
COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006

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Subsidiary
2006/074

Regulations made under s. 9.

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND
PRIVACY) REGULATIONS 2006

(LN. 2006/074)

5.6.2006

EU Legislation/International Agreements involved:

Directive 2002/58/EC

Directive 2006/24/EC

Directive 2009/136/EC

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

Regulation

1. Title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Relationship between these regulations and the Data Protection Act 2004.
4. Security of publicly available electronic communications services.
5. Confidentiality of communications.
6. Restrictions on the processing of certain traffic data.
7. Further provisions relating to the processing of traffic data under regulation 6.
8. Prohibition on interception.
9. Commercial transactions.
10. Itemised billing and privacy.
11. Prevention of calling line identification - outgoing calls.
12. Prevention of calling or connected line identification - incoming calls.
13. Publication of information for the purposes of regulations 11 and 12.
14. Co-operation of communications providers for the purposes of regulations 11 and 12.
15. Restrictions on the processing of location data.
16. Tracing of malicious or nuisance calls.
17. Emergency calls.
18. Termination of automatic call forwarding.
19. Directories of subscribers.
20. Use of automated calling systems.
21. Use of facsimile machines for direct marketing purposes.
22. Unsolicited calls for direct marketing purposes.
23. Use of electronic mail for direct marketing purposes.
24. Use of electronic mail for direct marketing purposes where the identity or address of the sender is concealed.
25. Information to be provided for the purposes of regulations 20, 21 and 22.
26. Register to be kept for the purposes of regulation 21.
27. Register to be kept for the purposes of regulation 22.
28. Modification of contracts.
29. Legal requirements, law enforcement etc.
30. Proceedings for compensation for failure to comply with requirements of the these regulations.
31. Enforcement - extension of Part V of the Data Protection Act 2004.
32. Request that the Competent Authority exercises its enforcement functions.

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

This version is out of date

**Subsidiary
2006/074**

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006

Subsidiary
2006/074

This version is out of date

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 9 of the Communications Act 2006 and in order to transpose into the law of Gibraltar Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector I have made the following regulations.

Title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Communications (Personal Data and Privacy) Regulations 2006.

Interpretation.

- 2.(1) In these regulations—

“bill” includes an invoice, account, statement or other document of similar character and "billing" shall be construed accordingly;

“call” means a connection established by means of a telephone service available to the public allowing two-way communication in real time;

“communication”—

- (a) means any information exchanged or conveyed between a finite number of parties by means of a publicly available electronic communications service, but excluding any information conveyed as part of a broadcasting service to the public over an electronic communications network except to the extent that the information can be related to the identifiable subscriber or user receiving the information;
- (b) excludes any information falling within the scope of paragraph (a) but concerning public security, defence, State security (including the economic well-being of the State when the activities relate to State security matters) and the activities of the State in areas of criminal law;

“communications provider” means a person who is authorised to provide an electronic communications network or an electronic communications service pursuant to the Communications (Authorisation and Licensing) Regulations 2006;

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

This version is out of date

**Subsidiary
2006/074**

“competent authority” means such person as the Minister may appoint from time to time by notice in the Gazette for any purpose connected to the execution of these regulations;

“corporate subscribe” means a subscriber who is—

- (a) a company within the meaning of the Companies Act;
- (b) any other body corporate or entity which is a legal person distinct from its members;

“the Directive” means Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications);

“electronic mail” means any text, voice, sound or image message sent over a publicly available electronic communications network which can be stored in the network or in the recipient's terminal equipment until it is collected by the recipient and includes messages sent using a short message service;

“individual” means a living individual and includes an unincorporated body of such individuals;

“the Data Protection Commissioner” and “the Commissioner” both mean the Commissioner designated under regulation 21 of the Data Protection Act 2004;

“information society service” has the meaning given in regulation 2 of the Electronic Commerce Act 2001;

