

The price of data security

A guide to the insurability of GDPR fines across Europe

2nd Edition, July 2019



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Foreword

The General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) came into effect on 25 May 2018. It has undeniably revolutionised the data protection regime and significantly affected how organisations worldwide collect, use, manage, protect, and share personal data that comes into their possession.

As personal data increasingly represents an important new class of economic asset for organisations, GDPR has significantly increased the enforcement powers available to regulators. GDPR fines can reach up to €20 million, or up to 4% of a group's annual global turnover if higher. Two recent examples are: the UK Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) issued a notice of intent to impose a fine of €204 million on an airline company, representing about 1.5% of the company's global turnover. The ICO issued another notice of intent to impose a fine of €110 million on an international hotel chain, representing about 3% of the company's global turnover.

The scale of these fines has understandably generated concern in boardrooms. GDPR has replaced a regime under which fines for a data breach were limited and enforcement actions infrequent. The regulatory environment across European Member States is undoubtedly shifting and regulators now have greater powers of enforcement, and significant GDPR fines are expected to be imposed where organisations are subject to investigations.

Moreover, the consequences of GDPR non-compliance are not limited to monetary fines. There are also the costs associated with non-compliance. These costs, potentially resulting from a data breach, could include, for example, legal fees and litigation, regulatory investigation, remediation, public relations, and other costs associated with compensation and notification to impacted data subjects. Furthermore, the potential damage to an organisation's reputation and market position can be significant.

The magnitude of GDPR fines means organisations are keen to know whether these fines can be insured. Typical cyber insurance policies only insure fines when "insurable by law", and stipulate that the insurability of fines or penalties shall be determined by the "laws of any applicable jurisdiction that most favours coverage

for such monetary fines or penalties." Organisations also need to consider other costs and liabilities that could result from GDPR non-compliance.

Given the size of the potential financial impact of GDPR non-compliance, it is important for organisations to understand how the insurability of fines, legal and other costs and liabilities following a data breach is approached in different jurisdictions. In this guide we provide an overview of the insurability of fines and resulting costs across Europe (information current at date of publishing) as a resource for all those organisations affected by GDPR.

There are only a few jurisdictions where it is clear that civil fines can be covered by insurance - even then there must be no deliberate wrongdoing or gross negligence on the part of the insured. Criminal penalties are almost never insurable. GDPR administrative fines are civil in nature, but the GDPR also permits European Member States to impose their own penalties for personal data violations. If those penalties are criminal, they almost certainly would not be covered by insurance.

"While there are only a few jurisdictions where GDPR fines are insurable or not at any risk of being challenged legally, insurance against legal costs and liabilities following a data breach is widely available and enforceable across Europe and may provide valuable cover to organisations. However, corporate groups still need to consider reputational damage and impact on existing customers, the wider market, and their relationships with regulators, all of which may go beyond quantifiable financial losses. Prevention is better than the cure."

*Prakash (PK) Paran, Global Co-Chair, Insurance Sector
DLA Piper*

While the insurability of fines may be limited, insurance forms a key component of an organisation's GDPR risk management strategy to manage costs associated with GDPR non-compliance and resulting business disruption losses.

In addition to insurance, there is significant business advantage to taking privacy and data protection seriously. Properly securing the data you hold is critical, but a robust data retention strategy is essential. Organisations frequently retain too much data for too long, without discernible commercial benefit; thereby increasing their risk exposure. High profile breaches and revelations regarding the misuse of data shared via social media have made consumers more aware of how their data might be collected, stored, analysed and used.

"GDPR compliance can also strengthen customer relationships. Public opinion on data privacy is changing and customers are increasingly placing importance on how organisations protect their personal information. Organisations can use regulations as opportunities to show how much they value customers. GDPR provides the chance to reinforce their role as responsible stewards of personal information and to craft innovative privacy and security policies that better reflect the constantly evolving needs of digitisation."

*Vanessa Leemans, Chief Commercial Officer,
Aon Cyber Solutions EMEA*

A first edition of the guide was issued before GDPR came into effect in May 2018. As the insurability of GDPR fines is a dynamic and fluid matter, this second edition sets out the latest findings with regard to the following:

1. Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines
2. Insurability of GDPR fines
3. Insurability of associated costs incurred by GDPR non-compliance

In this second edition, we have also included some practical case studies and lessons learned. Furthermore, this guide illustrates some common issues experienced by organisations through the use of international claims and data breach scenarios.

We hope that you find this an invaluable guide to understanding and managing the impact of GDPR on your organisation, whilst supporting you and your stakeholders to make informed decisions.



Onno Janssen
Chief Executive Officer,
Risk Consulting and Cyber
Solutions EMEA
Aon



Prakash (PK) Paran
Global Co-Chair, Insurance Sector
DLA Piper



Vanessa Leemans
Chief Commercial Officer,
Cyber Solutions EMEA
Aon



Prof. Dr. Patrick Van Eecke
Partner
Co-Chair, Global Data Protection,
Privacy and Security Practice
DLA Piper

GDPR enforcement actions

Biggest cases per country in Europe (as of July 2019)



Source: DLA Piper

GDPR at a glance

The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), came into effect on 25 of May 2018. It has brought new legal rights for data subjects, while extending the scope of the responsibilities of controllers and processors. It also enhanced enforcement rights for regulators, to include fines of up to €20 million or, if higher, 4% of an organisation's annual global turnover.

Applicability

GDPR not only applies to organisations located within the European Union, but also to organisations that offer goods or services to, or monitor the behaviour of, European data subjects, even where those organisations are located outside of the EU.

GDPR applies to the processing of “personal data”, meaning any information relating to an identifiable person who can be directly or indirectly identified, in particular by reference to an identifier. This can include any information that can be used to identify an individual; a name, an email address or a phone number, but it could also include IP addresses, job roles, employee IDs or depersonalised claims data, survey information or pension details. This definition provides for a wide range of personal identifiers to constitute personal data, including name, identification number, location data or online identifier, reflecting changes in technology and the way organisations collect information about individuals.

Requirements

Some of the GDPR requirements for organisations are:

Governance and accountability - GDPR is concerned with the principle of accountability, which requires organisations to be able to demonstrate compliance with GDPR. The effect of this is that all organisations need to implement a formal data protection programme to demonstrate that data protection is taken seriously and their processing activities are performed in accordance with GDPR.

More rights for data subjects - Data subjects (*identified or identifiable natural person*) are entitled to a range of rights, including a right to erasure, a right to data portability, a right to challenge certain forms of non-essential processing, and a right not to be subject to an automated decision in certain circumstances. Data subjects have more control over the processing of their personal data.

Privacy by design and by default - Organisations must take privacy risks into account throughout the process of designing a new product or service, and adopt mechanisms to ensure that, by default, minimal personal data is collected, used and retained.

Privacy risk impact assessment - Privacy risk impact assessments are required before processing personal data for operations which are likely to present higher privacy risks to data subjects due to the nature or scope of the processing operation.

Appointment of a data protection officer - Appointment of a data protection officer with expert knowledge is mandatory for public authorities and for organisations whose core activities involve the regular and systematic monitoring of data subjects on a large scale (for example, data-driven marketing activities or location tracking), or which process large amounts of special categories of personal data, such as insurers, banks and healthcare companies.

