The Dominican Law also regulates credit information companies, the provision of credit reference services and the supply of information on the market to ensure respect for privacy and the rights of the information owners.

In Brief

In contrast to the cross-border rules found in other countries in the region, the Dominican Law imposes a common set of legal bases for all international transfers, regardless of their destination. Registration/supervision requirements apply only to public or private data banks that are intended to provide credit reports. Such data banks are subject to the inspection and supervision of the Superintendence of Banks. There is also no obligation to appoint a DPO or to notify individuals or the regulator in the event of a data security breach. The Dominican Law does not establish a DPA to oversee compliance; however, the Superintendence of Banks is the entity authorized to regulate credit information companies.

Special Characteristics

Cross-Border Transfer

Personal information may only be transferred internationally in certain circumstances such as:

- the individual consents to authorize the transfer of information or when the laws so allow;
- the transfer is necessary for the execution of a contract between the individual and the organization, or for the execution of pre-contractual measures;
- the transfer concerns bank or security transfers with regard to the respective transactions and in accordance with the applicable legislation;

- the transfer has been agreed or considered in the framework of international treaties or conventions, or in free-trade treaties of which the Dominican Republic is a part; or
- the transfer of legally required information is to safeguard public interest or for the acknowledgement, exercise or defense of a right in a judicial process, or is required by a tax or customs administration to fulfill its duties.

MEXICO

The Federal Law on Protection of Personal Data Held by Private Parties, enacted in 2010, regulates the processing of personal information of natural persons by private sector organizations but doesn't apply to duly licensed credit reporting companies .

In Brief

The data protection rules in the Mexican Law have a number of important differences from those found elsewhere in the region. For example, the notice and data security obligations are subject to detailed rules. Unlike many laws in the region, the Mexican Law does not require registration, but it does require the appointment of a DPO and data security breach notification. In addition, domestic and international transfers are largely subject to the same requirements.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The Federal Institute for Access to Information and Data Protection (IFAI) is responsible for disseminating information on data protection and compliance with the Mexican Law.

Notice

In 2013, the DPA issued Guidelines that provide for three different types of privacy notices: comprehensive, simplified and short. A comprehensive privacy notice must always be made available; however, depending on the circumstances of the data collection, a simplified or short privacy notice may be provided first. The Guidelines state expressly that provision of a simplified or short privacy notice doesn't relieve the organization of its obligation to make available a comprehensive privacy notice.

Simplified or Short Privacy Notice. Where personal information is obtained directly from the individual by any electronic, optical, audio or visual means, or through any other technology, the organization must immediately provide the individual with at least the information regarding the identity and domicile of the organization and the purposes of the data processing, as well as provide the mechanisms for the individual to obtain the full text of the privacy notice. Where cookies, Web beacons or similar technologies are used, a communication or warning must be placed in a conspicuous place to inform the individual about the use of these technologies and how the technologies can be disabled by the individual.

Data Protection Officer or Office

The Mexican Law requires any entity that collects personal information to appoint a DPO or office to promote the protection of personal information within its organization and process requests (such as access and correction requests) received from individuals who wish to exercise their rights under the Mexican Law.

Data Security

The Regulations, issued in 2011 (12 WDPR 34, 1/30/12), define what constitutes physical, technical and administrative measures and, in particular, require: the establishment of an internal supervision and monitoring system; implementation of a training program for personnel to educate and generate awareness about their obligations to protect personal information; and external inspections or audits to check compliance with privacy policies. The list of security measures must be updated when security improvements or changes are made or there are breaches of the systems. In addition, the organization is encouraged to consider undertaking a risk analysis of personal information to identify dangers and estimate the risks for the personal information, conduct a gap analysis and prepare a work plan to implement the missing security measures arising from the gap analysis.

Whenever there is a security violation involving personal information, the DPA may take into account the organization's compliance with DPA recommendations to determine the attenuation of the corresponding sanction.

Data Security Breach Notification

Security breaches that occur "at any stage of processing that materially affect the property or moral rights" of the individual must be reported to the individual by the organization so the individual can take appropriate action to protect his or her rights. The Mexican Law does not require notice to any public authority or regulator.

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua enacted the Law on Personal Data Protection March 21, 2012 (Act No. 787) and the Regulation of the Law on Personal Data Protection (Decree No. 36-2012) (Nicaraguan Law) Oct. 17, 2012. The Nicaraguan Law protects the personal information of natural and legal persons in private and public databases.

In Brief

The Nicaraguan Law restricts cross-border transfers and requires registration; however, the registration procedure is not yet established. Data security, breach notification and the appointment of a DPO are not required. Unlike other laws in the region, the Nicaraguan Law has a provision of the right to "digital oblivion."

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The Nicaraguan Law calls for the creation of a Directorate for Personal Data Protection within the Ministry of

Finance that will be responsible for the regulation, supervision and protection of the processing of personal information; however, as of March 2015, the Directorate has not yet been established. The Directorate will be responsible for a wide range of data protection-related activities, including issuing regulations, monitoring compliance and imposing administration sanctions in the event of violations.

Cross-Border Transfers

The assignment and transfer of personal information to countries or international organizations that do not provide adequate security and protection for personal information are prohibited except in very limited circumstances, such as where:

- the transfer is for the purposes of international judicial cooperation;
- the exchange of personal information is for health matters;
- the transfer is necessary to carry out epidemiological investigations, wire transfers or exchanges;
- the transfer is required by law;
- the transfer is agreed upon under any international treaties ratified by Nicaragua; or
- the transfer pertains to international cooperation with intelligence agencies or to criminal matters covered by specified laws.

