



THE OFFICE OF THE **DATA PROTECTION COMMISSIONER**

The Data Protection (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2017 ("the **Law**")

Transitional Relief

The **Data Protection (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2017** will come into force on 25 May 2018. You can find a copy of the Law [here](#)

It will replace the current **Data Protection (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001** (the 2001 Law)

The **Data Protection (Commencement, Amendment and Transitional) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Ordinance, 2018** provides for certain transitional provisions. You can find a copy of the Ordinance [here](#)

In practical terms, this means that a number of the new requirements will not come into force until 25 May 2019. This will allow controllers and processors time to prepare fully for the changes ahead whilst also giving the regulatory office time to publish and disseminate guidance to support controllers and processors.

Details of the key elements of these transitional provisions are set out below. This serves as a guidance note and is not legal advice. For full details of transitional arrangements please refer to the Ordinance itself.

Key Definitions

"pre-collected personal data" means any personal data processed in the context of a controller, where the personal data was collected before the commencement date –

- (a) by the controller, or a processor acting on the controller's behalf, or
- (b) otherwise for the purposes of the processing.

What this means –

You already have the personal data and it was collected prior to 25 May 2018.

(1) For the purposes of sections 3 to 7, processing of personal data ("the processing concerned") is continued processing in the context of a controller or processor where processing of the same kind as the processing concerned –

- (a) was carried out on the personal data in the context of the controller or processor concerned lawfully, in relation to the former Law, before the commencement date, and
- (b) is continued in the context of the controller or processor concerned after the Law comes into force.

(2) Whether any processing carried out in the context of a controller or processor before the commencement date ("the previous processing") is of the same kind as the processing concerned must be determined having regard to the nature, scope, context and purpose of the previous processing in comparison to the processing concerned, including whether or not the processing concerned involves the use or application of a technology, mechanism or procedure that was neither used nor applied in the previous processing.

What this means –

You have the personal data and are processing it under the 2001 Law and will continue to process it for the same purposes after 25 May 2018.

transitional date is 25 May 2019

commencement date is 25 May 2018

Controller to provide information to data subjects (notification duty)

Regulation 2

Transitional exemption from duty to notify pre-collected personal data

- (1) Until the transitional date and subject to paragraph (2), a controller is not required to comply with a notification duty in relation to the processing of pre-collected personal data in the context of the controller.
- (2) On request by a data subject, a controller exempt from a notification duty by reason only of subsection (1) must give the data subject any information that the notification duty would otherwise have required the controller to –
 - (a) give to the data subject, or
 - (b) otherwise publish in relation to the pre-collected personal data relating to the data subject.

- (3) In this section –

"notification duty" means any duty imposed on a controller by –

- (a) section 12(2), (3) or (3A) of the Law,
- (b) section 13(1), (2) or (2A) of the Law,
- (c) section 17(3) of the Law,
- (d) section 18(3) of the Law, or
- (e) section 12(2) or (3) of the Law Enforcement Ordinance, and

"pre-collected personal data" means any personal data processed in the context of a controller, where the personal data was collected before the commencement date –

- (a) by the controller, or a processor acting on the controller's behalf, or
- (b) otherwise for the purposes of the processing.

What this means –

The Law requires controllers to provide certain information to data subjects (notification duty) when data are collected (see sections 12 & 13). You can find a link to further details about this requirement [here](#). The 2001 Law contains similar requirements but the new standards require more comprehensive information to be given.

If, as a controller, you have collected personal data before 25 May 2018, this new requirement will not apply until 25 May 2019. However, if a data subject requests the information from you, it must be provided.

Duties of joint controllers (joint controller duty)

Regulation 3

Transitional exemption from duties of joint controllers in relation to continued processing

- (1) Until the transitional date, a controller is not required to comply with a joint controller duty in relation to continued processing of personal data in the context of the joint controllers concerned.
- (2) In subsection (1), "joint controller duty" means the duty imposed on joint controllers by –
 - (a) section 33(1) or (3) of the Law, or
 - (b) section 28(1) of the Law Enforcement Ordinance

What this means –

The Law places new obligations where there are two or more controllers (joint controllers) (see section 33 of the Law).

Briefly, these require greater detail and clarity around respective responsibilities for compliance and a duty to notify data subjects of agreements.

If the processing you are doing is **continued processing**, this new 'joint controller duty' will not come into force until May 25 2019.