Personal data breach - Requirement to notify personal data breaches causing risk to individuals to the supervisory authorities within 72 hours. In the event the incident is likely to pose a high risk to the affected individuals' rights and freedom, there is also a duty to notify those individuals of the breach. A few typical examples of personal data breach include: sending personal data to an incorrect recipient or access by an unauthorised third party, computing devices containing personal data being lost or stolen, or alteration of personal data without permission.

Processors - The processing of personal data by a processor (*the entity which processes personal data on behalf of the controller*) must be governed by a contract between the processor and the controller (*the entity which determines the purposes and means of processing of personal data*). Furthermore, unlike its predecessor, GDPR imposes direct statutory obligations on processors, which means they are subject to direct enforcement by supervisory authorities, fines, and compensation claims by data subjects. In practice processors may, therefore, strongly resist the imposition of any contractual indemnity on the basis that they are subject to their own direct liability under GDPR, and argue that a more balanced apportionment of risk is appropriate (for example, a cross-indemnity), or else the replacement of an indemnity with capped liability. Alternatively, the parties may agree to allocate liability in such a way as to completely exclude GDPR indemnities and accept sole responsibility, with respect to GDPR fines, penalties and assessments, while allocating responsibility for all other non-GDPR fines related liability.

Enforcement

Higher sanctions for non-compliance - In the case of non-compliance with GDPR, the regulator may impose fines up to €20 million or, if higher, 4% of an organisation's annual global turnover. Where a data breach would involve a subsidiary of a global company, the sanction and the calculation may apply at group level. This means that the turnover of the group may be taken into account and that the parent company may be sanctioned.

Broad investigative and corrective powers - Supervisory authorities have wide investigative and corrective powers including the power to undertake on-site data protection audits and issue public warnings, reprimands and orders to carry out specific remediation activities.

Right to claim compensation - GDPR makes it considerably easier for data subjects who have suffered "material or non-material damage" as a result of a GDPR breach to claim compensation against controllers and processors. The inclusion of "non-material" damage means that individuals are able to claim compensation for emotional distress even where they are not able to prove financial loss.

Data subjects have the right to mandate a consumer protection body to exercise rights and bring claims on their behalf. Although this falls somewhat short of a class action right, it certainly increases the risk of group privacy claims against organisations. Employee group actions are also more likely under GDPR. Data subjects also have the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority, and the right to an effective legal remedy against a controller or processor.

"It is clear that individuals are increasingly concerned about how their personal data is handled by organisations. Getting privacy right is not only about complying with the law; it should also be central to an organisation's reputation management and brand perception."

Prof. Dr. Patrick van Eecke, Partner and Co-Chair, Global Data Protection, Privacy and Security Practice, DLA Piper

Insurance

The scope of GDPR is broader than most insurance policies which are often triggered by privacy or security incidents, whereas GDPR violations can also be triggered by non-compliance separate and apart from a privacy or security incident.

A policy which was entered into before the GDPR came into force may have been intended to cover fines imposed for wrongful collection and use of personal data and / or regulatory fines for cyber-related incidents. That policy would treat GDPR fines in the same way. Similarly, a policy which excludes fines imposed for wrongful collection and use of personal data and / or regulatory fines for cyber-related incidents would also exclude such fines imposed under GDPR.

Where a policy is intended to cover such fines, a key issue is the extent to which those fines are insurable. That issue is considered in the following section of this guide.

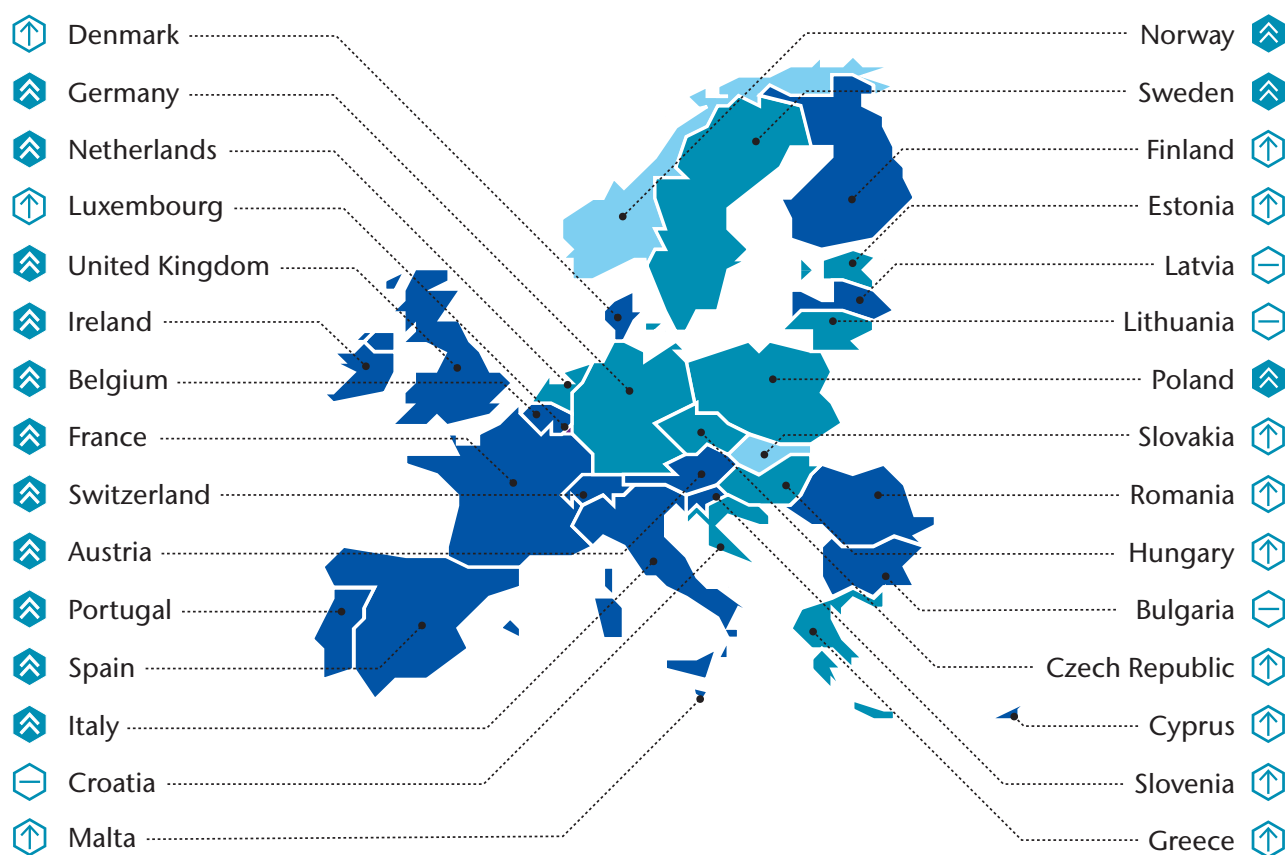
Insurability by country

DLA Piper has carried out a review of whether regulatory fines, GDPR fines in particular, and legal and other costs and liabilities following a data breach, are insurable in each EU country, Norway and Switzerland.