“location data” means any data processed in an electronic communications network indicating the geographical position of the terminal equipment of a user of a publicly available electronic communications service, including data relating to—

- (a) the latitude, longitude or altitude of the terminal equipment;
- (b) the direction of travel of the user; or
- (c) the time the location information was recorded;

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

**Subsidiary
2006/074**

This version is out of date

“traffic data” means any data processed for the purpose of the conveyance of a communication on an electronic communications network or for the billing in respect of that communication and includes data relating to the routing, duration or time of a communication;

“user” means any individual using a publicly available electronic communications service; and

“value added service” means any service which requires the processing of traffic data or location data beyond that which is necessary for the transmission of a communication or the billing in respect of that communication.

(2) In these regulations references to a telephone number shall be construed in accordance with section 35 of the principal Act, but does not include any number which is used as an internet domain name, an internet address or an address or identifier incorporating either an internet domain name or an internet address, including an electronic mail address.

(3) Expressions used in these regulations that are not defined in sub-regulation (1) and are defined in the Data Protection Act 2004 or the principal Act shall have the same meaning as in that Act or the Data Protection Act 2004 as the case may be.

(4) Expressions used in these regulations that are not defined in sub-regulation (1), in the Data Protection Act 2004 or in the principal Act and are defined in the Directive shall have the same meaning as in the Directive.

(5) Any reference in these regulations to a line shall, without prejudice to sub-regulation (4), be construed as including a reference to anything that performs the function of a line, and "connected", in relation to a line, is to be construed accordingly.

Relationship between these regulations and the Data Protection Act 2004.

3. Nothing in these regulations shall relieve a person of his obligations under the Data Protection Act 2004 in relation to the processing of personal data.

Security of publicly available electronic communications services.

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006

This version is out of date

Subsidiary
2006/074

4.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), a provider of a publicly available electronic communications service ("the service provider") shall take appropriate technical and organisational measures to safeguard the security of that service.

(2) If necessary, the measures required by sub-regulation (1) may be taken by the service provider in conjunction with the provider of the electronic communications network by means of which the service is provided, and that network provider shall comply with any reasonable requests made by the service provider for these purposes.

(3) Where, notwithstanding the taking of measures as required by sub-regulation (1), there remains a significant risk to the security of the publicly available electronic communications service, the service provider shall inform the subscribers concerned of—

- (a) the nature of that risk;
- (b) any appropriate measures that the subscriber may take to safeguard against that risk; and
- (c) the likely costs to the subscriber involved in the taking of such measures.

(4) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), a measure shall only be taken to be appropriate if, having regard to—

- (a) the state of technological developments; and
- (b) the cost of implementing it,

it is proportionate to the risks against which it would safeguard.

(5) Information provided for the purposes of sub-regulation (3) shall be provided to the subscriber free of any charge other than the cost to the subscriber of receiving or collecting the information.

Confidentiality of communications.

5.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (4), a person shall not use an electronic communications network to store information, or to gain access to information stored, in the terminal equipment of a subscriber or user unless the requirements of sub-regulation (2) are met.

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006

This version is out of date

(2) The requirements are that the subscriber or user of that terminal equipment—

- (a) is provided with clear and comprehensive information about the purposes of the storage of, or access to, that information; and
- (b) is given the opportunity to refuse the storage of or access to that information.

(3) Where an electronic communications network is used by the same person to store or access information in the terminal equipment of a subscriber or user on more than one occasion, it is sufficient for the purposes of this regulation that the requirements of sub-regulation (2) are met in respect of the initial use.

(4) Sub-regulation (1) shall not apply to the technical storage of, or access to, information—

- (a) for the sole purpose of carrying out or facilitating the transmission of a communication over an electronic communications network; or
- (b) where such storage or access is strictly necessary for the provision of an information society service requested by the subscriber or user.

Restrictions on the processing of certain traffic data.