For new processing you will be required to comply in full.

Requirement to carry out impact assessment (impact assessment duty)

Regulation 4

Transitional exemption from impact assessment duties in relation to continued processing

- (1) Until the transitional data, a controller is not required to comply with an impact assessment duty in relation to continued processing of personal data in the context of the controller.
- (2) In subsection (1), "an impact assessment duty" means any duty imposed on a controller –
 - (a) to carry out, review or revise an assessment under section 44(1) or (5) of the Law or section 36(1) of the Law Enforcement Ordinance, or
 - (b) to consult the Authority under section 45(2) of the Law or section 37(2) of the Law Enforcement Ordinance

What this means –

The Law requires controllers processing [special category data](#) to carry out a [data protection impact assessment](#) before commencing any processing (see sections 44 & 45 of the Law).

Briefly, this requires controllers to carry out an assessment of the impact of any [high-risk processing](#) prior to processing. This is to ensure that risks are identified, mitigated and documented appropriately.

If the processing you are doing is **continued processing**, this new 'impact assessment duty' will not come into force until 25 May 2019.

For new processing you will be required to comply in full.

Controller and processor duties (processor-use duty)

Regulation 5

Transitional exemption from processor-use duties in relation to continued processing

- (1) Until the transitional data, a controller is not required to comply with a processor use duty where –
 - (a) the controller causes or permits a processor to carry out processing of personal data in the context of that controller, and
 - (b) the processing is continued processing in the context of both the controller and the processor concerned.
- (2) In subsection (1), "processor use duty" means any duty imposed on a controller by –
 - (a) section 34(1) of the Law, or
 - (b) section 29(1) of the Law Enforcement Ordinance.

What this means –

The Law places new obligations on [controllers](#) where they use a [processor](#) for the processing of personal data (see section 34 of the Law).

Briefly, this sets out new conditions which must be met where a controller uses the services of a processor. Specifically, processors will be required to provide comprehensive guarantees to ensure compliance and there must be a legally binding written agreement in place setting out certain specified details.

If the processing you are doing is **continued processing**, this new 'processor use duty' will not come into force until 25 May 2019.

For new processing you will be required to comply in full.

Controller and processor duties (duty to establish measures)

Regulation 6

Transitional exemption from processor's duty to establish measures in relation to continued processing

- (1) Until the transitional date, a processor is not required to comply with a duty to establish measures in respect of the controller, in relation to continued processing of personal data in the context of both the processor and that controller.
- (2) In subsection (1), "duty to establish measures" means any duty imposed on a processor by –
 - (a) section 35(1)(e) of the Law,
 - (b) section 36(3) of the Law, to the extent that it imposes a duty on the processor under section 35(1)(e) of the Law, or
 - (c) section 30(1)(e) of the Law Enforcement Ordinance.

What this means –

The Law places new obligations on processors to assist controllers with their duties (see sections 35 & 36 of the Law).

Briefly, this requires processors to put in place appropriate measures to help the controller to comply with their obligations relating to data subject rights (Part III of the Law).

If the processing you are doing is **continued processing**, this new 'duty to establish measures' will not come into force until 25 May 2019.

For new processing you will be required to comply in full.

Controller and processor duties (duty to obtain authorisation)

Regulation 7

Transitional exemption from processor's duty to obtain controller authorisation for secondary processors

- (1) Until the transitional date, a processor is not required to comply with a duty to obtain authorisation from the controller in relation to a secondary processor where –
 - (a) the processor is carrying out continued processing of personal data in the context of both the processor and that controller, and
 - (b) the processor had, before the commencement date, engaged the secondary processor concerned to process that personal data.

- (2) In subsection (1) –

"**duty to obtain authorisation**" means any duty imposed on a processor by –

- (a) section 36(1) of the Law, or
- (b) section 31(1) of the Law Enforcement Ordinance.

What this means –

The Law places new obligations on processors if they propose engaging with another processor ('secondary processor') (see section 36 of the Law).

Briefly, this requires processors intending to engage the services of a secondary processor to ensure the relevant controller has given specific or general authorisation for such engagement.

If the processing you are doing is **continued processing**, this new 'duty to obtain authorisation' will not come into force until 25 May 2019.

For new processing you will be required to comply in full.

