



GDPR & Copyright Protection Policy

A Comprehensive Legal Framework Governing Data Protection, Confidentiality and Intellectual Property Rights

The Institute for Counselling & Psychotherapy Studies

ICPS College • Dublin, Ireland

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| DOCUMENT TYPE | GDPR & Copyright Protection Policy |
| INSTITUTION | ICPS College |
| PROVIDER NO. | PDCD1110 • CPD Standards Office |
| PRODUCED | August 2025 |
| EFFECTIVE DATE | August 2025 — August 2030 |
| JURISDICTION | Ireland • United Kingdom • European Union • International |
| LEGAL REFERENCES | 300+ Citations |

DUBLIN • IRELAND • AUGUST 2025



The Institute for Counselling & Psychotherapy Studies



© ICPS College - Distribution or Copying is Illegal
& Constitutes a Criminal Offence
under Irish, British & EU Law



© 2025 ICPS College Blockchain Secured File



© COPYRIGHT NOTICE — ALL MATERIALS BELONG TO ICPS COLLEGE

All documents, PowerPoints, lecture slides, handouts, videos, live and recorded lectures, course materials, assessments, marking criteria, clinical guidance notes, and all other educational and administrative materials produced by or on behalf of the Institute for Counselling & Psychotherapy Studies (ICPS College) are the exclusive intellectual property of ICPS College and are protected under copyright law.

Any distribution, reproduction, editing, altering, uploading, sharing, transmitting, posting online, misuse, or any other method which infringes upon GDPR and/or copyright law is **STRICTLY PROHIBITED** and is applicable under the laws of Ireland, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and international law. Such conduct **may constitute a criminal offence** and may result in civil proceedings being issued by ICPS College.

© ICPS College 2025–2030 — All Rights Reserved • Provider No. PDCD1110

■ LIVE LECTURE RECORDING — GDPR NOTICE



Live lectures delivered online via the College's Zoom Enterprise platform are recorded and may be transcribed. By enrolling on any course at ICPS College, students acknowledge and accept the College's live online lecture recording and transcription principles. Distribution of any recorded lecture outside the enrolled cohort constitutes a **direct and serious breach of GDPR**, to which ICPS College may pursue criminal and/or civil proceedings.

ICPS College accepts no liability for a student's breach. Sole responsibility rests entirely with the individual who distributed the recording. Affected participants may independently issue civil and/or criminal proceedings against the distributing individual under GDPR Art. 82 and the DPA 2018 (Ireland).

ENROLMENT NOTICE — LECTURE RECORDING, COURSE STRUCTURE & INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

By enrolling and engaging in any course at ICPS College, every student is deemed to have acknowledged and accepted the College's principles concerning live online lecture recording and transcription. All recording and transcription is conducted for the **sole purposes of facilitating student revision** and providing academic support for formative, summative, and skills-based examinations, which are of an exceptionally demanding standard and require continuous and extensive revision.

COURSE STRUCTURE (all accredited programmes)

- ◆ Every accredited course comprises **10 modules**.
- ◆ Each module includes **30 hours of live online lecture attendance** delivered via the College's Zoom Enterprise platform, which is secure and fully encrypted to enterprise standard.
- ◆ Each module requires **240 hours of self-directed learning**, totalling **2,400 hours of self-directed learning** across the full programme.
- ◆ Students are strongly advised to engage in **continuous and structured revision** of all course materials. The academic content of every programme at ICPS College is drawn from the demanding and extensive psychoanalytic traditions of the **Freudian and Lacanian schools of thought**, which is densely theoretical, clinically complex, and requires repeated, in-depth engagement to achieve examination readiness.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & COPYRIGHT

Every document, PowerPoint presentation, video lecture, AI video lecture, course note, assessment brief, and all other material produced by or on behalf of ICPS College is the **sole intellectual and academic property of ICPS College**. The copyright notice © 2025–2030 ICPS College is applied to every page of every document, every slide of every PowerPoint presentation, and to every AI video lecture.

