


Basic information	
2016/3018(RSP) RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	Procedure completed
Resolution on the adequacy of the protection afforded by the EU-US Privacy Shield	
Subject 1.20.09 Protection of privacy and data protection	
Geographical area United States	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<div style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">LIBE</div> Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	MORAES Claude (S&D)	11/07/2016
		Shadow rapporteur IN 'T VELD Sophia (ALDE) ALBRECHT Jan Philipp (Verts/ALE) VON STORCH Beatrix (EFDD)	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
05/04/2017	Debate in Parliament	CRE link	
06/04/2017	Decision by Parliament	T8-0131/2017	Summary
06/04/2017	Results of vote in Parliament		
06/04/2017	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2016/3018(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Nature of procedure	Resolution on statement
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 136-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	LIBE/8/08645

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Amendments tabled in committee		PE597.621	30/01/2017	
Motion for a resolution		B8-0235/2017	06/04/2017	
Motion for a resolution		B8-0244/2017	06/04/2017	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T8-0131/2017	06/04/2017	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2017)487	07/09/2017	

Resolution on the adequacy of the protection afforded by the EU-US Privacy Shield

2016/3018(RSP) - 06/04/2017 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 306 votes to 240, with 40 abstentions, a resolution tabled by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs on the adequacy of the protection afforded by the EU-US Privacy Shield.

The EU-US Privacy Shield replaced the former Safe Harbour decision, which was invalidated by a EU Court of Justice judgment on 6 October 2015 (the *Schrems* case).

Parliament welcomed the fact that, following further discussions with the US administration, the Commission adopted its [implementing decision 2016/1250](#) declaring the adequate level of protection for personal data transferred from the Union to organisations in the United States under the EU-US Privacy Shield.

As at 23 March 2017, 1 893 US organisations have joined the EU-US Privacy Shield. Members regretted that the Privacy Shield is based on voluntary self-certification and therefore applies only to US organisations which have voluntarily signed up to it, which means that many companies are not covered by the scheme.

Despite the assurances given by the US Government and the significant improvements in the clarity of standards compared to the former EU-US Safe Harbour, Members raised a number of concerns regarding certain aspects national security and law enforcement, including:

- the **significant difference** between the protection provided by Directive 95/46/EC and the “notice and choice” principle of the Privacy Shield arrangement, as well as the considerable differences between the Directive and the “data integrity and purpose limitation” principle of the Privacy Shield arrangement;
- the **lack of specific rules** on automated decision-making and on a general right to object, and the lack of clear principles on how the Privacy Shield Principles apply to processors (agents);
- the fact that only a fraction of the US organisations that have joined the Privacy Shield have chosen to use an **EU data protection authority** for the dispute resolution mechanism;
- recent revelations about **surveillance activities** conducted by a US electronic communications service provider on all emails reaching its servers, upon request of the National Security Agency (NSA) and the FBI, as late as 2015, i.e. one year after Presidential Policy Directive 28 was adopted and during the negotiation of the EU-US Privacy Shield;
- lack of effective **judicial redress** rights for individuals in the EU whose personal data are transferred to a US organisation;
- the absence of a uniform definition of “bulk surveillance” that would reflect European understanding of the term and ensure that the evaluation of data is not made dependent on selection; Members deplored the fact that the EU-US Privacy Shield does not prohibit the collection of bulk data for law enforcement purposes;
- **sufficient independence of the Ombudsperson mechanism** set up by the US Department and the fact that it is not vested with sufficient effective powers to carry out its duties and provide effective redress to EU individuals.

On the basis of these considerations, the resolution called on the Commission to take all the necessary measures to ensure that the Privacy Shield will fully comply with [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/679](#) (General Data Protection Regulation), to be applied as from 16 May 2018, and **with the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**.