6.(1) Subject to sub-regulations (2) and (3), traffic data relating to subscribers or users which are processed and stored by a public communications provider shall, when no longer required for the purpose of the transmission of a communication, be—

- (a) erased;
- (b) in the case of an individual, modified so that they cease to constitute personal data of that subscriber or user; or
- (c) in the case of a corporate subscriber, modified so that they cease to be data that would be personal data if that subscriber was an individual.

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

This version is out of date

**Subsidiary
2006/074**

(2) Traffic data held by a public communications provider for purposes connected with the payment of charges by a subscriber or in respect of interconnection payments may be processed and stored by that provider until the time specified in sub-regulation (5).

(3) Traffic data relating to a subscriber or user may be processed and stored by a provider of a publicly available electronic communications service if—

- (a) such processing and storage are for the purpose of marketing electronic communications services, or for the provision of value added services to that subscriber or user; and
- (b) the subscriber or user to whom the traffic data relate has given his consent to such processing or storage; and
- (c) such processing and storage are undertaken only for the duration necessary for the purposes specified in paragraph (a).

(4) Where a user or subscriber has given his consent in accordance with sub-regulation (3), he shall be able to withdraw it at any time.

(5) The time referred to in sub-regulation (2) is the end of the period during which legal proceedings may be brought in respect of payments due or alleged to be due or, where such proceedings are brought within that period, the time when those proceedings are finally determined.

(6) Legal proceedings shall not be taken to be finally determined—

- (a) until the conclusion of the ordinary period during which an appeal may be brought by either party (excluding any possibility of an extension of that period, whether by order of a court or otherwise), if no appeal is brought within that period; or
- (b) if an appeal is brought, until the conclusion of that appeal.

(7) References in sub-regulation (6) to an appeal include references to an application for permission to appeal.

Further provisions relating to the processing of traffic data under regulation 6.

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006

Subsidiary
2006/074

This version is out of date

7.(1) Processing of traffic data in accordance with regulation 6(2) or (3) shall not be undertaken by a public communications provider unless the subscriber or user to whom the data relate has been provided with information regarding the types of traffic data which are to be processed and the duration of such processing and, in the case of processing in accordance with regulation 6(3), he has been provided with that information before his consent has been obtained.

(2) Processing of traffic data in accordance with regulation 6 shall be restricted to what is required for the purposes of one or more of the activities listed in sub-regulation (3) and shall be carried out only by the public communications provider or by a person acting under his authority.

(3) The activities referred to in sub-regulation (2) are activities relating to—

- (a) the management of billing or traffic;
- (b) customer enquiries;
- (c) the prevention or detection of fraud;
- (d) the marketing of electronic communications services; or
- (e) the provision of a value added service.

(4) Nothing in these regulations shall prevent the furnishing of traffic data to a person who is competent for the purposes of any provision relating to the settling of disputes (by way of legal proceedings or otherwise) which is contained in, or made by virtue of, any enactment.

Prohibition on interception.

8.(1) Subject to the following provisions of this regulation, a person who intentionally intercepts a communication or the related data in the course of its transmission by means of a publicly available electronic communications service shall be guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale; and
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or both.

(2) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under this regulation if—

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006

This version is out of date

Subsidiary
2006/074

- (a) the communication is intercepted in accordance with such statutory provision or rule of law as may be relevant in the circumstances;
- (b) that person has reasonable grounds for believing that the person to whom, or the person by whom, the communication is sent has consented to the interception; or
- (c) the communication is intercepted for purposes connected with the provision of a publicly available electronic communications service or the related data traffic or with the enforcement of any enactment relating to the provision or user of those services.

(3) In this regulation—

“address” includes an electronic address;

“intercept” includes the listening to, tapping of, storage of or surveillance of electronic communications and the related traffic;

“intercepted material”, in relation to a warrant, means the communications intercepted in obedience to that warrant;

“person” includes any organisation and any association or combination of persons.

Commercial transactions.

