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A Look at the Obligations Imposed on Employers and the New Employee Rights Under the GDPR

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What is the aim of Data Protection Legislation in Employment?

- Creating a balance → legitimate interests of the employer and reasonable privacy expectations of employees.
- More advanced technology – greater risks of invasion of privacy of the individual.



Modern Risks to Employee Privacy



- Data processing technologies has become cheaper;
- New forms of processing and tracking have become less visible to employees;
- Blurring of lines between home and work – working remotely.

Stages of Employment...

Data Protection issues can arise in all 3 stages:

- Recruitment/Interviewing stage;
- During Employment;
- Post-employment.



What is Protected?

‘Personal Data’ – No need to be identified by name – the data subject can be identifiable:

“...directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person”.





Principles of Processing Data(Art. 5)

- Data processed for specified and legitimate purposes;
- Limit purpose of processing;
- Apply proportionality and subsidiarity;
- Be transparent with employees about use and purpose;
- Enable data subject to access data and rectify;
- Keep data accurate and not longer than necessary;
- Protect against unauthorised access.



Legal Basis for Processing (Art.6):

When processing, at least 1 criterion needs to be present:

1. Data subject has given his consent;
2. Necessary for performance of a contract;
3. Necessary for compliance with legal obligation;
4. Necessary to protect the vital interests of data subject or another person;
5. Necessary for performance of a task carried out in the public interest;
6. Necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the controller or by a third party – except when this is overridden by interests/rights of data subject.

Can Consent be a Valid Basis?

- In other non-employment scenarios – yes;
- Consent – “any **freely given**, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of the data subject's wishes by which he or she, by a statement or by a clear affirmative action, signifies agreement to the processing of personal data relating to him or her”



Can Consent be a Valid Basis?

- In employment – can it be *freely given*?
- Employee is ‘dependent’ on the employer
→ imbalance of power in the employment relationship.
- There can be no genuine choice on part of the employee – therefore consent cannot be legal basis.
- Consent by data subject can be withdrawn at any time – unfeasible for employer to rely on this.

Can Consent be a Valid Basis?

- Certain limited instance where there is no other legal basis to process → ex. Filming at the place of work / use of photos for social events.
- In such a case – consent may be a legitimate basis to process as employee has a choice as to whether to accept to or not without suffering any consequences.



Consent as an
invalid basis...

Decision from Greece's Data
Protection Authority – 26/2019
relating to PWC;

Cannot use consent to process
personal data of employees;

Fine of €150,000 imposed on
PWC.

Legitimate Basis to Process:

- Necessary for the performance of a contract;
- Necessary to comply with a legal obligation;
- Necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the employer – importance of proportionality with legitimate interests of data subject.



Legitimate Interest Ground

Purpose must be legitimate (ex. Security reasons);

Chosen method or technology for processing must be necessary for the legitimate interest of the employer;

Processing must be proportionate to the business needs;

Processing should be carried out in the least intrusive manner possible.



Information to be Provided:

Not only must the employer identify a legitimate basis for data processing but the following information must also be provided:

- i. Identity & contact details of controller;
- ii. Contact details of data protection officer (if applicable);
- iii. Purpose and legal basis for processing;
- iv. Legitimate interests pursued (if this is legal basis);
- v. Recipients or categories of recipients;
- vi. Intention to transfer data to third country or international organisation (if applicable).



More Information to be Provided:

Data retention period or criteria used to determine the period:

- i. Existence of the right to request access to data/ rectification or erasure of data/ restrict processing or object to processing;
- ii. Right to lodge a complaint with supervisory authority;
- iii. Whether providing personal data is a contractual or legal requirement or necessary to enter into a contract & consequences of failure to provide data;
- iv. Existence of automated decision making.

Transparency:

- New technologies – allow collection and processing in more secretive ways = greater need for transparency.
- Important to inform employees about existence of any monitoring, the purpose for which data is to be processed etc;
- How? Employment contract itself or through specific policies;



Recruitment Stage:

- Using social media to view profiles of candidates for employment – is it permissible?
- Can the employer keep the data collected during an interviewing process? If yes – for how long?
- Can the employer require candidates to ‘add’ him/her on social media profiles?





