Data Protection & Privacy 2021

Contributing editors
Aaron P Simpson and Lisa J Sotto

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Getting The Deal Through

Publisher
Tom Barnes
tom.barnes@lbresearch.com

Subscriptions
Claire Bagnall
claire.bagnall@lbresearch.com

Senior business development manager
Adam Sargent
adam.sargent@gettingthedealthrough.com

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Data Protection & Privacy

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Lexology Getting The Deal Through provides international expert analysis in key areas of law, practice and regulation for corporate counsel, cross-border legal practitioners, and company directors and officers.

Throughout this edition, and following the unique Lexology Getting The Deal Through format, the same key questions are answered by leading practitioners in each of the jurisdictions featured. Our coverage this year includes new chapters on Canada and Romania.

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Every effort has been made to cover all matters of concern to readers. However, specific legal advice should always be sought from experienced local advisers.

Lexology Getting The Deal Through gratefully acknowledges the efforts of all the contributors to this volume, who were chosen for their recognised expertise. We also extend special thanks to the contributing editors, Aaron P Simpson and Lisa J Sotto of Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP, for their continued assistance with this volume.

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LAW AND THE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Legislative framework

1 Summarise the legislative framework for the protection of personally identifiable information (PII). Does your jurisdiction have a dedicated data protection law? Is the data protection law in your jurisdiction based on any international instruments on privacy or data protection?

The Turkish Constitution specifically protects PII (personal data) since 2010.

Protection of PII has also been regulated by specific legislation, namely the Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL), Law No. 6698, which came into force in October 2016. Directive 95/46/EC is the starting point for the PDPL. Even though there are various differences between the PDPL and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the PDPL is generally based on and follows the GDPR. (A translated version of the PDPL is available on the Personal Data Protection Authority's website.)

Turkey is party to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automated Processing of Personal Data of 1981 of the Council of Europe. The Convention was published in the Turkish Official Gazette in March 2016 and become domestic law.

Crimes against data protection and related sanctions are also regulated by the Turkish Criminal Code.

Data protection authority

2 Which authority is responsible for overseeing the data protection law? Describe the investigative powers of the authority.

The authority responsible for overseeing the implementation of the PDPL is the Personal Data Protection Authority (the Authority). The Authority is responsible, among other things, for monitoring the latest developments in legislation and practice, making evaluations and recommendations, conducting researches and analyses, and cooperating with public institutions and organisations, international organisations, NGOs, professional associations and universities.

The Data Protection Board (the Board) is formed within the Authority and has the following duties, among others:

- ensuring that personal data is processed in compliance with the PDPL, and fundamental rights and freedoms;
- promulgating rules and regulations under the PDPL;
- determining administrative sanctions under the PDPL;
- reviewing complaints of PDPL violations;
- taking necessary measures against PDPL violations;
- setting a strategic plan for the Authority;
- determining the purpose, targets, service quality standards and performance criteria of the Authority;
- determining additional measures for the processing of sensitive personal data;
- determining specific rules regarding data security, and the duties, powers and responsibilities of data controllers;
- providing comments on legislation and rules drafted by other institutions and organisations that include personal data provisions; and
- approving and publishing periodic reports on the performance, financial situation, annual activities and other matters related to the Authority.

Cooperation with other data protection authorities

3 Are there legal obligations on the data protection authority to cooperate with other data protection authorities, or is there a mechanism to resolve different approaches?

The Authority is the sole authorised institution under the PDPL. The PDPL tasks the Authority with monitoring and evaluating international developments on personal data issues, and cooperating with international organisations and foreign counterparts.

Despite the limited number of decisions the Board has issued since its formation, the visible trend is that the Board takes decisions of the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) into account when investigating cases. However, there is no mechanism to prevent the Board from taking decisions diverging from those of the EDPB.

Breaches of data protection

4 Can breaches of data protection law lead to administrative sanctions or orders, or criminal penalties? How would such breaches be handled?