9. Nothing in regulation 8 shall affect the legally authorised recording of communications and related traffic data when carried out in the course of lawful business practice for the purpose of providing evidence of a commercial transaction or of any other business communication.

Itemised billing and privacy.

10.(1) At the request of a subscriber, a provider of a publicly available electronic communications service shall provide that subscriber with bills that are not itemised.

(2) The Authority shall have a duty, when exercising its statutory functions in relation to electronic communications, to have regard to the need to reconcile the rights of subscribers receiving itemised bills with the rights to privacy of calling users and called subscribers, including the need for

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006****Subsidiary
2006/074****This version is out of date**

sufficient alternative privacy-enhancing methods of communications or payments to be available to such users and subscribers.

Prevention of calling line identification - outgoing calls.

11.(1) This regulation applies, subject to regulations 16 and 17, to outgoing calls where a facility enabling the presentation of calling line identification is available.

(2) The provider of a publicly available electronic communications service shall provide users originating a call by means of that service with a simple means to prevent presentation of the identity of the calling line on the connected line as respects that call.

(3) The provider of a publicly available electronic communications service shall provide subscribers to the service, as respects their line and all calls originating from that line, with a simple means of preventing presentation of the identity of that subscriber's line on any connected line.

(4) The measures to be provided under sub-regulations (2) and (3) shall be provided free of charge.

Prevention of calling or connected line identification - incoming calls.

12.(1) This regulation applies to incoming calls.

(2) Where a facility enabling the presentation of calling line identification is available, the provider of a publicly available electronic communications service shall provide the called subscriber with a simple means to prevent, free of charge for reasonable use of the facility, presentation of the identity of the calling line on the connected line.

(3) Where a facility enabling the presentation of calling line identification prior to the call being established is available, the provider of a publicly available electronic communications service shall provide the called subscriber with a simple means of rejecting incoming calls where the presentation of the calling line identification has been prevented by the calling user or subscriber.

(4) Where a facility enabling the presentation of connected line identification is available, the provider of a publicly available electronic communications service shall provide the called subscriber with a simple means to prevent, without charge, presentation of the identity of the connected line on any calling line.

(5) In this regulation “called subscriber” means the subscriber receiving a call by means of the service in question whose line is the called line (whether or not it is also the connected line).

Publication of information for the purposes of regulations 11 and 12.

13. Where a provider of a publicly available electronic communications service provides facilities for calling or connected line identification, he shall provide information to the public regarding the availability of such facilities, including information regarding the options to be made available for the purposes of regulations 11 and 12.

Co-operation of communications providers for the purposes of regulations 11 and 12.

14. For the purposes of regulations 11 and 12, a communications provider shall comply with any reasonable requests made by the provider of the publicly available electronic communications service by means of which facilities for calling or connected line identification are provided.

Restrictions on the processing of location data.

15.(1) This regulation shall not apply to the processing of traffic data.

(2) Location data relating to a user or subscriber of a publicly available electronic communications network or a publicly available electronic communications service may only be processed—

- (a) where that user or subscriber cannot be identified from such data; or
- (b) where necessary for the provision of a value added service, with the consent of that user or subscriber.

(3) Prior to obtaining the consent of the user or subscriber under sub-regulation (2)(b), the public communications provider in question must provide the following information to the user or subscriber to whom the data relate—

- (a) the types of location data that will be processed;
- (b) the purposes and duration of the processing of those data; and

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006

Subsidiary
2006/074

This version is out of date

- (c) whether the data will be transmitted to a third party for the purpose of providing the value added service.
- (4) A user or subscriber who has given his consent to the processing of data under sub-regulation (2)(b) shall—
- (a) be able to withdraw such consent at any time, and
 - (b) in respect of each connection to the publicly available electronic communications network in question or each transmission of a communication, be given the opportunity to withdraw such consent, using a simple means and free of charge.
- (5) Processing of location data in accordance with this regulation shall—
- (a) only be carried out by—
 - (i) the public communications provider in question;
 - (ii) the third party providing the value added service in question; or
 - (iii) a person acting under the authority of a person falling within (i) or (ii); and
 - (b) where the processing is carried out for the purposes of the provision of a value added service, be restricted to what is necessary for those purposes.