Monitoring During Employment

- Development of potentially more intrusive means of monitoring – not only monitoring of email or website use;
- Monitoring all online activity of employees – disproportionate interference with data subjects' rights.
- Importance of written policies re monitoring – allows employees to adapt their behaviour.
- Consider – proportionality + acceptable use policies.

Monitoring at the Workplace

- Necessity to protect network and preventing unauthorised access or data leakage – employer might implement measures to monitor online activity of employees;
- Good practice:
 - provide alternative unmonitored access for employees ex. Free WiFi for private usage;
 - No interception of certain kind of traffic ex online banking and health websites;
 - Clear policy about acceptable and unacceptable use of the network and facilities;
 - If possible block certain websites as opposed to monitoring use.





Monitoring ICT use Outside the Workplace:

- Remote working – may result in breaches to employer's security/ loss of information etc – what means are permissible to monitor activity?
- Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) – can lead to employers processing non-business related information;
- Mobile Device Management (MDM) – enables employers to locate devices remotely and even delete data on demand.
- Tracking of vehicles used by employees for work purposes – duty to inform and switch off tracking after working hours.

| Monitoring Cont:

Ownership of an electronic means does not necessarily mean that the employees do not enjoy the right to secrecy of their communications, related location data and correspondence.

Prohibiting all communications for personal reasons not practical & might require a high level of monitoring which is disproportionate.

Processing Using Video Monitoring Systems:

- Collecting recognisable images from CCTV – processing personal data.
- New technological developments – reduction in camera size; increased capabilities; new video analytics;
- Privacy issues resulting from CCTV – continuously monitoring behaviour of employee;



Lawful use of CCTV:

1. Reason – is the use justified? What images will be captured and why?
2. Inform of use of CCTV and reason for use;
3. Retention period needs to be justified;
4. Right of individual to request footage (in certain cases);
5. Ensure security contractors abide by data protection laws as well.



Limitations to be imposed on monitoring:

- Limitations ensure that employees' privacy is not violated:
- Limitations can be:
 1. Geographical ex. Monitoring only certain specific places;
 2. Data-Oriented ex. No monitoring of personal files and communications;
 3. Time-Related ex. Sampling instead of continuous monitoring.



Monitoring of employees....

- What is permissible?

Barbulescu v Romania

– Employee Monitoring

- Case decided by the Grand Chamber of the ECHR – 5th September 2017;
- Employee dismissed after sending private messages at work using the Yahoo messenger system set up for work purposes;
- Employer monitored and recorded messages and used them against the employee in disciplinary proceedings;
- Was the right to private life violated?