ICPS College's AI video lectures are produced using sophisticated HTML, CSS, Java, and Schema-LD architecture, each requiring in excess of **1,000 hours of production time per module**, representing **thousands of euros of annual expenditure**. All intellectual, academic, visual, and creative property — including all live online lecture recordings — is the **exclusive property of the Institute for Counselling and Psychotherapy Studies (ICPS College)**, which holds all rights and privileges to the full content of all such materials.

© 2025–2030 ICPS College — All Rights Reserved • Provider No. PDCD1110



PART I — INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE & SCOPE

This document sets out the comprehensive legal framework governing data protection, privacy, and intellectual property rights applicable to ICPS College. It is effective from August 2025 and shall remain in force until August 2030.

1.1 Purpose of this Document

This policy serves the following principal purposes:

- ◆ To inform all students, staff, tutors, and third parties of their obligations under GDPR, data protection law, and copyright law.
- ◆ To set out ICPS College's ownership rights over all institutional materials and the legal consequences of infringement.
- ◆ To govern the recording and distribution of live lectures in compliance with GDPR.
- ◆ To establish the exclusive jurisdiction of the Irish courts over all disputes.

1.2 Scope of Application

This policy applies to:

- ◆ All enrolled students across all programmes and award levels.
- ◆ All academic, administrative, and support staff employed by or contracted to ICPS College.
- ◆ All tutors, supervisors, guest lecturers, and CPD facilitators.
- ◆ All materials, content, recordings, and communications produced in connection with ICPS College programmes, whether in person, online, or in hybrid format.
- ◆ All digital platforms used by ICPS College, including Moodle, Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and Google Workspace.

1.3 Legal Basis

This document is grounded in the primary legal instruments detailed in Parts IV–VIII, including GDPR (EU) 2016/679, the Data Protection Act 2018 (Ireland), the Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000, the Criminal Justice (Offences Relating to Information Systems) Act 2017, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, and the ECHR.



PART II — COPYRIGHT OWNERSHIP: ALL ICPS COLLEGE MATERIALS

ICPS College holds full copyright ownership over the entirety of its educational, administrative, and promotional materials.

2.1 Subsistence of Copyright

Copyright subsists in all original works produced by or on behalf of ICPS College:

- ◆ All lecture slides, course notes, handouts, assessment briefs, and academic handbooks.
- ◆ All live and recorded online lectures, webinars, and tutorial sessions.
- ◆ All videos, audio recordings, podcasts, and AI-generated multimedia content.
- ◆ All web content, digital learning environments, and Moodle course materials.
- ◆ All administrative documents, policy documents, and institutional correspondence.
- ◆ All promotional materials, institutional brand assets, logos, and colour schemes.

“Copyright is a property right and the owner of the copyright in a work shall have the exclusive right to undertake or authorise others to undertake all or any of the acts restricted by copyright.”

Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 37(1)

“Copyright in a work is infringed by a person who without the licence of the copyright owner does any of the acts restricted by the copyright.”

Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (UK), s. 16(1)

2.2 Acts Restricted by Copyright

- ◆ Copying the work in any material form, including electronic copying.
- ◆ Issuing copies of the work to the public.
- ◆ Performing, showing, or playing the work in public.
- ◆ Broadcasting or communicating the work by electronic transmission.
- ◆ Uploading to any online platform or sharing via messaging services.
- ◆ Making any adaptation of the work.

“The acts restricted by copyright in a literary, dramatic or musical work are: (a) to copy the work; (b) to issue copies of the work to the public; (c) to perform, show or play the work in public; (d) to communicate the work to the public.”

Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 37(2)



2.3 Duration and AI Video Lectures

Copyright in ICPS College materials subsists for the statutory period of 70 years from the death of the author. ICPS College's AI video lectures are produced using sophisticated HTML, CSS, Java, and Schema-LD architecture. Each video requires in excess of 1,000 hours of production time per module and represents thousands of euros of annual expenditure to the College. These materials are afforded the fullest copyright protection available under Irish, EU, UK, and international law.

