



HM Government

EU-UK Future Partnership for the Exchange and Protection of Personal Data

UK-Polish Business, Trade and Investment Forum, June 2019

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Digital leadership and partnership

UK Digital Charter

“We want to make the internet work for everyone – for citizens, businesses and society as a whole. We are determined that the UK should lead the world in innovation-friendly regulation that encourages the tech sector and provides stability for businesses.”

Data protection leadership and partnership

Global leadership in strong data protection standards

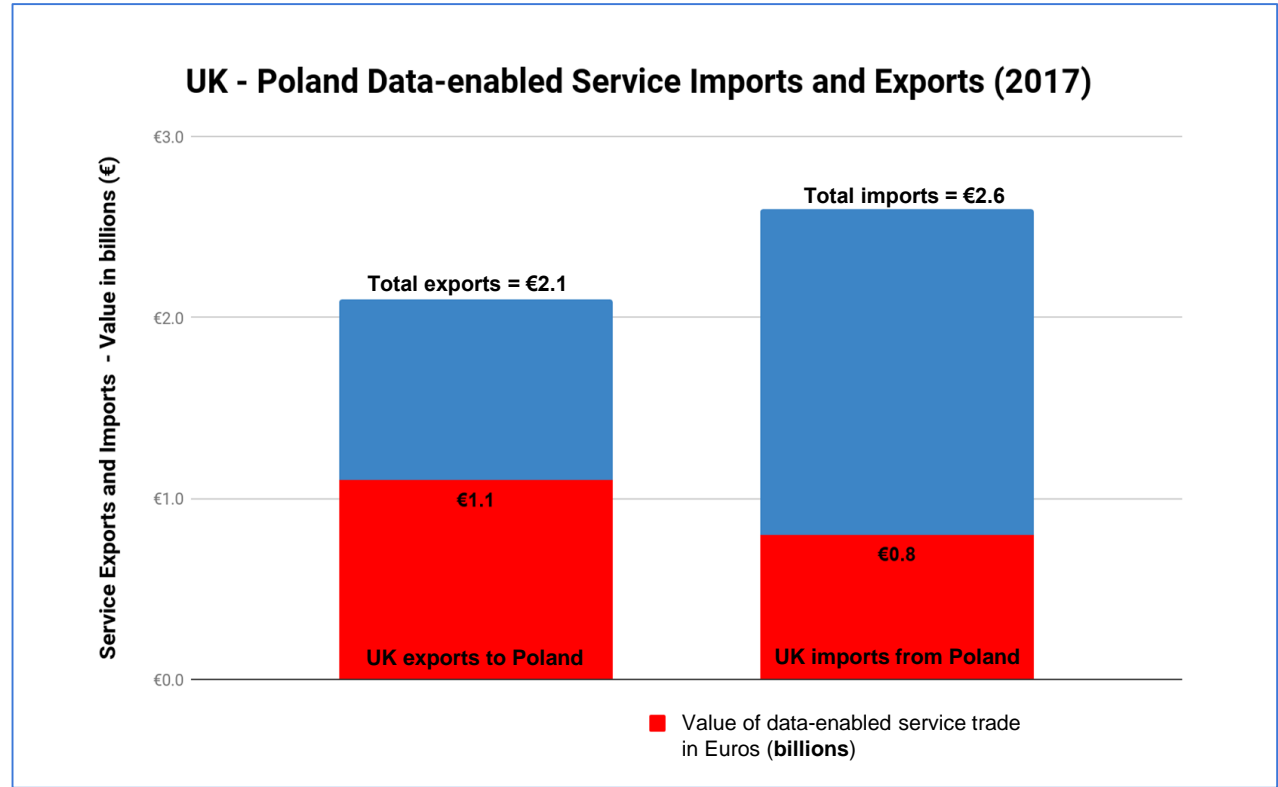
The UK's Data Protection Act 2018 implemented the GDPR and Law Enforcement Directive in full, creating a new data protection framework fit for the digital age.

It provides a comprehensive and robust regulatory framework, compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights and Council of Europe Convention 108.

The importance of international data flows

Cross-border data flows underpin today's digitised economies; they are important to organisations and businesses of all sizes and sectors.

Approximately **30%** of the UK's service imports from Poland are data-enabled.



EU-UK future data relationship

- UK and EU agree the continued free flow of personal data is an important underpinning feature of the future trading relationship.
- EU has an established mechanism to allow free flow of personal data to countries outside the EU: “adequacy decisions”.
- UK is ready to begin an adequacy assessment. We are also seeking regulatory cooperation between UK and EU data protection authorities.

Data transfers in 'no deal'

- In the event of 'no deal', the UK does not intend to impose additional requirements on transfers of personal data from the UK to the EU at the point of exit.
- If the EU has not made an adequacy decision regarding the UK at the point of exit, organisations will need alternative mechanisms to transfer data from the EU to the UK.
- UK government and regulator - the Information Commissioner's Office - and European Data Protection Board have issued guidance for organisations to plan accordingly. Polish organisations should refer to guidance from the Ministry of Digital Affairs/ Personal Data Protection Office.

Conclusion



ico. Leaving the EU – six steps to take

- 1 Continue to comply**
Continue to apply GDPR standards and follow current ICO guidance. If you have a DPO, they can continue in the same role for both the UK and the Europe.
- 2 Transfers to the UK**
Review your data flows and identify where you receive data into the UK from the EEA. Think about what GDPR safeguards you can put in place to ensure that data can continue to flow once we are outside the EU.
- 3 Transfers from the UK**
Review your data flows and identify where you transfer data from the UK to any country outside the UK, as these will fall under new UK transfer and documentation provisions.
- 4 European operations**
If you operate across Europe, review your structure, processing operations and data flows to assess how the UK's exit from the EU will affect the data protection regimes that apply to you.
- 5 Documentation**
Review your privacy information and your internal documentation to identify any details that will need updating when the UK leaves the EU.
- 6 Organisational awareness**
Make sure key people in your organisation are aware of these key issues. Include these steps in any planning for leaving the EU, and keep up to date with the latest information and guidance.

- The future EU-UK relationship will include new arrangements on digital and data, supporting these fast-evolving, creative sectors and helping to build the best conditions for new digital businesses to start-up and scale-up.
- Free flow of data, and cooperation on data protection, is in the interests of the EU and the UK, and will support continued strong ties between Poland and the UK.