Breaches of the PDPL can lead to both administrative fines and criminal penalties. The Board is responsible for ensuring that personal data is processed in compliance with fundamental rights and freedoms, and reviewing complaints of data subjects. The Board can take temporary measures and other adequate measures, such as monetary sanctions, against violations.

In addition, criminal acts such as the unlawful acquisition or registration of personal data, and non-destruction of personal data when required may be subject to criminal penalties under the Turkish Criminal Code.

SCOPE

Exempt sectors and institutions

5 Does the data protection law cover all sectors and types of organisation or are some areas of activity outside its scope?

The Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) applies to all natural persons whose personal data is processed. It also applies to all natural and legal persons who process such data using fully or partially automated

means, provided that they are part of a data registry system (a 'filing system' under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)), through non-automated means. There is no distinction foreseen between private sector institutions and state institutions. As such, the PDPL is applicable to all types of entities and persons.

However, the PDPL does not apply in the following cases:

- processing by real persons within the scope of activities relating to either themselves or their family members living in the same household, on the condition that the data is safeguarded and not provided to third parties;
- anonymised processing for statistical, research, planning and similar purposes;
- processing for the purposes of art, history, literature and science;
- the exercising of freedom of speech, provided the processing does not prejudice national defence, national security, public order, public safety, economic security, privacy and other personal rights, or constitute a crime;
- processing within the scope of preventive, protective and intelligence activities by state institutions carrying out national defence, national security, public order, public safety or economic security functions; and
- processing by judicial authorities or execution authorities in relation to investigations, prosecutions, court cases, criminal proceedings, and execution and enforcement proceedings.

Communications, marketing and surveillance laws

6 | Does the data protection law cover interception of communications, electronic marketing or monitoring and surveillance of individuals? If not, list other relevant laws in this regard.

No, the PDPL does not directly cover interception of communications, electronic marketing or monitoring and surveillance of the individuals. Having said that, the the Data Protection Board (the Board) has issued a decision regarding the regulation of contacting individuals via email, SMS or phone calls to make advertisements, where it held that such communications are subject to the same principles under the PDPL as apply to other data processing. Accordingly, these types of communications can be made only based on consent or in reliance on an exemption.

Turkey has specific legislation that covers the interception of communications, electronic marketing, and monitoring and surveillance of individuals. For example, the Law on Electronic Communication regulates all electronic communication methods while the Law on Electronic Trade regulates electronic marketing and trade. The Regulation on Erasure, Destruction and Anonymisation of Personal Data and the Communiqué on Rules and Procedures for the Fulfilment of the Obligation to Inform determine the rules and procedures to be applied to the interception of communications, electronic marketing, and monitoring and surveillance of individuals. In addition, the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedural Law regulate the sanctions in cases of breaches of the applicable legislation.

Other laws

7 | Identify any further laws or regulations that provide specific data protection rules for related areas.

There are specific rules that set forth data protection rules for various areas. As an example, Turkish Labour Law holds that employers are obliged to use the personal data of employees in good faith and in accordance with applicable law, and not to disclose any personal data in which an employee has legitimate interest and has requested to be kept private.

Another example is the Regulation on Processing and Maintaining Privacy of Personal Health Data, regulating the rules and procedures to be used while processing data involving health information.

Turkish Banking Law, the Law on Payment and Security Agreement Systems, Payment Systems and Electronic Currency Organisations and the Law on Bank Cards and Credit Cards regulate the processing and transfer of financial data in Turkey and abroad.

Turkish telecommunications legislation also has provisions regarding data processing and transfers.

PII formats

8 | What forms of PII are covered by the law?

The PDPL does not limit the scope of protection by format. All information relating to an identified or identifiable real person maintained and stored in any format is covered by the PDPL and secondary legislation promulgated thereunder.

Extraterritoriality

9 | Is the reach of the law limited to PII owners and processors of PII established or operating in the jurisdiction?

The PDPL does not make any differentiation between data subjects who are nationals or not. The PDPL is applicable to all natural persons whose personal data are processed.