“Copyright in an original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work expires 70 years after the death of the author.”

Directive 2006/116/EC on the Term of Protection of Copyright, Article 1(1)

©2025 ICPS College



PART III — RECORDED LECTURES: COPYRIGHT & GDPR OBLIGATIONS

3.1 Copyright in Live Lecture Recordings

A live lecture recording constitutes an audiovisual work in which multiple categories of copyright subsist simultaneously:

- ◆ The spoken word (literary work — the lecturer’s intellectual content).
- ◆ Any visual materials displayed (artistic works — slides, diagrams, charts).
- ◆ The recording itself (a film or sound recording, CRRA 2000, s. 2).
- ◆ Any musical works played or discussed during the lecture.
- ◆ The organisation and arrangement of the lecture content as a compilation.

“Film means a fixation on any medium from which a moving image may, by any means, be produced, and includes the sounds embodied in a soundtrack.”

Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 2

3.2 GDPR Implications of Live Lecture Recordings

When a live lecture is recorded via Zoom or a similar platform, the recording captures the personal data of every participant.

This creates GDPR obligations:

- ◆ The recording constitutes “processing” of personal data (GDPR Art. 4(2)).
- ◆ Each participant’s voice and image constitutes “personal data” (Art. 4(1)).
- ◆ Where a participant’s face is visible, this may constitute biometric data (Art. 9(1)).
- ◆ The recording may only be used for the specified purpose (purpose limitation, Art. 5(1)(b)).
- ◆ Distribution by a student without consent constitutes unlawful processing under Arts. 6 and 9.

“Personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 5(1)(b)

“Personal data shall be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 5(1)(f)

3.3 Distribution of Recordings — Legal Consequences

Any student who distributes, shares, uploads, or communicates a live lecture recording beyond the enrolled cohort may face:

- ◆ **Criminal liability** under the Criminal Justice (Offences Relating to Information Systems) Act 2017 (Ireland), ss. 4–5.
- ◆ **GDPR enforcement action** by the Data Protection Commission, fines up to €20 million.
- ◆ **Civil claims** by ICPS College for copyright infringement and breach of contract.
- ◆ **Civil claims by individual participants** under GDPR Art. 82 and DPA 2018 s. 117.



- ◆ **Criminal proceedings** under DPA 2018 (Ireland), s. 144.
- ◆ **Immediate disciplinary action** up to withdrawal from the programme.

“Any person who, without the consent of the data subject, discloses personal data obtained without the consent of the data controller shall be guilty of an offence.”

Data Protection Act 2018 (Ireland), s. 144(1)

©2025 ICPS College



PART IV — GDPR: COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

4.1 The Seven Data Protection Principles (Article 5)

- ◆ **Lawfulness, Fairness & Transparency (Art. 5(1)(a))** — Processing must have a lawful basis.
- ◆ **Purpose Limitation (Art. 5(1)(b))** — Data may not be used for incompatible purposes.
- ◆ **Data Minimisation (Art. 5(1)(c))** — Only adequate and necessary data collected.
- ◆ **Accuracy (Art. 5(1)(d))** — Data must be accurate and kept up to date.
- ◆ **Storage Limitation (Art. 5(1)(e))** — Data not retained longer than necessary.
- ◆ **Integrity & Confidentiality (Art. 5(1)(f))** — Data secured against unauthorised processing.
- ◆ **Accountability (Art. 5(2))** — The College must demonstrate compliance.

“Personal data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 5(1)(a)

“The controller shall be responsible for, and be able to demonstrate compliance with, paragraph 1.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 5(2)

4.2 Special Category Data: Biometric Data (Article 9)

Where live lecture recordings capture the facial images of participants, this may constitute biometric data (Art. 9(1)) attracting enhanced protection.