Such transfers must be carried out at the request of a legally authorized person; the request must state the object and purpose of the intended processing; the organization must comply with the data security and confidentiality measures and verify that the receiving organization complies equally with these measures; and the individual must be informed about and consent to the transfer by the organization and the intended purposes of the processing.

Right to Digital Oblivion

The Nicaraguan Law is one of the first laws to include the right to be forgotten, which has been so controversial in the EU. In particular, the individual has the right to request that social networks, browsers and servers suppress or cancel his or her personal information contained in their databases. In the case of databases of public and private institutions that offer goods and services and collect personal information for contractual reasons, individuals may request that their personal information be canceled once the contractual relationship ends. This provision isn't particularly detailed, and it is not clear how organizations will implement these obligations.

PERU

The Law for Personal Data Protection (Peruvian Law), which protects the personal information of natural persons processed by public and private sector organiza-

tions, entered into force July 4, 2011; however, many of the provisions and its Regulations did not become effective until May 2013 (13 W DPR 24, 4/25/13). Organizations had until March 2015 to conform their existing personal data banks to the Peruvian Law.

In Brief

The Peruvian Law requires registration and restricts cross-border transfers. The DPA has also established data security breach notification requirements. There is no obligation to appoint a DPO.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The Peruvian Law established the National Authority for Protection of Personal Data to oversee compliance and, in particular, administer and keep up-to-date the National Register of Personal Data Protection, hear and investigate complaints lodged by individuals, issue provisional and/or corrective measures and impose administrative sanctions in cases of violations.

Cross-Border Transfers

Cross-border transfers of personal information are allowed if the recipient has adequate data protection as may be determined by the DPA. Thus far, the DPA hasn't issued a list of adequate recipients. The Peruvian Law provides certain exceptions to this provision, including where the transfer of personal information is necessary to complete a contract to which the individual whose information is being transferred is a party; where the individual has given consent; or where otherwise established by regulation issued under the Peruvian Law.

The Regulations additionally provide that cross-border transfers are permitted when the importer assumes the same obligations as the exporting organization. The exporter may transfer personal information on the basis of contractual clauses or other legal instruments that prescribe at least the same obligations to which the exporter is subject as well as the conditions under which the individual consented to the processing of his or her personal information. Therefore, if a contract is in place, consent or one of the other legal bases listed above would not be required.

Authorization for cross-border transfers is not required; however, the organization and the service provider may request the opinion of the DPA as to whether the proposed transfer of personal information cross-border meets the provisions of the Peruvian Law.

Data Security Breach Notification

The Peruvian Law itself doesn't impose data security breach notification requirements; however, it authorizes the DPA to establish the security requirements and conditions to be met by data controllers. In October 2013, the DPA issued an Information Security Directive that instructs data controllers to notify individuals of "any incidents that significantly affect their proprietary or moral rights."

Registration

All organizations must register with the DPA. In addition, organizations that voluntarily adopt codes of conduct to govern their transfers to affiliated entities must register them with the DPA.

URUGUAY

Law No. 18.331 on the Protection of Personal Data and Habeas Data Action (Uruguayan Law), enacted in 2008 and amended in 2010, regulates the processing of personal information of natural and legal persons by both the public and private sectors. Uruguay was the second country in South America to be recognized by the EU as providing an adequate level of protection for personal information transferred from the EU/EEA (12 WDPR 16, 9/21/12).

In Brief

The Uruguayan Law requires data security breach notification and registration and restricts cross-border transfers to countries that do not provide adequate protection. There is no requirement to appoint a DPO; however, the person responsible for the database is liable for violations of the provisions of the law, and his or her name will be identified in the registration.

Special Characteristics

Data Protection Authority

The Regulatory and Control Unit for the Protection of Personal Data was created as an entity decentralized from the Agency for the Development of Government of Electronic Management and Information Society and Knowledge (AGESIC).

Cross-Border Transfers

The transfer of personal information of any kind to countries or international organizations that fail to provide adequate levels of protection according to the standards of regional or international law in this area is prohibited except where the following cases apply:

- international judicial cooperation, according to the relevant international instrument, whether treaty or convention, subject to the circumstances of each case;
- exchange of medical data, when necessary for the treatment of the sick person and due to reasons of public health or hygiene;
- bank or stock exchange transfers, in regard to the corresponding transactions and pursuant to the applicable legislation;
- agreements within the framework of international treaties to which the Republic of Uruguay is a party; and

- international cooperation between intelligence agencies fighting against organized crime, terrorism and drug trafficking.

It also is possible to make international transfers of data in the following cases:

- the interested party has given his or her consent to the proposed transfer;
- the transfer is necessary for the execution of a contract between the interested party and the person responsible for the processing or to implement pre-contractual measures taken at the interested party's request;
- the transfer is necessary to execute an agreement entered into now or hereafter on behalf of the interested party, between the person responsible for the processing and a third party;
- the transfer is necessary or legally required to safeguard an important public interest, or for the recognition, exercise or defense of a right in a legal procedure;
- the transfer is necessary for safeguarding the vital interests of the interested party; or
- the transfer is effected from a record which, by virtue of legal or regulatory provisions, is designed to provide information to the public and is open to consultation by the general public or any person who can prove a legitimate interest, provided that the conditions established by law for consultation are met in each particular case.

Regardless of the cases listed above, the DPA may authorize a transfer or a series of transfers of personal information to a third country that does not guarantee an adequate level of protection when the person responsible for the processing offers sufficient guarantees regarding the protection of privacy, fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals as well as to the exercise of the corresponding rights.

Such guarantees may arise from appropriate contractual clauses.

Data Security Breach Notification

When the data controller or the data processor realizes that there has been a data security breach that could affect the individual's rights in a significant way, the data controller or the data processor must inform the individual.

Registration

All organizations that create, modify or eliminate databases of personal information must register their databases.