Tracing of malicious or nuisance calls.

16.(1) A communications provider may override anything done to prevent the presentation of the identity of a calling line where—

- (a) a subscriber has requested the tracing of malicious or nuisance calls received on his line; and
 - (b) the provider is satisfied that such action is necessary and expedient for the purposes of tracing such calls.
- (2) Any term of a contract for the provision of publicly available electronic communications services relating to such prevention shall have effect subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (1).

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

This version is out of date

**Subsidiary
2006/074**

(3) Nothing in these regulations shall prevent a communications provider, for the purposes of any action relating to the tracing of malicious or nuisance calls, from storing and making available to a person with a legitimate interest data containing the identity of a calling subscriber which were obtained while sub-regulation (1) applied.

Emergency calls.

17.(1) For the purposes of this regulation, “emergency calls” shall be construed in accordance with regulation 22 of the Communications (Universal Service and Users’ Rights) Regulations 2006.

(2) In order to facilitate responses to emergency calls—

- (a) all such calls shall be excluded from the requirements of regulation 11;
- (b) no person shall be entitled to prevent the presentation on the connected line of the identity of the calling line; and
- (c) the restriction on the processing of location data under regulation 15(2) shall be disregarded.

Termination of automatic call forwarding.

18.(1) Where—

- (a) calls originally directed to another line are being automatically forwarded to a subscriber's line as a result of action taken by a third party; and
- (b) the subscriber requests his provider of electronic communications services (“the subscriber's provider”) to stop the forwarding of those calls,

the subscriber's provider shall ensure, free of charge, that the forwarding is stopped without any avoidable delay.

(2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), every other communications provider shall comply with any reasonable requests made by the subscriber's provider to assist in the prevention of that forwarding.

Directories of subscribers.

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

**Subsidiary
2006/074**

This version is out of date

19.(1) This regulation applies in relation to a directory of subscribers, whether in printed or electronic form, which is made available to members of the public or a section of the public, including by means of a directory enquiry service.

(2) The personal data of an individual subscriber shall not be included in a directory unless that subscriber has, free of charge, been—

- (a) informed by the collector of the personal data of the purposes of the directory in which his personal data are to be included, and
- (b) given the opportunity to determine whether such of his personal data as are considered relevant by the producer of the directory should be included in the directory.

(3) Where personal data of an individual subscriber are to be included in a directory with facilities which enable users of that directory to obtain access to that data solely on the basis of a telephone number—

- (a) the information to be provided under sub-regulation (2)(a) shall include information about those facilities; and
- (b) for the purposes of sub-regulation (2)(b), the express consent of the subscriber to the inclusion of his data in a directory with such facilities must be obtained.

(4) Data relating to a corporate subscriber shall not be included in a directory where that subscriber has advised the producer of the directory that it does not want its data to be included in that directory.

(5) Where the data of an individual subscriber have been included in a directory, that subscriber shall, without charge, be able to verify, correct or withdraw those data at any time.

(6) Where a request has been made under sub-regulations (5) or (9), that request shall be treated as having no application in relation to an edition of a directory that was produced before the producer of the directory received the request.

(7) For the purposes of sub-regulation (6), an edition of a directory which is revised after it was first produced shall be treated as a new edition.

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY) REGULATIONS 2006

This version is out of date

Subsidiary
2006/074

(8) Nothing in this regulation shall apply in relation to editions of directories first published before the date on which these regulations come into force.

(9) Where a subscriber's personal data has been included in a directory prior to the coming into force of these regulations, that data may remain included in the directory provided that the subscriber has been provided with information in accordance with regulation 7, and has not requested that his data be withdrawn.