Having said that, there are specific rules that apply to the transfer of personal data outside of Turkey. As a general rule, personal data cannot be transferred abroad without the explicit consent of the data subject. However, personal data may be transferred abroad without the explicit consent of the data subject provided that one of the conditions specified in the PDPL is met, and that:

- adequate protection is provided in the foreign country where the data are to be transferred (the Board has the authority to determine the countries where adequate level of protection is deemed to be provided although it has not done so yet); or
- where adequate protection is not provided, the controllers in Turkey and in the related foreign country guarantee sufficient protection in writing, and the Board has authorised such transfer; or
- approved binding corporate rules are followed.

Hence, the applicability of the PDPL is not limited to Turkey.

Covered uses of PII

10 | Is all processing or use of PII covered? Is a distinction made between those who control or own PII and those who provide PII processing services to owners? Do owners', controllers' and processors' duties differ?

The PDPL covers all processing and use of personal data. Certain distinctions are made among the owners, controllers and processors with respect to their duties and liabilities.

LEGITIMATE PROCESSING OF PII

Legitimate processing – grounds

11 | Does the law require that the holding of PII be legitimised on specific grounds, for example to meet the owner's legal obligations or if the individual has provided consent?

The Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) deems the mere possession of personal data as the processing of such data.

As a general rule, personal data cannot be processed without the explicit consent of the data subject. However, if one of the following conditions is met, personal data may be processed without seeking the explicit consent of the data subject:

- the processing is clearly provided for by applicable law;
- the processing is necessary to protect the life or bodily integrity of a person who is unable to give consent due to actual impossibility or whose consent is not legally recognised, or the life or bodily integrity of another person;
- the processing is necessary for the formation or performance of a legal contract to which the data subject is party;
- the processing is necessary in order to comply with a legal obligation to which the data controller is subject;
- the data has been made public by the data subject;
- the processing is necessary in order to establish, use or protect a legal right; and
- the processing is necessary for the purposes of legitimate interests pursued by the controller, provided that the fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject are not harmed.

Pursuant to recent decisions by the Data Protection Board (the Board), data processors can request the explicit consent of the data owners only if the above circumstances are not present.

There are also specific rules for processing sensitive personal data.

Legitimate processing – types of PII

12 | Does the law impose more stringent rules for specific types of PII?

Under the PDPL, personal data relating to racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, clothing choices/habits, trade union membership, health, sex lives, criminal convictions and security measures, and biometric or genetic information are defined as 'sensitive personal data'. As a general rule, sensitive personal data cannot be processed without the consent of the data subject, except where permitted or required by applicable law.

Furthermore, personal data relating to health and sex lives may be processed without the explicit consent of the data subject only by persons or authorised public institutions and organisations that have confidentiality obligations, and only for the purposes of protecting public health, administration of preventive medicine, medical diagnosis, treatment and care services, and the planning, management and financing of healthcare services.

Processing of data must be in compliance with the purposes stated in the data processing notification. If the processor decides to process the data for any reason other than those stated in the data processing notification, a new notification stating the new purpose must be provided to the data subject.

The Board has issued heightened measures for the safekeeping and processing of sensitive personal data. These measures include, among others, training programs, encryption requirements, two-factor authentication for remote access, and physical security measures, such as access controls.

DATA HANDLING RESPONSIBILITIES OF OWNERS OF PII

Notification

13 | Does the law require owners of PII to notify individuals whose PII they hold? What must the notice contain and when must it be provided?

When collecting personal data, the controller or the person authorised by the controller is obliged to inform the data subjects. The notification must include:

- the identity of the controller and of its representative, if any;
- the purpose of the data processing;
- to whom and for what purposes the processed data may be transferred;
- the method and legal basis for the collection of the personal data; and
- the rights of the data subjects accorded by the Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL).

The notification must be provided at the time of the acquisition of the data, and must use easy-to-understand clear and plain language. If the personal data are obtained from a third party (ie, not the data subject), the notification must be made within a reasonable time after the data are obtained, at the time of first contact if obtained for the purpose of communication, and at the time of first transfer if obtained for the purpose of transferring.