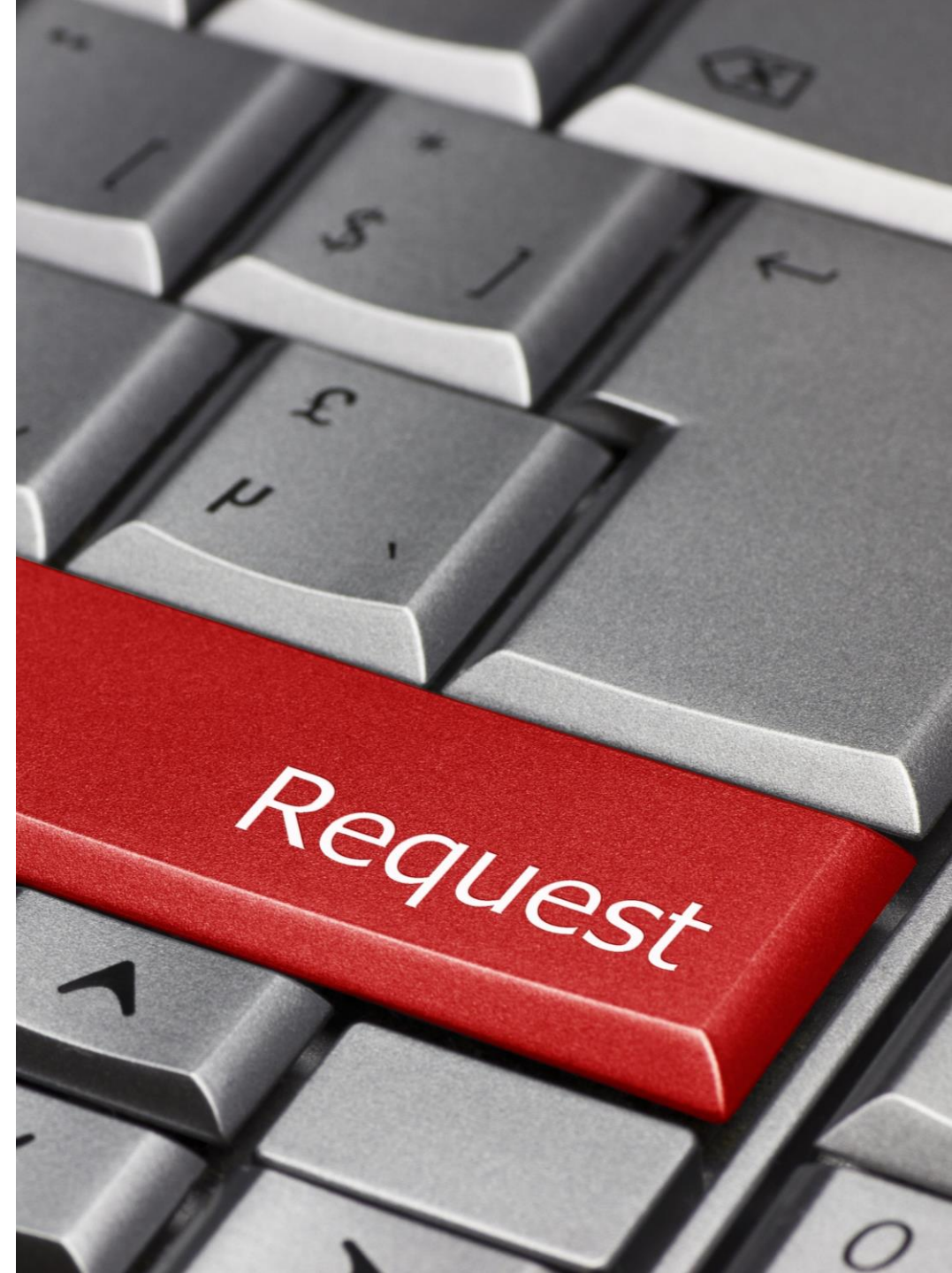
Barbulescu v Romania

– Guidance:

- Notification in advance of the monitoring;
- Extent of the monitoring and degree of intrusion;
- The legitimate reasons of the employer to implement monitoring;
- Whether a less intrusive system of monitoring was available;
- The consequences for the employee and use;
- Safeguards not to access actual content.