Use of automated calling systems.

20.(1) A person shall neither transmit, nor instigate the transmission of, communications comprising recorded matter for direct marketing purposes by means of an automated calling system except in the circumstances referred to in sub-regulation (2).

(2) Those circumstances are where the called line is that of a subscriber who has previously notified the caller that for the time being he consents to such communications being sent by, or at the instigation of, the caller on that line.

(3) A subscriber shall not permit his line to be used in contravention of sub-regulation (1).

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, an automated calling system is a system which is capable of—

- (a) automatically initiating a sequence of calls to more than one destination in accordance with instructions stored in that system; and
- (b) transmitting sounds which are not live speech for reception by persons at some or all of the destinations so called.

Use of facsimile machines for direct marketing purposes.

21.(1) A person shall neither transmit, nor instigate the transmission of, unsolicited communications for direct marketing purposes by means of a facsimile machine where the called line is that of—

- (a) an individual subscriber, except in the circumstances referred to in sub-regulation (2);

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

**Subsidiary
2006/074**

This version is out of date

- (b) a corporate subscriber who has previously notified the caller that such communications should not be sent on that line; or
- (c) a subscriber and the number allocated to that line is listed in the register kept under regulation 26.

(2) The circumstances referred to in sub-regulation (1)(a) are that the individual subscriber has previously notified the caller that he consents for the time being to such communications being sent by, or at the instigation of, the caller.

(3) A subscriber shall not permit his line to be used in contravention of sub-regulation (1).

(4) A person shall not be held to have contravened sub-regulation (1)(c) where the number allocated to the called line has been listed on the register for less than 28 days preceding that on which the communication is made.

(5) Where a subscriber who has caused a number allocated to a line of his to be listed in the register kept under regulation 26 has notified a caller that he does not, for the time being, object to such communications being sent on that line by that caller, such communications may be sent by that caller on that line, notwithstanding that the number allocated to that line is listed in the said register.

(6) Where a subscriber has given a caller notification pursuant to sub-regulation (5) in relation to a line of his—

- (a) the subscriber shall be free to withdraw that notification at any time; and
- (b) where such notification is withdrawn, the caller shall not send such communications on that line.

(7) The provisions of this regulation are without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 20.

Unsolicited calls for direct marketing purposes.

22.(1) A person shall neither use, nor instigate the use of, a publicly available electronic communications service for the purposes of making unsolicited calls for direct marketing purposes where—

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

This version is out of date

**Subsidiary
2006/074**

- (a) the called line is that of a subscriber who has previously notified the caller that such calls should not for the time being be made on that line; or
- (b) the number allocated to a subscriber in respect of the called line is one listed in the register kept under regulation 27.

(2) A subscriber shall not permit his line to be used in contravention of sub-regulation (1).

(3) A person shall not be held to have contravened sub-regulation (1)(b) where the number allocated to the called line has been listed on the register for less than 28 days preceding that on which the call is made.

(4) Where a subscriber who has caused a number allocated to a line of his to be listed in the register kept under regulation 27 has notified a caller that he does not, for the time being, object to such calls being made on that line by that caller, such calls may be made by that caller on that line, notwithstanding that the number allocated to that line is listed in the said register.

(5) Where a subscriber has given a caller notification pursuant to sub-regulation (4) in relation to a line of his—

- (a) the subscriber shall be free to withdraw that notification at any time; and
- (b) where such notification is withdrawn, the caller shall not make such calls on that line.

Use of electronic mail for direct marketing purposes.

23.(1) This regulation applies to the transmission of unsolicited communications by means of electronic mail to individual subscribers.

(2) Except in the circumstances referred to in sub-regulation (3), a person shall neither transmit, nor instigate the transmission of, unsolicited communications for the purposes of direct marketing by means of electronic mail unless the recipient of the electronic mail has previously notified the sender that he consents for the time being to such communications being sent by, or at the instigation of, the sender.