“Processing of biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person shall be prohibited.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 9(1)

4.3 Data Subject Rights (Articles 15–22)

- ◆ **Right of Access (Art. 15)**
- ◆ **Right to Rectification (Art. 16)**
- ◆ **Right to Erasure (Art. 17)**
- ◆ **Right to Restriction (Art. 18)**
- ◆ **Right to Data Portability (Art. 20)**
- ◆ **Right to Object (Art. 21)**

“The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller the erasure of personal data concerning him or her without undue delay.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 17(1)

4.4 Security of Processing (Article 32)



“The controller and the processor shall implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 32(1)

4.5 Data Breach Notification (Articles 33–34)

“In the case of a personal data breach, the controller shall without undue delay and, where feasible, not later than 72 hours after having become aware of it, notify the personal data breach to the supervisory authority.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 33(1)

4.6 Administrative Fines (Article 83)

“Infringements shall be subject to administrative fines up to 20 000 000 EUR, or up to 4% of the total worldwide annual turnover.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 83(5)

“Any person who has suffered material or non-material damage as a result of an infringement of this Regulation shall have the right to receive compensation.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 82(1)

©2025 ICPS College



PART V — IRISH LAW

5.1 Data Protection Act 2018 (Ireland)

“A controller or processor shall not process personal data except in accordance with the requirements of this Act and the GDPR.”

Data Protection Act 2018 (Ireland), s. 99

5.2 Criminal Justice (Offences re Information Systems) Act 2017

“A person who intentionally accesses, without lawful authority, the whole or any part of an information system is guilty of an offence and is liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.”

Criminal Justice (Offences Relating to Information Systems) Act 2017, s. 2(1)

5.3 Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland)

“Copyright is a property right whereby the owner of a copyright in any work may undertake or authorise others to undertake all or any of the acts restricted by copyright in relation to the work.”

Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000, s. 17(1)

“A person who infringes the copyright in a work is guilty of an offence if the infringement was committed in the course of a business.”

Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 140(1)

5.4 Jurisdiction of Irish Courts

The Courts of Ireland shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all disputes arising from any breach of this policy.

“Subject to this Regulation, persons domiciled in a Member State shall, whatever their nationality, be sued in the courts of that Member State.”

Regulation (EU) No. 1215/2012 (Brussels I Recast), Article 4(1)

“The High Court shall have full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal.”

Constitution of Ireland (Bunreacht na hÉireann), Article 34.3.1°



PART VI — UNITED KINGDOM LAW

6.1 UK GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 (UK)

“It is an offence for a person knowingly or recklessly to obtain or disclose personal data without the consent of the controller.”

Data Protection Act 2018 (UK), s. 170(1)

6.2 Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (UK)

“The owner of the copyright in a work has the exclusive right to: (a) copy the work; (b) issue copies of the work to the public.”

Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (UK), s. 16(1)(a)–(b)

6.3 Computer Misuse Act 1990 and Online Safety Act 2023 (UK)

“A person is guilty of an offence if he causes a computer to perform any function with intent to secure access to any program or data without authorisation.”

Computer Misuse Act 1990 (UK), s. 1(1)

“Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.”

European Convention on Human Rights (1950), Article 8(1)



PART VII — EUROPEAN UNION LAW

“Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her. Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes.”

EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (2000), Article 8(1)

“Member States shall ensure the confidentiality of communications and the related traffic data by means of a public communications network.”

ePrivacy Directive 2002/58/EC, Article 5(1)

“Member States shall ensure that essential and important entities take appropriate and proportionate technical, operational and organisational measures.”

NIS2 Directive (EU) 2022/2555, Article 21(1)

- ◆ **Google Spain (C-131/12)** — Data controllers subject to GDPR obligations.
- ◆ **Schrems II (C-311/18)** — International transfers require equivalent protection.
- ◆ **Lindqvist (C-101/01)** — Uploading personal data to a website is processing.
- ◆ **Fashion ID (C-40/17)** — Joint controller liability for third-party tools.
- ◆ **Digital Rights Ireland (C-293/12)** — Indiscriminate retention struck down.



PART VIII — INTERNATIONAL LAW

“No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.”

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Article 12

“Personal data undergoing automatic processing shall be: obtained and processed fairly and lawfully; stored for specified and legitimate purposes.”