Exemption from notification

14 | When is notice not required?

A notice is not required if:

- processing of the personal data is necessary to prevent a crime or for a criminal investigation;
- the data subject has himself or herself made the personal data public;
- processing of the personal data is required for supervisory, regulatory or disciplinary activities to be carried out by public institutions and professional associations with public institution status; or
- processing of the personal data is required for the protection of the state's economic and financial interests with regard to budgetary, tax-related and financial issues.

Control of use

15 | Must owners of PII offer individuals any degree of choice or control over the use of their information? In which circumstances?

Data controllers are obliged to request for consent of the data subject at the time of acquiring data. Data subjects can freely decide whether to grant consent or not. Data subjects are entitled to withdraw their consent at any time. Having said that data controllers can process the data based on legitimate reasons under the PDPL.

Also, data subjects can demand their personal data to be erased, destructed or anonymised upon the disappearance of reasons which require the processing. Data subjects have also been granted with substantial rights to ensure that their personal data continue to be processed in accordance with the original purpose of the processing (for which consent was granted).

Data accuracy

16 | Does the law impose standards in relation to the quality, currency and accuracy of PII?

Personal data must be:

- processed lawfully and fairly;
- accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date;
- collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes;
- relevant and limited to the purposes for which they are processed; and
- retained only for the period stipulated by relevant legislation or the purpose for which they are processed.

Amount and duration of data holding

17 Does the law restrict the amount of PII that may be held or the length of time it may be held?

There is no restriction on the amount of personal data that may be held. Having said that, personal data can be preserved only for the time periods foreseen in the applicable regulations or time periods necessary for the purpose of the processing.

In addition, the amount of data and the length of time the data may be held for must be proportional to the purpose of the processing, and both the amount and length must be as small as possible.

While determining the maximum storage period, the following must be taken into account:

- generally accepted storage periods in the sector in which the data controller operates;
- the length of time the legal relationship with the data subject that is the basis of the processing will continue for;
- the length of time that the legitimate interest of the data controller in accordance with lawfulness and fairness principles will continue for;
- the length of time during which the risks, costs and responsibilities arising from the storage of the relevant data category will legally continue for;
- whether the intended maximum storage period is suitable to keep the relevant data category accurate and up-to-date;
- the length of time during which the data controller is obliged to store the data pursuant to its legal obligations; and
- the period of limitation determined by the data controller for the assertion of a right relating to personal data in the relevant data category.

Those data controllers who are obliged to register with the Data Controllers Registry, known as VERBİS (the Data Controllers Registry), are also obliged to prepare a data inventory, and data preservation and destruction policies that set forth, among other things, the periods during which personal data will be preserved.

Data controllers who are required to prepare data preservation and destruction policies must erase, destroy or anonymise, as applicable, the relevant data in regular intervals upon the triggering of such obligation. These periods cannot exceed six months. On the other hand, for data controllers who are not required to prepare data preservation and destruction policies, this time period cannot exceed three months.

Records of all erasure, destruction and anonymisation activities must be kept and stored for at least three years (subject to any other applicable legal obligations).

Finality principle

18 Are the purposes for which PII can be used by owners restricted? Has the 'finality principle' been adopted?

Yes, the purposes for using the personal data must be determined when obtaining the consent of the data subject. Data controllers cannot exceed or circumvent these purposes. Furthermore, regardless of whether the processing of personally identifiable information (PII) is based on the consent of the data owner or a legitimate ground not requiring consent, the processing purposes must be disclosed to the data subjects.

Use for new purposes

19 If the finality principle has been adopted, how far does the law allow for PII to be used for new purposes? Are there exceptions or exclusions from the finality principle?