The findings assume that in each country local law is applied. Often it will be possible for the parties to agree that another system of law applies to an insurance contract. However, legal rules governing insurability are often derived from public policy principles which can override the parties' choice of law, meaning it cannot be assumed that such choice will prevail.

The findings also set out whether fines and other costs and liabilities are insurable "in principle" - DLA Piper has not considered whether insurance cover is available for particular risks. The issue of insurability is dynamic and fluid. Where GDPR fines are "not insurable" in a particular jurisdiction, this position may be a matter of debate in the local insurance sector, and some market participants may nevertheless provide cover for GDPR fines.

GDPR heat map



Key

Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurable	Unclear	Not insurable ¹
Data regulatory environment ²	High	Fairly high	Moderate

¹DLA Piper has included as "not insurable" countries where in certain limited circumstances a fine might possibly be indemnifiable, but under local laws or public policy fines would generally not be regarded as insurable

²Data regulatory environment: Presented as a metric to offer a high level guide to the approximate likelihood of exposure to regulatory action from data protection authorities, and the possible strength of that action. It is assessed through a variety of factors, including (i) availability of criminal sanctions under local law; (ii) size and historic activity level of the regulator; and (iii) presence (and complexity) of supplementary privacy and information security laws. The heat rating assigned to a jurisdiction should not be interpreted as an indication of the likelihood of that country's data protection authority commencing enforcement action in respect of any specific scenario.

Source: DLA Piper

Insurability by country - overview

Not insurable¹



Unclear



Insurable



Insurability of GDPR fines

Key

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach	Data regulatory environment ²
Austria				High
Belgium				High
Bulgaria				Moderate
Croatia				Moderate
Cyprus				Fairly high
Czech Republic				Fairly high
Denmark				Fairly high
Estonia				Fairly high
Finland				Fairly high
France				High
Germany				High
Greece				Fairly high
Hungary				Fairly high
Ireland				High
Italy				High
Latvia				Moderate
Lithuania				Moderate
Luxembourg				Fairly high
Malta				Fairly high
Netherlands				High
Norway				High
Poland				High
Portugal				High
Romania				Fairly high
Slovakia				Fairly high
Slovenia				Fairly high
Spain				High
Sweden				High
Switzerland				High
United Kingdom				High

¹DLA Piper has included as “not insurable” countries where in certain limited circumstances a fine might possibly be indemnifiable, but under local laws or public policy fines would generally not be regarded as insurable

²Data regulatory environment: Presented as a metric to offer a high level guide to the approximate likelihood of exposure to regulatory action from data protection authorities, and the possible strength of that action. It is assessed through a variety of factors, including (i) availability of criminal sanctions under local law; (ii) size and historic activity level of the regulator; and (iii) presence (and complexity) of supplementary privacy and information security laws. The heat rating assigned to a jurisdiction should not be interpreted as an indication of the likelihood of that country’s data protection authority commencing enforcement action in respect of any specific scenario.

Insurability by country – detailed findings

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
Austria	 Regulatory fines are not insurable in Austria. An indemnity agreement between the offender and a third party entered into prior to the violation of regulatory provisions is considered invalid and an immoral contract.	 GDPR fines are not insurable in Austria.	 It is possible to insure in Austria against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. An insurer can exclude liability where there is a finding of guilt, knowledge or intent.
Belgium	 Regulatory fines are generally not insurable in Belgium. It is not possible to insure against criminal fines as a matter of law and public policy. Insuring administrative fines is not expressly prohibited but such fines are likely to be found uninsurable as a matter of public policy.	 GDPR fines are unlikely to be insurable in Belgium. GDPR breaches are subject to administrative and criminal fines – criminal fines are prohibited from being insured and must be borne by the liable party personally.	 It is possible to insure in Belgium against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. An insurer can exclude its contractual liability under a policy where the insured intentionally caused the covered losses.
Bulgaria	 Regulatory fines would not be insurable in Bulgaria. A claim for indemnity is likely to be unenforceable as a matter of public policy because criminal liability is personal in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Financial Supervision Commission (FSC) would be likely to impose a fine on an insurance company which offered insurance against administrative penalties.	 GDPR fines would not be insurable in Bulgaria. GDPR breaches are subject to administrative and criminal fines.	 In Bulgaria, a claim under a policy for an insured's investigation and defence costs is not enforceable, it is the role of the court to rule which party will pay the costs. It may be possible to insure against: claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach, and costs of mitigating a breach, including public relations expenses.

Not insurable



Unclear



Insurable



Insurability of GDPR fines

Key

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
Croatia	It is unclear whether regulatory fines would be insurable in Croatia as 'legally permissible' risks, or whether a policy insuring regulatory fine would be null and void as contrary to the constitution, law and morality. Fines for intentional, fraudulent or criminal acts would not be insurable.	It is unclear whether GDPR fines would be insurable in Croatia as 'legally permissible' risks, or whether a policy insuring GDPR fines would be null and void as contrary to the constitution, law and morality. Fines for intentional, fraudulent or criminal acts would not be insurable.	It is possible to insure in Croatia against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties/ (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach) (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. However, such costs are unlikely to be insurable if the action giving rise to the liability for the fine is intentional or a consequence of gross negligence.
Cyprus	Regulatory fines are not likely to be insurable in Cyprus. There is no express general prohibition in statutes and rules regulating the insurability of regulatory/ administrative fines. However, such fines are likely to be found uninsurable as a matter of public policy.	GDPR fines are not likely to be insurable in Cyprus. Administrative fines under GDPR are not likely to be insurable as a matter of public policy. (Cyprus courts follow English law as persuasive). The same applies to criminal fines adopted under national law in relation to GDPR.	It is possible to insure in Cyprus against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses.
Czech Republic	Regulatory fines may be insurable in the Czech Republic. Insurance against regulatory fines is not expressly prohibited, but there is a risk that such contracts will be unenforceable as a matter of public policy.	GDPR fines may be insurable in the Czech Republic. Insurance against GDPR fines is not expressly prohibited, but there is a risk that such contracts will be unenforceable as a matter of public policy.	It is possible to insure in the Czech Republic against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses.

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
Denmark	 Regulatory fines are not likely to be insurable in Denmark. It is not possible to insure against criminal sanctions as a matter of public policy. This rule also applies to insurance covering regulatory fines, based on the principle that a fine must be borne by the party committing the criminal act.	 GDPR fines are not insurable in Denmark. GDPR breaches will result in criminal fines. The general rule that a party cannot insure against such fines, nor claim indemnity for them.	 It is possible to insure in Denmark against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. Unless it is otherwise clearly stated, a policy will not cover costs that are due to a willful act or gross negligence.
Estonia	 Regulatory fines may be insurable in Estonia. Insurance contracts covering administrative or criminal fines are not expressly prohibited, but there is a risk such contracts will be declared contrary to overriding rules of law/public order/ morality. A policy may be unenforceable if it is considered that the parties' intention was to avoid administrative or criminal sanctions. It is a condition of insurability that the loss was caused by circumstances beyond the control of the insured.	 GDPR fines may be insurable in Estonia. Breaches of GDPR are sanctioned by administrative and criminal fines. There is a risk that contracts insuring against those fines will be unenforceable.	 It is possible to insure in Estonia against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. However, one of the conditions of insurability in Estonia is that the loss was caused by circumstances beyond the control of the insured.
Finland	 Although there is no statutory prohibition, the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority has issued a declaration in 2018 that granting insurance coverage for fines and penalties is against good insurance practice. Therefore regulatory fines are not insurable in Finland.	 Although there is no statutory prohibition, the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority has issued a declaration in 2018 that granting insurance coverage for fines and penalties is against good insurance practice. Therefore, GDPR fines are not insurable in Finland.	 It is possible to insure in Finland against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. Such sums are insurable even if the insured has been found guilty - gross negligence or intentional actions prevent or decrease payable compensation.