(3) A person may send or instigate the sending of electronic mail for the purposes of direct marketing where—

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006

This version is out of date

- (a) that person has obtained the contact details of the recipient of that electronic mail in the course of the sale or negotiations for the sale of a product or service to that recipient;
- (b) the direct marketing is in respect of that person's similar products and services only; and
- (c) the recipient has been given a simple means of refusing (free of charge except for the costs of the transmission of the refusal) the use of his contact details for the purposes of such direct marketing, at the time that the details were initially collected, and, where he did not initially refuse the use of the details, at the time of each subsequent communication.

(4) A subscriber shall not permit his line to be used in contravention of sub-regulation (2).

Use of electronic mail for direct marketing purposes where the identity or address of the sender is concealed.

24. A person shall neither transmit, nor instigate the transmission of, a communication for the purposes of direct marketing by means of electronic mail—

- (a) where the identity of the person on whose behalf the communication has been sent has been disguised or concealed; or
- (b) where a valid address to which the recipient of the communication may send a request that such communications cease has not been provided.

Information to be provided for the purposes of regulations 20, 21 and 22.

25(1) Where a publicly available electronic communications service is used for the transmission of a communication for direct marketing purposes the person using, or instigating the use of, the service shall ensure that the following information is provided with that communication—

- (a) in relation to a communication to which regulations 20 (automated calling systems) and 21 (facsimile machines) apply, the particulars mentioned in sub-regulation (2)(a) and (b);

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY) REGULATIONS 2006

This version is out of date

Subsidiary
2006/074

- (b) in relation to a communication to which regulation 22 (telephone calls) applies, the particulars mentioned in sub-regulation (2)(a) and, if the recipient of the call so requests, those mentioned in sub-regulation (2)(b).

(2) The particulars referred to in sub-regulation (1) are–

- (a) the name of the person; and
- (b) either the address of the person or a telephone number on which he can be reached free of charge.

Register to be kept for the purposes of regulation 21.

26.(1) For the purposes of regulation 21, the competent authority shall maintain and keep up-to-date, in printed or electronic form, a register of the numbers allocated to subscribers, in respect of particular lines, who have notified it (notwithstanding, in the case of individual subscribers, that they enjoy the benefit of regulation 21(1)(a) and (2)) that they do not for the time being wish to receive unsolicited communications for direct marketing purposes by means of facsimile machine on the lines in question.

(2) The competent authority shall remove a number from the register maintained under sub-regulation (1) where it has reason to believe that the number has ceased to be allocated to the subscriber by whom it was notified pursuant to sub-regulation (1).

(3) On the request of–

- (a) a person wishing to send, or instigate the sending of, such communications as are mentioned in sub-regulation (1); or
- (b) a subscriber wishing to permit the use of his line for the sending of such communications,

for information derived from the register kept under sub-regulation (1), the competent authority shall, unless it is not reasonably practicable so to do, on the payment to it of such fee as is, subject to sub-regulation (4), required by it, make the information requested available to that person or that subscriber.

(4) For the purposes of sub-regulation (3) the competent authority may require different fees–

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

This version is out of date

- (a) for making available information derived from the register in different forms or manners; or
- (b) for making available information derived from the whole or from different parts of the register,

but the fees required by it shall be ones in relation to which the Minister has notified the competent authority that he is satisfied that they are designed to secure, as nearly as may be and taking one year with another, that the aggregate fees received, or reasonably expected to be received, equal the costs incurred, or reasonably expected to be incurred, by the competent authority in discharging its duties under sub-regulations (1), (2) and (3).

(5) The functions of the competent authority under sub-regulations (1), (2) and (3), other than the function of determining the fees to be required for the purposes of sub-regulation (3), may be discharged on its behalf by some other person in pursuance of arrangements made by the competent authority with that other person.

Register to be kept for the purposes of regulation 22.