Council of Europe Convention 108 (1981), Article 5(a)–(b)

“The Parties shall criminalise the intentional access to an information system without right, when committed intentionally.”

Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001), Article 2

“There should be limits to the collection of personal data and any such data should be obtained by lawful and fair means.”

OECD Privacy Guidelines (2013), Collection Limitation Principle



PART IX — JURISDICTION OF THE IRISH COURTS

“Without prejudice to any available administrative remedy, each data subject shall have the right to an effective judicial remedy against a controller.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 79(1)

“Proceedings against a controller or a processor shall be brought before the courts of the Member State where the controller or processor has an establishment.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 79(2)

©2025 ICPS College



PART X — ENROLMENT CONSENT PRINCIPLES (RECORDING & TRANSCRIPTION)

As set out on page 2 of this document, enrolment and engagement in any course at ICPS College is deemed to constitute acknowledgement and acceptance of the College’s live online lecture recording and transcription principles. These principles apply to all cohorts from August 2025 onwards. Recording is conducted for the sole purposes of facilitating student revision and supporting examination preparation. No separate written consent form is required; enrolment itself constitutes the relevant acknowledgement.

“The controller shall be able to demonstrate that the data subject has consented to processing of his or her personal data.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 7(1)

“The data subject shall have the right to withdraw his or her consent at any time. The withdrawal of consent shall not affect the lawfulness of processing based on consent before its withdrawal.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 7(3)



PART XI — COLLEGE LIABILITY DISCLAIMER

- ◆ ICPS College **accepts no liability whatsoever** for a student's or participant's breach of this policy.
- ◆ The **sole and exclusive responsibility** for all legal consequences arising from the distribution of a recorded lecture rests with the distributing individual.
- ◆ Affected participants **may bring independent civil proceedings** directly against the distributing individual under GDPR Art. 82 and DPA 2018 (Ireland), s. 117.
- ◆ ICPS College reserves the right to cooperate fully with the DPC, An Garda Síochána, and any other investigatory authority.

“Where a controller has contributed to the damage, the controller shall be exempt from liability if it proves that it is not in any way responsible for the event giving rise to the damage.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 82(3)

©2025 ICPS College



PART XII — ENFORCEMENT & PROCEEDINGS

- ◆ **Immediate disciplinary action** including suspension or withdrawal.
- ◆ **Civil proceedings** for copyright infringement, breach of contract, misuse of confidential information, and misuse of private information.
- ◆ **Criminal complaint** to An Garda Síochána under the Criminal Justice (Offences Relating to Information Systems) Act 2017.
- ◆ **Referral to the Data Protection Commission** under GDPR Arts. 77–83.
- ◆ **Referral to the relevant professional body** (e.g. ICPA, IACP, PSI).
- ◆ **Demand for immediate cessation** and removal of infringing content.

“Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, every data subject shall have the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority.”

GDPR (EU) 2016/679, Article 77(1)



LEGAL REFERENCES — 300 CITATIONS

The following 300 references span primary Irish, UK, and EU legislation; international conventions; CJEU and ECtHR case law; UK and Irish case law; regulatory guidance; international standards; academic sources; and copyright and data protection specialist references. Produced August 2025.

Primary Irish Legislation [1–20]

