The Most Comprehensive Global Legal Summaries

**RISK**
Effectively address emerging business issues with straightforward summary legal advice.

**EFFICIENCY**
Directly address global requirements and compare privacy requirements across multiple jurisdictions without reading the full text of the law.

**INFORMED DECISIONS**
Make informed decisions quickly with succinct legal summaries.

**EFFECTIVE LAW ANALYSIS**
Effectively analyze the World’s privacy requirements using simple structured summaries and comparative analysis from Morrison and Foerster, global privacy lawyers.

**ACCOUNTABILITY**
Quickly understand notice requirements, internal policy obligations, audit expectations, consent rules, etc.

**COMPLIANCE**
Empower non-privacy professionals, including corporate employees, and regional units to understand privacy compliance obligations.
Analyze Privacy Laws in Minutes

Understand Privacy Laws with In-Depth Legal Summaries

Country: European Union
Jurisdiction: National/Federal
Law Name: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

**Overview**

Data Protection Law

**Description:**
Updated 2/18/19

The purpose of the Regulation is to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons and, in particular, their right to the protection of Personal Data. The Regulation lays down rules relating to the free movement of such data that within the European Union (EU) will be neither restricted, nor prohibited for reasons connected to the protection of natural persons with regard to the Processing of Personal Data. (Article 1, GDPR)

**Scope of Data Covered:**
Personal Data of natural persons (regardless of nationality or place of residence) that are Processed wholly or partly by automated or manual means and form part of a filing system or are intended to form part of a filing system. Personal Data includes Pseudonymized data (because it can be attributed to an individual by the use of additional information) but excludes anonymized data. (See Security section for more information on Pseudonymized data)

Individuals may be associated with online identifiers provided by their devices, applications, tools and protocols, such as internet protocol addresses, cookie identifiers or other identifiers that can be used to track specific browsing activity. This may leave traces which, in particular when combined with unique identifiers and other information received by the servers, may be used to create profiles of the Individuals and identify them. (Rect. 30, GDPR)

**KEY FEATURES**
- **Summary**: Privacy Law Analysis Written in English
- **Revision Date**: Provided
- **In-Depth Expert Opinions**
- **Analysis of Privacy Laws & Regulation Provided by a Global Law Firm**: Morrison and Foerster
- **Consistent Comparison Structure**
- **URL Link to the Text of the Law**
- **Compliance Requirements**
- **Powerful Reporting for Hundreds of Laws**

Gain Instant Knowledge of Common Privacy Principles

Country: United States
Jurisdiction: Federal
Law Name: Federal Data Privacy Act 2018

**Notice**

General Rules:
- Any request for Information, whether for inclusion in a Database (Section 111) or by Direct Contact (Section 279), must be accompanied by a Notice.
- Notice must be provided to any Individual about whom Personal Data are collected in a concise, transparent, easily understandable written form using clear and plain language. In particular for any Information addressed specifically to a child, Articles 5 and 12, Recital 39 and 59, GDPR.

Language Requirement:
- There is no legal requirement to provide notice in the local language. However, because the Database Owner should ensure that notice has been given and understood, sufficient notice in Hebrew is preferable.

**Legal Requirement**
- Notice must be provided to any Individual about whom Personal Data are collected in a concise, transparent, easily understandable written form using clear and plain language. In particular for any Information addressed specifically to a child, Articles 5 and 12, Recital 39 and 59, GDPR.

Language Requirement:
- According to French law, commercial communication, including personal data, must be protected by a notice in the French language. The notice must be included in the form of an app (article 223-1 of the French law). You can send the notice in the form of an app (article 223-1 of the French law).

Learn How TrustArc Can Help
You Quickly Understand Legal Obligations Across Jurisdictions

© 2020 TrustArc Inc

www.trustarc.com