27.(1) For the purposes of regulation 22, the competent authority shall maintain and keep up-to-date, in printed or electronic form, a register of the numbers allocated to individual subscribers, in respect of particular lines, who have notified it that they do not for the time being wish to receive unsolicited calls for direct marketing purposes on the lines in question.

(2) The competent authority shall remove a number from the register maintained under sub-regulation (1) where it has reason to believe that the number has ceased to be allocated to the subscriber by whom it was notified pursuant to sub-regulation (1).

(3) On the request of—

- (a) a person wishing to make, or instigate the making of, such calls as are mentioned in sub-regulation (1); or
- (b) a subscriber wishing to permit the use of his line for the making of such calls,

for information derived from the register kept under sub-regulation (1), the competent authority shall, unless it is not reasonably practicable so to do, on the payment to it of such fee as is, subject to sub-regulation (4), required by

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

This version is out of date

**Subsidiary
2006/074**

it, make the information requested available to that person or that subscriber.

(4) For the purposes of sub-regulation (3) the competent authority may require different fees—

- (a) for making available information derived from the register in different forms or manners; or
- (b) for making available information derived from the whole or from different parts of the register,

but the fees required by it shall be ones in relation to which the Minister has notified the competent authority that he is satisfied that they are designed to secure, as nearly as may be and taking one year with another, that the aggregate fees received, or reasonably expected to be received, equal the costs incurred, or reasonably expected to be incurred, by the competent authority in discharging its duties under sub-regulations (1), (2) and (3).

(5) The functions of the competent authority under sub-regulations (1), (2) and (3), other than the function of determining the fees to be required for the purposes of sub-regulation (3), may be discharged on its behalf by some other person in pursuance of arrangements made by the competent authority with that other person.

Modification of contracts.

28. To the extent that any term in a contract between a subscriber to and the provider of a publicly available electronic communications service or such a provider and the provider of an electronic communications network would be inconsistent with a requirement of these regulations, that term shall be void.

Legal requirements, law enforcement etc.

29.(1) Nothing in these regulations shall require a communications provider to do, or refrain from doing, anything (including the processing of data)—

- (a) if compliance with the requirement in question—
 - (i) would be inconsistent with any requirement imposed by or under an enactment or by a court order; or

COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006

This version is out of date

- (ii) would be likely to prejudice the prevention or detection of crime or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders; or
- (b) if exemption from the requirement in question—
 - (i) is required for the purposes of, or in connection with, any legal proceedings (including prospective legal proceedings);
 - (ii) is necessary for the purposes of obtaining legal advice; or
 - (iii) is otherwise necessary for the purposes of establishing, exercising or defending legal rights.

Proceedings for compensation for failure to comply with requirements of the these regulations.

30.(1) A person who suffers damage by reason of any contravention of any of the requirements of these regulations by any other person shall be entitled to bring proceedings for compensation from that other person for that damage.

(2) In proceedings brought against a person by virtue of this regulation it shall be a defence to prove that he had taken such care as in all the circumstances was reasonably required to comply with the relevant requirement.

(3) The provisions of this regulation are without prejudice to those of regulation 32.

Enforcement - extension of Part V of the Data Protection Act 2004.

31.(1) The provisions of Part V of the Data Protection Act 2004 shall have effect in relation to these regulations as they have effect in relation to the Data Protection Act 2004: and for these purposes, Part V shall be read with any modifications necessary to give effect to this regulation.

(2) The provisions of this regulation are without prejudice to those of regulation 32.

Request that the Competent Authority exercises its enforcement functions.

**COMMUNICATIONS (PERSONAL DATA AND PRIVACY)
REGULATIONS 2006**

This version is out of date

**Subsidiary
2006/074**

32. Where it is alleged that there has been a contravention of any of the requirements of these regulations, a person aggrieved by the alleged contravention may request the competent authority to exercise its enforcement functions in respect of that contravention, but those functions shall be exercisable by the competent authority whether or not it has been so requested.