Data controllers are bound by the purpose(s) stated in the relevant notification. Unless it is explicitly permitted by the PDPL, data controllers cannot use the data collected other than for the purposes clearly disclosed while collecting the data. Hence, if the collected data will be used for a new purpose requiring consent, data controllers are obliged to provide a new notification and to obtain a separate consent of the data subject. If the new purpose is based on one of the legitimate grounds under the PDPL (ie, no consent is necessary), data controllers still have to provide the data subject with a new notification that includes the new purpose.

SECURITY

Security obligations

20 What security obligations are imposed on PII owners and service providers that process PII on their behalf?

Data controllers are obliged to take all necessary technical and administrative measures to provide a sufficient level of security. Data controllers must also conduct necessary inspections or have them conducted in their own institutions. While there are no specific standards established for the technical and administrative measures to be used, the relevant guidelines of the Data Protection Board (the Board) set forth various possible data security measures. These measures include, among other things, establishing a data matrix, using closed-circuit systems, using firewalls and anti-virus programs, and implementing data security policies.

Notification of data breach

21 Does the law include (general or sector-specific) obligations to notify the supervisory authority or individuals of data breaches? If breach notification is not required by law, is it recommended by the supervisory authority?

Under the Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL), in cases where the processed data are obtained by third parties through unlawful methods, the controller must notify the data subject and the Board as promptly as possible and, in any event, within 72 hours. Where necessary, the Board may announce such breach on its official website or through other methods it deems appropriate.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

Data protection officer

22 Is the appointment of a data protection officer mandatory? What are the data protection officer's legal responsibilities?

The Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) and relevant legislation do not foresee an obligation for bodies to appoint a data protection officer (DPO).

Record keeping

23 Are owners or processors of PII required to maintain any internal records or establish internal processes or documentation?

The PDPL does not contain a provision regarding a general obligation to maintain internal records or establish internal processes or documentation. Having said that, data controllers and processors who process personal data by automated means are obliged to register with the Data Controllers Registry (VERBİS) and establish a personal data processing

inventory which must include the purpose and the legal reason for the processing, the data category, to whom the data will be transferred, the period of preservation, data to be transferred abroad, and the precautions taken for data security.

Those data controllers who are obliged to register with VERBİS are also obliged to prepare data preservation and destruction policies, which set forth, among other things, the periods during which personal data will be preserved.

In addition to the PDPL, the Law on Electronic Communications and related regulations oblige licenced operators within the electronic communications sector to maintain certain records relating to electronic communications. Licenced operators are also under an obligation to keep records of access to personal data for two years.

New processing regulations

24 | Are there any obligations in relation to new processing operations?

No, there are no specific obligations as such in relation to new processing operations.

REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION

Registration

25 | Are PII owners or processors of PII required to register with the supervisory authority? Are there any exemptions?

As a general rule, data controllers are required to register with the Data Controllers Registry (VERBİS). The Data Protection Board (the Board) has exempted, through various decisions, the following data controllers from the registration requirement:

- data processors who are part of a data registry system ('filing system' under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)) and process data only in non-automated ways;
- associations, foundations and unions resident in Turkey, to the extent they process data in compliance with relevant legislation and their purposes, and in any case, limited to their areas of activity;
- political parties;
- lawyers;
- mediators;
- notaries public;
- certified public accountants;
- customs brokers; and
- employers who employ fewer than 51 people and whose annual net assets do not exceed 25 million Turkish lira, provided their primary line of business is not the processing of sensitive personal data.

Formalities

26 | What are the formalities for registration?

Data controllers who are not exempt from the obligation to register must register with VERBİS via its website. As part of the registration process, data controllers must appoint a contact person and complete the form provided by Personal Data Protection Authority (the Authority). If the data controller is in a foreign country, a data controller representative resident in Turkey must be appointed.

The following information must be registered with VERBİS by the data controller:

- the identity and address of the data controller and of its representative (if any);
- the purpose for which the personal data will be processed;
- explanations relating to group(s) of data subjects and the relevant data categories of the subjects;
- the recipients or groups of recipients to whom the personal data may be transferred;
- the personal data envisaged to be transferred abroad;
- the measures taken concerning the security of the personal data; and
- the maximum storage period necessary for the purpose for which the personal data are processed.