Not insurable



Unclear



Insurable



Insurability of GDPR fines

Key

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
France	Regulatory fines are generally not insurable in France. Insurance against fines is contrary to public policy as such coverage would tend to diminish their deterrent effect.	GDPR fines are not insurable in France. Such fines are considered to be quasi-criminal and insurance against them is against public policy as they are intended to be borne by the party personally.	It is possible to insure in France against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. Insurance would not respond if there is a finding of knowledge, recklessness or intent. There would be no underlying lavatory event (i.e. no risk) and therefore no possibility of insuring it.
Germany	Regulatory fines are likely to be uninsurable in Germany. There is no express bar but generally civil law does not allow the purpose of a fine as a personal sanction to be circumvented.	GDPR fines are likely to be uninsurable in Germany.	It is possible to insure in Germany against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. Insurance is not available where there is a finding of intent and/or recklessness.
Greece	Regulatory fines may be insurable in Greece. A claim for indemnity for regulatory fines is generally considered to be unenforceable as a matter of public policy. However, regulatory fines could be insurable to the extent the fine is not attributed to malice; and the acts or omissions which resulted in the fine do not constitute a criminal offence which has resulted or will result in the imposition of criminal sanctions. Criminal sanctions cannot be insured against, as a matter of public policy.	GDPR fines could be insurable in Greece. Under Greek law, regulatory GDPR fines could be insurable if the fine is not attributed to malice and that the acts or omissions concerned are not criminal offenses which have resulted or will result in criminal sanctions.	It is possible to insure in Greece against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. Such costs can be insured against provided conduct giving rise to them was not a result of malice.

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
Hungary	 Regulatory fines are not generally insurable in Hungary. Insurance policies against such fines could be considered to be against the law and therefore null and void.	 GDPR breaches in Hungary will be subject to administrative and criminal fines. Such fines are not likely to be insurable in Hungary.	 It is possible to insure in Hungary against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. Claims under policies for such costs are enforceable - at least until it is demonstrated (e. g. by an admission or judgment) that the conduct giving rise to liability for a fine was deliberate or reckless.
Ireland	 Regulatory fines are not generally insurable in Ireland. A claim for indemnity is likely to be unenforceable as a matter of public policy. A party is not allowed to claim an indemnity for criminal or quasi-criminal fines which the law has provided should be borne by the party personally.	 GDPR fines are not likely to be insurable in Ireland. Under proposed legislation GDPR breaches will be subject to administrative fines and criminal fines which will be uninsurable as a matter of public policy.	 It is possible to insure in Ireland against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. A claim under a policy will be enforceable until it is demonstrated (e.g. by an admission or judgment) that the insured's conduct was deliberate or reckless.

Not insurable



Unclear



Insurable



Insurability of GDPR fines

Key

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
Italy	 Regulatory fines are not insurable in Italy. Administrative fines are not insurable because the deterrent effect of fines would be lost if the offender could shift its economic burden to the insurer.	 GDPR fines are not insurable in Italy.	 It is possible to insure in Italy against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. An insurer will not be liable for payment of indemnity if loss was intentionally caused by the insured.
Latvia	 Insurance for fines is not expressly prohibited however contracts insuring regulatory fines may be declared contrary to overriding rules of law, public order or morality or objectionable because they are intended to avoid legal sanctions. There might be limited cases where administrative fines would be insurable but in practice this is unlikely. We are aware of contracts which seek to qualify indemnification of fines as other types of payments, however such contracts may not be enforceable.	 Insurance for GDPR fines is not expressly prohibited. However, contracts ensuring regulatory fines may be declared contrary to overriding rules of law, public order or morality or objectionable because they are intended to avoid legal sanctions. There might be limited cases where administrative fines would be insurable but in practice this is unlikely. We are aware of contracts which seek to qualify indemnification of fines as other types of payments, however such contracts may not be enforceable.	 It is possible to insure in Latvia against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. However, one of the conditions of insurability in Latvia is that the loss was caused by circumstances beyond the control of the insured.

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
Lithuania	 Regulatory fines may be insurable in Lithuania. Insurance contracts covering administrative or criminal fines are not expressly prohibited, but there is a risk such contracts will be declared contrary to overriding rules of law/ public order/ morality. A policy may be unenforceable if it is considered that the parties' intention was to avoid administrative or criminal sanctions. It is a condition of insurability that the loss was caused by circumstances beyond the control of the insured.	 GDPR fines may be insurable in Lithuania. Breaches of GDPR are sanctioned by administrative and criminal fines. There is a risk that contracts insuring against those fines will be unenforceable.	 It is possible to insure in Lithuania against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. However, one of the conditions of insurability in Lithuania is that the loss was caused by circumstances beyond the control of the insured.
Luxembourg	 Regulatory fines are not insurable in Luxembourg. A claim for indemnity is likely to be unenforceable as a matter of public order. Indemnity is not permitted for criminal or quasi-criminal fines, which the law has provided should be borne by the party personally.	 GDPR fines are not insurable in Luxembourg. GDPR breaches are subject to administrative and criminal fines which are intended to be borne by the relevant party.	 It is possible to insure in Luxembourg against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses.
Malta	 Regulatory fines are unlikely to be insurable in Malta. A claim for non-GDPR regulatory fines is likely to be unenforceable as a matter of public policy.	 GDPR fines are unlikely to be insurable in Malta. GDPR breaches are subject to both administrative and criminal fines, and are likely to be uninsurable as a matter of public policy.	 It is possible to insure in Malta against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) civil claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. A claim under a policy for such costs is likely to be enforceable - provided the insured's conduct is not intentional or grossly negligent.



Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
Netherlands	 Regulatory fines may not be insurable in the Netherlands. There is no specific legislation or case law however insurance of fines is generally considered acceptable, unless the penalty relates to deliberate acts. A claim for indemnity is unenforceable if it is contrary to public policy or accepted principles of morality. Malicious intentional acts cannot be insured against.	 GDPR fines may not be insurable in the Netherlands. There is no specific legislation or case law, however insurance of GDPR fines is generally considered acceptable, unless the penalty relates to deliberate acts. A claim for indemnity is unenforceable if it is contrary to public policy or accepted principles of morality. Malicious intentional acts cannot be insured against.	 It is possible to insure in the Netherlands against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. A finding of guilt, recklessness, knowledge or intent (e. g. by an admission or judgment) is generally excluded from insurance coverage.
Norway	 Regulatory fines may not be insurable in Norway. It is not permitted to enter into insurance contracts which are “in breach of the law or decency”, and offering insurance cover for fines imposed for criminal sanctions could be in breach of this rule. However, regulatory fines might not be treated as criminal sanctions if the fine has no punitive purpose, in which case insurance cover would be available.	 GDPR fines may be insurable in Norway, depending on the nature of the fine. Under Norwegian legislation GDPR breaches will be met either with regulatory fines for violations or with compulsory fines. As regulatory fines are not defined as ‘criminal sanctions’ in the GDPR as implemented in Norway, insurance companies can offer insurance cover in accordance with the Norwegian Insurance Operations Act section 7-1. However, compulsory fines (for example fines imposed by the regulator for not following an order) are intended to have a punitive purpose and will most likely not be insurable.	 It is possible to insure in Norway against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. However, the insured’s intentional or willful acts insurable according to the Norwegian Insurance Contracts Act, section 4-9. If an insurer has covered costs resulting from intentional acts it has the right to recover from the insured.

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
Poland	 Regulatory fines may be insurable in Poland. Criminal fines are not insurable. Administrative fines are generally considered to be insurable but the position has not been tested in court, and the court or a regulator could come to a different view.	 GDPR fines may be insurable in Poland. Both administrative and criminal fines will be available as sanctions for breach of GDPR. Criminal fines will not be insurable. Administrative fines would generally be considered to be insurable, but this position has not been tested in court, and the court or a regulator could come to a different view.	 It may be possible to insure in Poland against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. A claim under a policy for such costs and liabilities is enforceable until it is demonstrated (for example by an admission or judgment) that the conduct giving rise to liability for a fine was deliberate or reckless.
Portugal	 Regulatory fines are not insurable in Portugal. Insurance contracts covering risks relating to liability arising from administrative offences and criminal liability are prohibited by law.	 GDPR fines are not insurable in Portugal. GDPR legislation will probably include administrative offences and criminal liability - insurance contracts covering these risks are prohibited by law.	 In Portugal, it is possible to insure against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses.

Not insurable



Unclear



Insurable



Insurability of GDPR fines

Key

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
Romania	 Regulatory fines are not likely to be insurable in Romania. Insurance for fines is likely to be unenforceable as a matter of public policy. The subject matter of an insurance policy must not be prohibited by law or contrary to public order or good morals.	 GDPR fines are not likely to be insurable in Romania. GDPR breaches will be subject to administrative fines, which are likely to be considered uninsurable risks, as a matter of public policy.	 It is possible to insure in Romania litigation and arbitration defence costs. A claim under such a policy is enforceable - provided the insured's conduct was not intended or committed with gross negligence. Costs incurred when appealing against a decision issued by an investigation authority might also be insurable under a Legal expenses policy. In principle it is also likely to be possible to insure against claims by third parties (e.g. customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of a breach, and mitigation costs.
Slovakia	 According to an opinion of the National Bank of Slovakia fines may be insurable.	 According to an opinion of the National Bank of Slovakia GDPR fines may be insurable.	 Insuring the costs of legal representation for administrative or regulatory investigations is possible in Slovakia. It is also possible to insure against liability to third parties.
Slovenia	 Regulatory fines may be insurable in Slovenia, depending on the nature of the fine. In criminal and quasi-criminal (administrative) cases, where the law provides that a fine is borne by the party itself, insurance for such fines would be deemed contrary to public order.	 GDPR fines are not insurable in Slovenia. GDPR breaches are subject to both administrative and criminal fines, which are intended to be borne by the relevant party.	 It is possible to insure in Slovenia against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. Costs incurred in regulatory investigations can be covered by insurance - unless liability arises as a consequence of an intentional or negligent act.

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
Spain	 Regulatory fines are likely to be uninsurable in Spain. Insurance of criminal and regulatory fines is considered to be against public policy by the Spanish regulator. This position is questioned in relation to regulatory fines by some in the Spanish insurance sector, but the Spanish regulator has not changed its official position to date.	 GDPR fines are likely to be uninsurable in Spain. In line with other regulatory fines, this position is also questioned by some in the Spanish insurance sector, which appears to be providing some cover for GDPR fines, but the Spanish regulator has not changed its official position to date.	 It is possible to insure in Spain against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. However, losses arising from conduct entailing bad faith by the insured or deliberately caused by the insured are excluded.
Sweden	 Regulatory fines may be insurable in Sweden. There is no clear statutory prohibition. The general view is that insurability depends on the character of the penalty or fine and in particular whether imposition of a penalty or fine requires intent or only negligence, or neither, from policyholder.	 GDPR fines may be insurable in Sweden. The specific nature of the fine imposed and the conduct of the insured would need to be considered.	 It is possible to insure in Sweden against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers/data subjects) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses.
Switzerland	 Regulatory fines are generally not insurable in Switzerland. According to the Swiss Federal Supreme Court, fines of punitive nature are generally not considered compensable damages and cannot be insured.	 GDPR fines are generally not expected to be insurable in Switzerland. If GDPR fines are considered to have punitive nature, claims for indemnity will most likely not be enforceable. However, Swiss law might regard an excessively high GDPR fine as violating Swiss “order public”. In that case it is possible that the fine, or the part of it considered excessive, could be the indemnified under a policy.	 In Switzerland, there are no statutory limitations with regard to the insurability of legal costs and other costs following a data breach. For example, the following costs can be insured in Switzerland: (i) defence costs (ii) claims and demands of third parties (iii) costs for consequences of breach such as data loss, breakdown of operations (iv) costs for crisis management and other mitigation costs.

Not insurable



Unclear



Insurable



Insurability of GDPR fines

Key

Jurisdiction/ system of law	Insurability of non-GDPR regulatory fines	Insurability of GDPR fines	Insurability of legal costs, other costs and liabilities following a data breach
United Kingdom	Regulatory fines are generally not insurable in the UK. A claim for indemnity is likely to be unenforceable as a matter of public policy. A party is not generally allowed to claim an indemnity for criminal or quasi-criminal fines which the law has provided should be borne by the party personally. FCA rules prohibit attempts to insure against FCA fines.	GDPR fines are unlikely to be insurable in the UK in most cases. Although there have been rare case law exceptions to the public policy rule that fines are not insurable, we do not expect a similar exception to apply as a matter of course to administrative fines imposed under GDPR, if or when the issue is tested in court, The UK data regulator, the Information Commissioner's Office, has said it is unaware whether insurance against GDPR fines is available, but in any event organisations should focus on good data practice. Fines imposed for criminal offences under the Data Protection Act 2018 (which supplements the GDPR in the UK) will not be insurable.	It is possible to insure in the UK against: (i) costs of investigating an incident (ii) defence costs (iii) claims by third parties (customers/suppliers) for consequences of breach (iv) costs of mitigating a breach including public relations expenses. Claims under a policy for such costs would be insurable unless it has been demonstrated (e.g. by an admission or judgment) that the conduct giving rise to liability for a fine was deliberate or reckless.