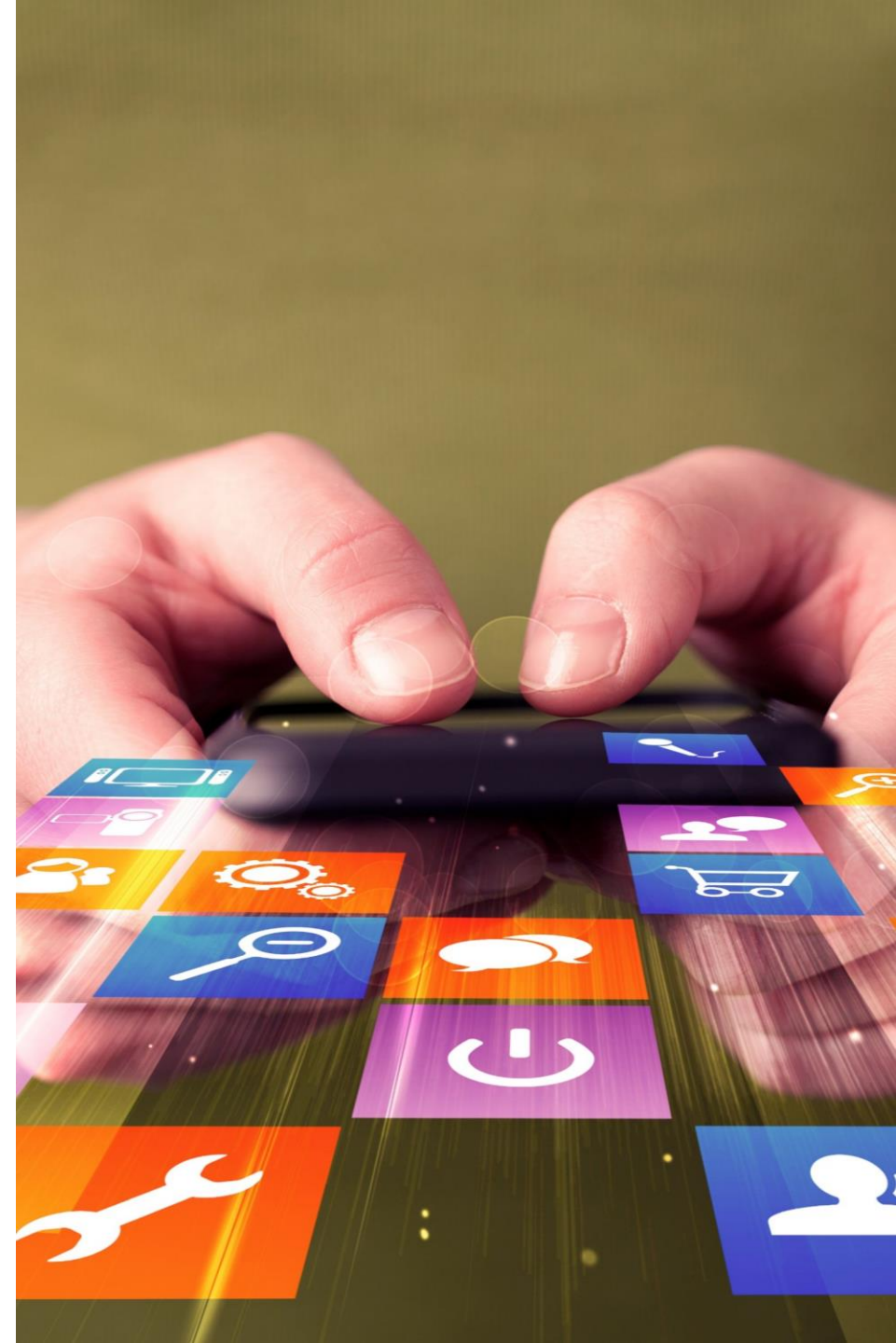
Subject Access Requests

- Right of data subjects (incl. employees) to obtain a copy of information the controller holds about them;
- Employer should have a procedure in place as to how to handle such requests and how to respond.
- Also – right to obtain a rectification of inaccurate personal data.



Right to be Forgotten

- Retain data only for as long as necessary;
- What is 'necessary'?
- During employment – for the duration;
- After employment? – Any legal obligations to keep data? What data to keep? And for how long?
- What about details of candidates?

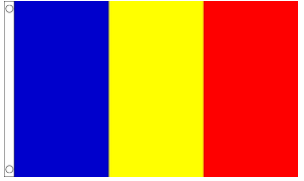


Proportionality and Data Minimisation:



- Processing must be a proportionate response to the risks faced by the employer → ex. Detecting internet misuse without analysing content.
- Prevention vs detection misuse;
- Data minimisation and short retention period of data collected;

Some recent fines...



1. CCTV surveillance;
2. Biometric data.



1. Private emails of ex-employee.



1. CCTV surveillance.

In Summary:

- Irrespective of technology used → keep in mind fundamental data protection principles;
- Contents of electronic communications made from business premises enjoy same rights protections as analogous communications;
- Consent is unlikely to be a legal basis for data processing at work unless employee can refuse without adverse consequences;



Cont:

- Legal Basis in Employment – performance of a contract ± legitimate interests as long as there is a legitimate purpose and proportionality;
- Monitoring → employees to receive information.
- International data transfers – adequate level of protection must be ensured.





Way Forward...

- Review and update current data protection policies & practices;
- Review use of employee data (**including contracts of employment**) & ways in which data is processed and stored;
- Review employee monitoring and IT practices;
- Implement procedures for reporting future data breaches;
- Consider a Data Protection Privacy Impact Assessment at the workplace.



Thank You for Your Attention

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