Registration and renewals are not subject to any fees. (A translated version of the By-Law On Data Controllers Registry is available on the Authority's website.)

Penalties

27 | What are the penalties for a PII owner or processor of PII for failure to make or maintain an entry on the register?

Persons who fail to comply with the obligation to register with and maintain proper entries on VERBİS may be sanctioned to a monetary fine between 20,000 Turkish lira and 1,000,000 Turkish lira by the Board.

Refusal of registration

28 | On what grounds may the supervisory authority refuse to allow an entry on the register?

The Authority is not entitled to refuse the registration based on any grounds set forth by law. All data controllers must register except for exempted persons.

Public access

29 | Is the register publicly available? How can it be accessed?

Yes, the VERBİS system is publicly available and individuals can make online enquiries through the system and can view the information registered.

Effect of registration

30 | Does an entry on the register have any specific legal effect?

The registry records, thus the purpose of processing, are open to public. VERBİS aims to provide transparency for these records. The records registered must be in line with the data controller's practice. Otherwise the data controller will be deemed to have violated its registration obligation and be subject to fines.

Other transparency duties

31 | Are there any other public transparency duties?

Public companies have a general duty to disclose information on events that may affect their investors' decisions. While this requirement is not specifically regulated for data processing, matters relating to data privacy will need to be disclosed if sufficiently material. There are no other transparency duties; data processors are only obliged to notify the data subjects as required by the PDPL and register with VERBİS when the applicable conditions are met.

TRANSFER AND DISCLOSURE OF PII

Transfer of PII

32 | How does the law regulate the transfer of PII to entities that provide outsourced processing services?

The Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) foresees special conditions for the domestic transfer of personal data. Personal data normally cannot be transferred without a legitimate ground specified in the PDPL

or the explicit consent of the data subject. Hence, the data controller must notify the data subject that personal data will be transferred to third parties providing outsourced processing services, and obtain the data subject's consent in the event that the transfer is not based on a legitimate ground (such as advertisement purposes). In the event that the data subject denies providing consent and the processing is not based on a legitimate ground, the applicable personal data must be destroyed (or, if applicable consent or grounds exist, used by the data processor without the involvement of the outsourced service). Furthermore, for personal data required to be preserved pursuant to various legislations, data owners are required to establish a system for preserving such personal data without transferring it to third parties.

The PDPL also requires that data owners who use outsourced processing services provide sufficient protection with regard to the processing and preservation of the personal data. In the event of a breach, data owners are jointly and severally liable with the entities providing outsourced processing services for the compensation of any damages.

Restrictions on disclosure

33 | Describe any specific restrictions on the disclosure of PII to other recipients.

As a general rule, there are no specific restrictions foreseen on the disclosure of personal data apart from the general requirements detailed above as to notifying and informing the data subject, obtaining the data subject's consent (except the conditions specified in the PDPL pursuant to which personal data can be transferred within Turkey without obtaining explicit consent) as to what data will be disclosed, and determining the purposes for which the data shall be disclosed.

Having said that, for disclosing sensitive personal data, the Data Protection Board (the Board) has set forth additional precautions and restrictions. These include the transfer of data in an encrypted format and for hard copies of the data to be labelled as classified. In addition, it is mandatory to obtain data owner's consent unless the processing is required by law.

Cross-border transfer

34 | Is the transfer of PII outside the jurisdiction restricted?

As a general rule, personal data cannot be transferred abroad without the explicit consent of the data subject. However, personal data may be transferred abroad without the explicit consent of the data subject provided that one of the conditions specified in the PDPL is met, and:

- that adequate protection is provided in the foreign country where the data are to be transferred (the Board has the authority to determine the countries where an adequate level of protection is deemed to be provided although it has not done so yet);
- where adequate protection is not provided, the controllers in Turkey and in the related foreign country guarantee sufficient protection in writing, and the Board has authorised such transfer; and
- approved binding corporate rules are followed.