Case studies and lessons learned

Case study

A €50 million fine was imposed by the CNIL (the French supervisory authority for data protection) on a multi-national technology company. The CNIL's investigation was prompted by two not-for-profit organisations making use of the mechanism under Article 80 of the GDPR to lodge a complaint on behalf of data subjects (in this case, approximately 10,000 users). The fine was justified on the basis of non-compliance with a number of aspects of GDPR relating primarily to transparency and consent.

What happened?

In January 2019, the French Data Protection Supervisory Authority (CNIL) fined a multi-national technology company €50 million for breaching GDPR requirements on transparency and consent in relation to personalised advertising.

Why was the technology company not compliant with GDPR?

Under the GDPR, controllers are required to provide data subjects with detailed information about the use of their personal data, whilst also presenting that information in a manner which is clear and easily accessible. The CNIL determined that the company's information practices did not comply with GDPR requirements due to a lack of transparency. In particular, the CNIL noted the following:

- lack of accessibility to information;
- lack of clear and understandable information;
- lack of precise information regarding legal basis for processing and retention periods; and
- the tools made available for transparency and information were not sufficient.

Lack of legal basis for customised advertising

All activities which use personal data must be justified by a lawful basis. The company argued that its use of personal data for behavioural targeting purposes was justified by consent. However, the GDPR sets very high standards for consent, and the CNIL considered that their consent was not validly obtained as the wording used was ambiguous and unspecific. Further, it relied on an opt-out mechanism in the account settings, which was contrary to the express consent requirement under GDPR. If the user wanted to change their preferences, it was made more difficult by the options being hidden through a "more options" link. Finally, the company required the user to consent to the privacy policy, the terms of use and to select "create an account" as a whole, and thus the condition of specific consent was not met.

The Fine

The CNIL applied the highest threshold available in the GDPR, (i.e. €20 million or 4% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher) and provided the following reasons for doing so:

- two of the key data protection principles were violated;
- the violations were continued;
- the violations were severe taking into account the purpose, the scope and the number of data subjects; and
- the company occupied an important position in the operating system market.

Was the CNIL the competent supervisory authority?

The company attempted to argue that the CNIL was not the competent supervisory authority. They argued that it should have been handed over to a local Data Protection Commission which was the lead supervisory authority in the EU (under the 'one-stop-shop' principle). However, the CNIL did not agree. The controller for the relevant processing jurisdiction did not have any real and effective decision making over the relevant processing activities.

What are the lessons?

The fine indicates important lessons about the high standards expected in relation to the quality of both privacy notices and mechanisms for collecting consent. It reinforces the point that fines can stem from simple non-compliance with key data protection principles, and not just from data security breaches. Further, it makes it clear that companies who want to be able to take advantage of the 'one-stop-shop' system must be able to demonstrate the involvement of the EU main establishment in the relevant processing.

Case study

A Portuguese hospital was fined €400,000 by their data protection authority for breach of data security and data minimisation principles.

What happened?

A hospital in Portugal was fined €400,000 by the Portuguese data protection authority (Comissão Nacional de Protecção de Dados, CNPD) for breach of data security and data minimisation principles.

Why was the hospital not compliant with GDPR?

Under the GDPR, controllers are required to ensure an appropriate level of security for personal data. The hospital failed in this regard in a number of ways, but principally in terms of how it controlled access to systems containing patient data. It did not have rules for creating users of the IT system holding the data, and there was a large discrepancy between users of the system who had the profile of a “doctor”, and the number of actual doctors at the hospital. This suggests that significant numbers of users had access to sensitive patient data which they didn’t need to access to perform their roles.

Controllers are also required by the GDPR to ensure that they minimise their processing of personal data, limiting it to what is necessary to achieve the desired purpose. The hospital breached this principle by creating access credentials which allowed any doctor, regardless of their speciality, to access any patient data.

The Fine

The CNPD found that there were both aggravating and mitigating factors. On the one hand, the data involved was highly sensitive, and when the hospital learned of the inappropriate access rights, it did not alert the CNPD. However, on the other hand the hospital was then cooperative with the CNPD, and it took steps to remedy the infringement and mitigate its effects. Consequently, the fine could have been significantly higher if the hospital had not behaved in such a positive fashion following the CNPD’s involvement.

What are the lessons?

This is a salutary lesson in the importance of controlling access to information within an organisation. It is rarely appropriate for all employees of a business to have access to all the data processed by that business - access should always be granted on a “need to know” basis. Failing to do so is in and of itself a breach of the GDPR, regardless of the consequences which flow from the inappropriate access controls.

Common issues in international cyber scenarios

Scenario

"If a hotel group with headquarters in New York had hotels in France and there was a hack into the database in France, which affected Personally Identifiable Information (PII) of people in various countries, under what applicable law would a cyber insurance policy respond to such a breach? Would it be beholden to the regulations in the country where the attack happened or originated, where the data was warehoused, or does it depend on where the original customer is from?"

Different local country laws & regulations may apply to how a cyber policy will respond, depending upon the unique circumstances in each case.

What law will apply to the policy?

Courts in most EU countries will apply the Rome I Regulation (Regulation (EC) 593/2008) to determine what country's law applies to an insurance contract. If the policy covers a "large risk" (applying tests by reference to balance sheet, turnover, and number of employees) the applicable law will generally be that chosen by the parties, or if no law has been chosen, the law of the insurer's country of residence.

If the hotel group's relevant policies do not cover a "large risk", more complex rules apply under Rome I. Broadly, the parties can choose the law of any EU Member State where the risk is situated, or the law of the country of habitual residence of the policyholder, or (if the policyholder pursues commercial or industrial activity and the insurance contract covers multiple risks relating to those activities situated in different Member States), the law of one of the Member States concerned. If there has been no valid choice of law in accordance with Rome I the policy will be governed by the law of the Member State in which the risk is situated.

Jurisdictions where Rome I does not apply may approach applicable law differently. However, importantly, many countries' courts will reserve to themselves the right not to apply a system of law other than their own, if doing so would result in an outcome contrary to local rules of public policy. Rome I itself allows provisions of a foreign law to be disapplied if they are manifestly incompatible with local public policy.

As indicated by DLA Piper's review, in many European jurisdictions local laws making fines uninsurable are based on principles of morality and public policy. Drafting a policy so that it is stated to be subject to the laws of a country where fines are, or may be, insurable will not therefore guarantee that the policy responds to such fines.

A variety of different laws might therefore need to be applied to determine policy response. These will include: the applicable laws chosen in the hotel group's primary policy and any local policies; the laws in any jurisdiction where corporate policyholders (group companies) or operations are situated; and laws and public policy rules in any jurisdiction where an insurer might become involved in proceedings, e.g. if it is joined into a liability claim brought by a locally resident claimant.

What laws and regulations apply to a data breach and associated claims?

The following country laws could all be relevant (more than one may apply): laws of the country where the incident occurs (France, in the case described above); laws of every country where an individual, corporate or governmental entity resides if its data is impacted (Aon has serviced PII legal issues in over 100 countries in some cases); laws of the country where the insured is headquartered; and/or laws of the principal place of business of the insured.

The changing landscape of international privacy laws and the evolving approach of regulators can create challenges for any organisation operating on a global platform. Compliance with laws and the jurisdictional competence of a regulator can be dictated by: where the organisation is domiciled; the countries/jurisdictions in which the

organisation does business (holds/transfers data); and/or the countries/jurisdictions in which the organisation's customers/clients reside.