Processing by public authorities based on legitimate interests

Regulation 8

Transitional provision for processing by public authorities based on legitimate interest

- (1) Until the transitional date, paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 to the Law has effect as if –
 - (a) a full stop were substituted for the comma after "party", and
 - (b) the words "except where the processing is in the context of the exercise or performance by a public authority of a function or task described in paragraph 5".

What this means –

The Law does not allow [public authorities](#) to rely on condition 4 of Schedule 2, Part II of the Law ([conditions for processing to be lawful](#)).

If you are a public authority you will have a data protection officer (see section 47 of the Law) and will be able to discuss this further with them.

This restriction will not apply until May 25 2019.

Data subject right - data portability

Regulation 9

Delayed effect of section 14 (right to data portability) of the Law

- (1) Until the transitional date, neither section 14 of the Law nor any corresponding provision has effect.
- (2) In subsection (1), "any corresponding provision" means any provision of section 6 of the Law or any other section of the Law, so far as the provision corresponds to a right or duty in section 14 of the Law.

What this means –

The Law provides for a data subject to have their personal data transmitted from one controller to another (data portability) (see section 14 of the Law).

This new right will not come into force until 25 May 2019 to allow controllers sufficient time to put appropriate mechanisms in place to allow them to comply.

Reporting of data breaches

Regulation 7

Reporting of personal data breaches occurring before commencement

- (1) A controller or processor is required to comply with a duty to report a personal data breach regardless whether the breach occurred before or after the Law comes into force.
- (2) However, a controller is not required to comply with a duty imposed on the controller to report a personal data breach unless the controller first becomes aware of the personal data breach after the Law comes into force.
- (3) In this section, "a duty to report", in relation to a personal data breach, means a duty to give notice of the breach –
 - (a) imposed on a controller by any of the following provisions–
 - (i) section 42(2) or 43(1) of the Law, or
 - (ii) section 34(2) or 35(1) of the Law Enforcement Ordinance, and
 - (b) imposed on a processor by any of the following provisions–
 - (i) section 42(1) of the Law, or
 - (ii) section 34(1) of the Law Enforcement Ordinance.

What this means –

The Law places obligations on controllers and processors in respect of [personal data breaches](#) (see sections 42 & 43 of the Law).

This obligation applies regardless of whether the breach occurred before or after 25 May 2018.

If you are a controller, you are required to report a personal data breach **only if you first become aware of it after 25 May 2018**.

Read the guidance and familiarise yourself with the [reporting requirements](#) so you are clear about the actions required in the event of a personal data breach that needs to be reported to the Authority.

Consent

Regulation 10

Validity of consents obtained before commencement

- (1) This section applies to consent to the processing of personal data ("pre-commencement consent"), where –
 - (a) the consent was given by the data subject before the commencement date,
 - (b) the consent had effect as consent for that processing under the former Law immediately before the commencement date,
 - (c) the consent was not given on the basis of false, deceptive or misleading information or conduct, knowingly or recklessly provided or perpetrated by –
 - (i) the controller,
 - (ii) the processor, or
 - (iii) any other person who sought the consent or to whom the consent was given, and
 - (d) the data subject has not withdrawn the consent –
 - (i) by giving written notice to the controller, or
 - (ii) by any other means provided for by the controller.
- (2) Where consent to which this section applies also meets the definition of a consent in section 10(1) and all the other requirements and conditions in section 10 of the Law for consent to be valid for the purposes of the Law, the consent has effect as consent to that processing for the purposes of the Law and the Law Enforcement Ordinance.
- (3) In any other case, despite any provision to the contrary in section 10 of the Law, a consent to which this section applies must be regarded as consent to that processing for the purposes of the Law and the Law Enforcement Ordinance only until the earlier of –
 - (a) the data subject withdrawing the consent –
 - (i) by giving written notice to the controller, or
 - (ii) by any other means provided for by the controller, or
 - (b) the occurrence of the transitional date.

What this means –

The Law sets different standards for controllers when seeking to rely on [consent](#) as a basis for processing (see section 10 of the Law).

If you have obtained consent prior to 25 May 2018 in compliance with the Data Protection (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, and the requirements of 10(1) are satisfied, that consent remains valid **unless** –

- That consent was given on the basis of false, deceptive or misleading information or conduct; or
- The data subject has withdrawn consent.

If you are unable to establish the above, the consent you have obtained will only be valid **until the earlier of** –

- The date the data subject withdraws consent; or
- 25 May 2019.