Binding corporate rules became available as an option only recently, pursuant to a Board decision. To use this method, group companies operating outside of Turkey in countries which are not listed as safe jurisdictions, must apply to the Board and submit an undertaking on their use of sufficient protection. If this undertaking is approved by the Board, then the relevant company is no longer obliged to obtain approval for each transfer.

Notification of cross-border transfer

35 | Does cross-border transfer of PII require notification to or authorisation from a supervisory authority?

Transfer of personal data to a foreign jurisdiction may be made if that jurisdiction is on the Board's safe list or a specific authorisation granted by the Board.

In deciding whether to approve a foreign jurisdiction, the Board will take into account the following:

- international treaties to which Turkey is a party;
- reciprocity by the foreign jurisdiction;
- for each proposed transfer, the nature of the personal data proposed to be transferred, the purpose of the processing and retention policies;
- relevant legislation and practice of the foreign jurisdiction; and
- the measures undertaken to be implemented by the relevant data controller in that jurisdiction.

The Board may also obtain the opinion of relevant public institutions. Subject to any applicable international treaties, it must do so if Turkey's or the data subject's interests are likely to be materially prejudiced.

Further transfer

36 | If transfers outside the jurisdiction are subject to restriction or authorisation, do these apply equally to transfers to service providers and onwards transfers?

Yes, if transfers outside of Turkey are subject to restriction or authorisation, these will also apply to transfers to service providers and onwards transfers.

RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS

Access

37 | Do individuals have the right to access their personal information held by PII owners? Describe how this right can be exercised as well as any limitations to this right.

Under the Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) everyone has the right to:

- learn whether or not his or her personal data has been or are being processed;
- request information as to the processing if his or her data has been processed;
- learn the purpose of the processing and whether data is used in accordance with such purpose; and
- know the identity of the third parties in Turkey and abroad to whom personal data has been transferred.

Data subjects can use these by directly applying to the data controller in writing (in Turkish). Data controllers are obliged to respond to requests within 30 days. There are no limitations or fees associated with exercising these rights, except that the data controller may pass on any costs it incurs (eg, cost of a flash drive sent to the data subject).

Other rights

38 | Do individuals have other substantive rights?

Each data subject has the right to apply to the controller and:

1 request the rectification of any incomplete or inaccurate data;
2 request the erasure or destruction of his or her personal data (subject to the conditions specified in the PDPL);
3 request notification of the actions listed in (1) and (2) to third parties to whom his or her personal data has been transferred;

4 object to any unfavourable result or consequence for the data subject, if such result or consequence is the result of exclusively automated means of the processing of his or her personal data; and
5 request compensation and other remedies for damages arising from any unlawful processing of his or her personal data.

Compensation

39 Are individuals entitled to monetary damages or compensation if they are affected by breaches of the law? Is actual damage required or is injury to feelings sufficient?

Yes. Despite the fact that the PDPL does not foresee any compensation for data subjects who are affected by breaches of the PDPL, individuals can resort to general provisions of law and claim material and moral damages foreseen by the Turkish Code of Obligations. In order to claim material damages, the data subject must prove that a damage has occurred due to the fault of the data controller. On the other hand, to claim moral damages, the data subject must demonstrate that there was a violation of his or her individual rights and freedoms, and that violation has caused a grave psychological harm.

Enforcement

40 Are these rights exercisable through the judicial system or enforced by the supervisory authority or both?

Data subjects may demand that their rights in the PDPL, such as right to be informed whether their PII is being processed, the purpose of the processing and whether the PII is being transferred to third parties to be enabled and enforced by the data controller. If the data controller does not comply with a data subject's request within 30 days, the data subject can request the relevant rights to be enforced by Personal Data Protection Authority. Compensation claims are subject to the jurisdiction of civil courts and criminal complaints to the jurisdiction of criminal courts.

EXEMPTIONS, DEROGATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Further exemptions and restrictions

41 Does the law include any derogations, exclusions or limitations other than those already described? Describe the relevant provisions.