This is a dynamically changing environment. The *DLA Piper Data Protection Handbook* sets out an overview of the key privacy and data protection laws and regulations across nearly 100 different jurisdictions.

The choice of law and jurisdiction in a cyber insurance policy can make a difference.

When claims involve fines and penalties that may be uninsurable in certain jurisdictions, insurability of GDPR fines will depend on applicable national data protection and insurance laws.

Although there may be very limited circumstances where an insured organisation is allowed to be indemnified for GDPR fines, it is clear that a cyber insurance policy can still be very beneficial to an organisation dealing with a violation of the GDPR.

Subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, a cyber insurance policy can generally cover: the costs associated with the regulatory investigation; the costs incurred in complying with the notification requirements in all jurisdictions; the legal costs and compensation claims brought against an insured organisation due to an infringement of the GDPR; and/or the costs incurred to mitigate the impact on an organisation's reputation following an infringement of the GDPR.

Scenario

"A manufacturer with headquarters in Sao Paulo hired a German marketing company to conduct a marketing campaign to launch their products in Europe. The contractual arrangement between both parties does not contain any data protection terms. In order to develop a targeted marketing campaign, the marketing company first conducts some research on the existing European consumer data of the Brazilian manufacturer. It turns out that the marketing company also transferred the consumer data illegally to their Chinese branch to develop a marketing campaign for a Chinese competitor. The German regulator discovers this illegal use of data and fines the Brazilian manufacturer."

**GDPR non-compliance by processor:
An organisation, domiciled outside the EU, acting as controller may get fined (or incur liability) because one of its processors infringed upon the GDPR.**

The processing of European consumers' personal data by the German marketing company should have been governed by a data processing agreement with the Brazilian manufacturer. Under the GDPR, the Brazilian manufacturer which acts as controller can be fined for the illegal data transfer to China and unlawful use of the data by the German marketing company.

The German marketing company will also be liable for the damages caused by the processing as it has not complied with obligations of the GDPR that are specifically directed to processors regarding the lawful international transfers of personal data.

Any European consumer who has suffered material or non-material damage (including emotional distress) as a result of an infringement of the GDPR (the illegal transfer to China and unlawful

use of their personal data) shall have the right to receive compensation from the German marketing company and the Brazilian manufacturer for the damage suffered.

Where one of the parties (as either a controller or a processor) has been held fully liable to a data subject for damage which the data subject has suffered, there is a statutory mechanism under the GDPR which allows that party to claim a contribution to the costs of the compensation from another party, where that other party was also involved in the processing and was partly responsible for the damage.

An insurance policy would probably not cover the GDPR fines imposed on the Brazilian manufacturer and/or the German marketing company. Subject to the terms and conditions of the insurance policy wording, it could potentially cover the costs associated with the regulatory investigation of the German regulator, the costs of the notification to the consumers affected, the legal costs and the compensation claims brought against both parties due to the violation.

Scenario

"A company with headquarters in Norway (where GDPR fines are insurable in certain circumstances) hires a service provider (as its processor) with headquarters in Italy to design and administer a biometric access system for the Norwegian company's offices throughout Europe, including hosting of the data collected by the access system on the service provider's servers in Italy. It transpires that the access system collects unnecessary personal data, does not allow for personal data to be restricted or erased, and has weak data security. This is uncovered when a whistle-blower working for the service provider reports the deficiencies to the regulator in both countries"

In this scenario, there have likely been violations of at least the following GDPR requirements: the data minimisation principle, the data protection by design and by default requirement and the security of processing requirement.

The first two of these are obligations of the controller, and not the processor. Therefore, the Norwegian company, as controller, will be liable to supervisory authorities (in respect of administrative fines) and to data subjects (in respect of civil claims) for these violations, notwithstanding that they were caused by its processor. However, if the contract with the service provider has been well drafted, there may be a contractual recourse for the Norwegian company against the service provider as a result of the service provider doing something to put the company in breach of its obligations under data protection laws.

The security of processing requirement applies to both controllers and processors. Therefore, a supervisory authority would assess the degree of responsibility of the Norwegian company and the Italian service provider, and fine them accordingly. Equally, a data subject could bring a claim directly against the service provider and could also bring a claim against the company, if it had any responsibility for the violations, for the full amount of loss suffered by the data subject, leaving the company to seek a contribution from the processor.

Appropriate supervisory authority to lead on any enforcement action. This is a circumstance of cross-border processing as there are multiple European offices where the access system is collecting data, which is hosted in another Member State, i. e. Italy. For enforcement pursued against the Norwegian company, the company can expect that its lead supervisory authority (almost certainly the Norwegian data protection authority) takes charge, whilst coordinating with supervisory authorities in other impacted Member States.

If a claim for indemnity in respect of a fine is made by the Norwegian company under a Norwegian law governed insurance policy which covers GDPR fines, the Norwegian company should be able to enforce that claim in the Norwegian courts, assuming it has not been grossly negligent or acted deliberately.

If a dispute under the Norwegian company's policy is heard in another jurisdiction, it is possible that the court would refuse to enforce the claim on public policy grounds. The Italian company would not be able to enforce a claim for indemnity for the fine imposed on it under an Italian law governed policy in the Italian courts.

In both countries, investigation costs, defence costs, liability for claims brought by data subjects, and costs of mitigating the consequences of a breach (i.e. PR expenses) are potentially insurable under local law. Gross negligence or deliberate conduct by the insured would bar or reduce the amount of a claim under a policy, and in Italy an insurer will not be liable if the loss was intentionally caused by the insured.

Next steps

There is no doubt that GDPR is a continuous challenge for organisations, but there are steps that you can take to help manage the potential impact through risk governance, insurance review and incident response.



- Carry out a security audit to check personal data is secure against unauthorised access or processing
- Put in place a plan for ensuring continuous monitoring and follow up of data compliance efforts
- Ensure contracts with all third party processors contain at least the minimum terms stipulated by GDPR
- Adopt a privacy-by-design methodology when initiating new projects or developing new tools



- Ensure adequate cyber insurance coverage is in place
- Review your existing cyber insurance policy with assistance from qualified coverage counsel and your broker regarding coverage for GDPR non-compliance, especially fines, penalties and lawsuits



- Ensure you have an incident response plan in place, including data security breach notification procedures
- Review your existing enterprise-wide incident response plan to ensure that it incorporates escalation plans and nominated advisors covering all required stakeholders. This includes business operations, legal, PR, and key third parties such as IT service providers.

"Whilst GDPR has a positive impact on the privacy of EU citizens, there are still concerns about the financial impact to organisations. Ongoing effort will be required to manage the implications of GDPR. Organisations can protect themselves by taking an enterprise-wide approach to help achieve cyber resilience and meet the expectations of their customers and shareholders. We hope this guide supports your organisation to do just that."

Onno Janssen, Chief Executive Officer, Aon Risk Consulting and Cyber Solutions EMEA

Contacts

Please contact Aon Cyber Solutions for cyber security, risk and insurance expertise and DLA Piper and its relationship firms, who have carried out the insurability by country review, for legal advice.