The Personal Data Protection Law does not include any derogations, exclusions or limitations other than those already described.

SUPERVISION

Judicial review

42 Can PII owners appeal against orders of the supervisory authority to the courts?

Data subjects can appeal to criminal courts of peace against the orders of the Personal Data Protection Authority within 15 days of the delivery of the decision.

SPECIFIC DATA PROCESSING

Internet use

43 Describe any rules on the use of 'cookies' or equivalent technology.

Electronic communications, in general, are regulated by the Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA), established in accordance with Law on Electronic Communications. Per the Law on Electronic Communications, the ICTA regulates and supervises the processing and protection of personal data acquired via electronic means.

Despite the fact that there is no explicit legislation on the use of cookies or equivalent technology in the Law on Electronic Communications or other legislation, because applicable legislation does not distinguish between the means of obtaining data, any personal data obtained through cookies or similar technology is under the protection of the law, and data controllers must comply with the rules applicable to the processing of personal data when using cookies or similar technology.

Electronic communications marketing

44 Describe any rules on marketing by email, fax or telephone.

The Law on the Regulation of Electronic Trade regulates the rules and conditions for marketing via electronic means.

For a data controller to use personal data for marketing by any means, the explicit consent of the data subject must be obtained. Data subjects can always, without providing any reason, request the termination of the electronic marketing communications from the data controller. Data controllers are obliged to terminate within three days all electronic communications with data subjects who require termination. Data controllers are also required to take all necessary means to preserve and protect the acquired personal data, and cannot distribute or disclose personal data without the explicit consent of the data subjects.

Furthermore, the provision of services or sale of goods cannot be made subject to the consent to the collection of personal data that is not necessary for the provision of the relevant service or the making of the relevant sale.

TURUNÇ

Esin Çamlıbel
ecamlibel@turunc.av.tr

Beste Yıldızili Ergül
byildizili@turunc.av.tr

Naz Esen
nesen@turunc.av.tr

Teşvikiye Caddesi 19/11
Teşvikiye 34365
Istanbul
Turkey
Tel: +90 212 259 45 36
Fax: +90 212 259 45 38

Cumhuriyet Bulvarı 140/1
Alsancak 35210
Izmir
Turkey
Tel: +90 232 463 49 07
Fax: +90 232 463 49 09

www.turunc.av.tr

Cloud services

45 | Describe any rules or regulator guidance on the use of cloud computing services.

Various pieces of legislation apply to the use of cloud computing services, including

- the Universal Services Law;
- the Electronic Communications Law;
- the Regulation on Electronic Communications Infrastructure and Information Systems; and
- the Regulation on Rules on the Operations, Work and Supervision of Data Storage Institutions.

The ICTA regulates the use of cloud computing services.

The Turkish government's policy preference is for personal data to be stored within Turkey.

UPDATE AND TRENDS

Key developments of the past year

46 | Are there any emerging trends or hot topics in international data protection in your jurisdiction?

The Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) is a relatively new piece of legislation, entering into force in 2016. The Data Protection Board (the Board) was formed in early 2017. Accordingly, much of the interpretation (and application) of the PDPL is either very new or yet to be formed. Having said that, there is significant awareness about the PDPL in the country and the Board is in close cooperation with practitioners, academia and other stakeholders to implement the best practices, make improvements to the legislation, and further raise awareness on data protection and privacy issues.

Cross-border transfer data is one of the most problematic issues under the PDPL and its practice. The Board has not published a list of safe countries. Furthermore, the Board has not established a functioning practice for authorising data controllers guaranteeing sufficient protection. Lastly, binding corporate rules have only recently been made available. As a result, the only viable option for data controllers continues to be requesting the explicit consent of data subjects, which, of course, can always be revoked and as such is not a sustainable method for data controllers.

The Board recently imposed a fine on Amazon Turkey due to its failure to obtain the explicit consent of customers before transferring their data abroad.

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