Authors

Onno Janssen

Chief Executive Officer
Risk Consulting and Cyber Solutions EMEA
Aon
+49 (0) 40 3605 3608
onno.janssen@aon.de

Vanessa Leemans

Chief Commercial Officer
Cyber Solutions EMEA
Aon
+44 (0) 20 7086 4465
vanessa.leemans@aon.co.uk

Prakash (PK) Paran

Partner
Global Co-Chair, Insurance Sector
DLA Piper
+1 212 335 4789
pk.paran@dlapiper.com

Prof. Dr. Patrick Van Eecke

Partner
Co-Chair, Global Data Protection
Privacy and Security Practice
DLA Piper
+32 (0) 2 500 1630
patrick.vaneecke@dlapiper.com

Aon Cyber Solutions

Shannan Fort

Cyber Insurance Leader
Global Broking Centre
+44 (0)20 7086 7135
shannan.fort@aon.com

Alistair Clarke

Cyber Insurance Leader
Global Broking Centre
+44 (0)207 086 7357
alistair.clarke@aon.co.uk

Spencer Lynch

Cyber Security Leader, EMEA
+44 (0)20 7061 2304
spencer.lynch@aon.co.uk

David Molony

Cyber Risk Leader, EMEA
+44 (0)777 5227008
david.molony@aon.co.uk

Saida Nhass

Senior Cyber Risk Consultant
+31 0083152415
saida.nhass@aon.nl

Annie O'Leary

Assistant Vice President, Cyber Insurance, US
+1 312 381 4268
ann.oleary@aon.com

Brian Rosenbaum LL.B

Senior Vice President, Cyber Insurance, Canada
+1 416 868 2411
brian.rosenbaum@aon.ca

Andrew Mahony

Cyber Practice Leader, Asia
+65 842 81965
andrew.mahony@aon.com

Michael Parrant

Cyber Practice Leader, Pacific
+ 61 39211 3485
michael.j.parrant@aon.com

DLA Piper GDPR Contacts

Austria

Sabine Fehringer

Partner

Intellectual Property & Technology

+43 (0) 153 1781 460

sabine.fehringer@dlapiper.com

Belgium

Patrick van Eecke

Partner

Co-Chair, Global Data Protection,

Privacy and Security

+32 (0) 2 500 1630

patrick.vaneecke@dlapiper.com

Bulgaria

Andrey Aleksandrov

Partner

+359 (0) 2 986 9999

a.alexandrov@kambourov.biz

Croatia

Saša Divjak

Partner

Corporate

+385 (0) 1 5391 600

sasa.divjak@dtb.hr

Cyprus

Michalis Michael

Partner

Litigation & Data Protection

+357 (0) 22 459345

mm@cohalaw.com

Czech Republic

Petr Sabatka

Partner

Litigation & Regulatory

+42 (0) 222 817 670

petr.sabatka@dlapiper.com

Denmark

Anders Tengvad

Partner

Litigation & Regulatory

+45 (0) 3334 0306

anders.tengvad@dlapiper.com

Estonia

Mihkel Miidla

Partner

Data Protection

+372 (0) 6 400 959

mihkel.miidla@sorainen.com

Finland

Esa Salonen

Partner

Litigation & Regulatory

+358 (0) 9 4176 0466

esa.salonen@dlapiper.com

France

Denise Lebeau-Marianna

Partner

Intellectual Property & Technology

+33 (0) 1401 52 498

denise.lebeau-marianna@dlapiper.com

Germany

Verena Grentzenberg

Partner

Intellectual Property & Technology

+49 (0) 40 188 88 203

verena.grentzenberg@dlapiper.com

Greece

Takis Kakouris

Partner

Corporate, Insurance and Data Protection

+30 (0) 6972 8144 61

t.kakouris@kakourislaw.gr

Hungary

Csaba Vari

Senior Associate

Intellectual Property & Technology

+36 (0) 1510 1113

csaba.vari@dlapiper.com

Ireland

Claire Morrissey

Partner
Corporate
+35 (0) 3 1649 2246
cmorrissey@algoodbody.com

Italy

Giulio Coraggio

Partner
Intellectual Property & Technology
+39 (0) 02 80 618 619
giulio.coraggio@dlapiper.com

Latvia

Ieva Andersone

Partner
Data Protection
+371 (0) 67 365 000
ieva.andersone@sorainen.com

Lithuania

Daivis Švirinas

Partner
Data Protection
+370 (0) 52 685 040
daivis.svirinas@sorainen.com

Luxembourg

Olivier Reisch

Partner
Intellectual Property & Technology
+35 (0) 226 2904 2017
olivier.reisch@dlapiper.com

Malta

Antoine Camilleri

Partner
Intellectual Property & Technology
+356 (0) 2540 3404
antoine.camilleri@mamotcv.com

Netherlands

Richard van Schaik

Partner
Intellectual Property & Technology
+31 (0) 20 541 9828
richard.vanschaik@dlapiper.com

Norway

Petter Bjerke

Partner
Corporate
+47 (0) 2413 1654
petter.bjerke@dlapiper.com

Poland

Ewa Kurowska-Tober

Partner
Intellectual Property & Technology
+48 (0) 22 540 7402
ewa.kurowska-tober@dlapiper.com

Portugal

Joao Costa Quinta

Partner
Litigation & Regulatory
+351 (0) 213 583 668
joao.quinta@dlapiper.com

Romania

Paula Corban-Pelin

Counsel
Corporate
+40 (0) 372 155 847
paula.corban@dlapiper.com

Slovakia

Michaela Stessl

Partner
Corporate
+421 (0) 259 202 142
michaela.stessl@dlapiper.com

Slovenia

Jasna Zwitter-Tehovnik

Partner
Finance & Projects
+43 (0) 1531 78 1025
jasna.zwitter-tehovnik@dlapiper.com

Spain

Diego Ramos

Partner
Intellectual Property & Technology
+34 (0) 91 790 1658
diego.ramos@dlapiper.com

Sweden

Arthur Csatho

Partner

+46 (0) 8701 78 21

arthur.csatho@dlapiper.com

Switzerland

Roland Mathys

Partner

Information and Communication Technology

+41 (0) 44 215 3662

roland.mathys@swlegal.ch

UK

Andrew Dyson

Partner

Intellectual Property & Technology

+44 (0)113 369 2403

andrew.dyson@dlapiper.com

APAC

Scott Thiel

Partner

Intellectual Property & Technology

+852 (0) 2103 0519

scott.thiel@dlapiper.com

US

Jim Halpert

Partner

Co-Chair, US Cybersecurity Practice

Co-Chair, Global Data Protection

Privacy and Security Practice

+1 202 799 4441

jim.halpert@dlapiper.com

Editorial team

George Mortimer

Legal Director

Litigation & Regulatory

+44 (0)121 262 5605

george.mortimer@dlapiper.com

James Clark

Senior Associate

Intellectual Property & Technology

+44 (0) 113 369 2461

james.clark@dlapiper.com

Rick Masters

Associate

Litigation & Regulatory

+44 (0) 121 281 3807

rick.masters@dlapiper.com

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