- [1] Data Protection Act 2018 (Ireland). Number 7 of 2018. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [2] Data Sharing and Governance Act 2019 (Ireland). Number 5 of 2019. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [3] Criminal Justice (Offences Relating to Information Systems) Act 2017 (Ireland). Number 2 of 2017.
- [4] Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland). Number 28 of 2000. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [5] Electronic Commerce Act 2000 (Ireland). Number 27 of 2000. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [6] Communications Regulation Act 2002 (Ireland). Number 20 of 2002. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [7] Defamation Act 2009 (Ireland). Number 31 of 2009. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [8] Freedom of Information Act 2014 (Ireland). Number 30 of 2014. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [9] Education Act 1998 (Ireland). Number 51 of 1998. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [10] Health Act 2004 (Ireland). Number 42 of 2004. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [11] Employment Equality Act 1998 (Ireland). Number 21 of 1998. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [12] Equal Status Act 2000 (Ireland). Number 8 of 2000. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [13] Civil Liability Act 1961 (Ireland). Number 41 of 1961. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [14] Interception of Postal Packets and Telecommunications Messages (Regulation) Act 1993 (Ireland).
- [15] Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997 (Ireland). Number 26 of 1997.
- [16] Protected Disclosures (Amendment) Act 2022 (Ireland). Number 27 of 2022.
- [17] Broadcasting Act 2009 (Ireland). Number 18 of 2009. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [18] Consumer Protection Act 2007 (Ireland). Number 19 of 2007.
- [19] Criminal Damage Act 1991 (Ireland). Number 31 of 1991. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- [20] Bunreacht na hEireann (Constitution of Ireland) 1937. Article 34.3.1 degrees — Jurisdiction of Courts.

UK Primary Legislation [21–40]

- [21] Data Protection Act 2018 (UK). c. 12. London: The Stationery Office.
- [22] European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (UK). c. 16. London: The Stationery Office.
- [23] Computer Misuse Act 1990 (UK). c. 18. London: The Stationery Office.
- [24] Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (UK). c. 48. London: The Stationery Office.
- [25] Human Rights Act 1998 (UK). c. 42. London: The Stationery Office.
- [26] Freedom of Information Act 2000 (UK). c. 36. London: The Stationery Office.
- [27] Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (UK). c. 23. London: The Stationery Office.
- [28] Investigatory Powers Act 2016 (UK). c. 25. London: The Stationery Office.
- [29] Online Safety Act 2023 (UK). c. 50. London: The Stationery Office.
- [30] Equality Act 2010 (UK). c. 15. London: The Stationery Office.
- [31] Electronic Communications Act 2000 (UK). c. 7. London: The Stationery Office.
- [32] Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations 2003 (UK). SI 2003/2426.
- [33] Network and Information Systems Regulations 2018 (UK). SI 2018/506.
- [34] Defamation Act 2013 (UK). c. 26. London: The Stationery Office.
- [35] Digital Economy Act 2017 (UK). c. 30. London: The Stationery Office.
- [36] Malicious Communications Act 1988 (UK). c. 27. London: The Stationery Office.



- [37] Serious Crime Act 2015 (UK). c. 9. London: The Stationery Office. [38] Official Secrets Act 1989 (UK). c. 6. London: The Stationery Office.
- [39] Police and Justice Act 2006 (UK). c. 48. London: The Stationery Office. [40] Copyright and Rights in Performances (Personal Copies for Private Use) Regulations 2014 (UK).

EU Regulations & Directives [41–75]

- [41] European Parliament and Council (2016). Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR). OJ L 119, pp. 1-88. [42] European Parliament and Council (2002). Directive 2002/58/EC (ePrivacy Directive). OJ L 201.
- [43] European Parliament and Council (2009). Directive 2009/136/EC amending ePrivacy. OJ L 337. [44] European Parliament and Council (2022). Directive (EU) 2022/2555 (NIS2). OJ L 333.
- [45] European Parliament and Council (2022). Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 (DSA). OJ L 277. [46] European Parliament and Council (2024). Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 (AI Act). OJ L.
- [47] European Parliament and Council (2022). Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 (DORA). OJ L 333. [48] European Parliament and Council (2016). Directive (EU) 2016/680 (LED). OJ L 119.
- [49] European Parliament and Council (2014). Regulation (EU) 910/2014 (eIDAS). OJ L 257. [50] European Parliament and Council (2019). Regulation (EU) 2019/881 (Cybersecurity Act). OJ L 151.
- [51] European Parliament and Council (2019). Directive (EU) 2019/1937 (Whistleblowing). OJ L 305. [52] European Parliament and Council (2019). Directive (EU) 2019/790 (Copyright DSM). OJ L 130.
- [53] European Parliament and Council (2001). Directive 2001/29/EC (InfoSoc). OJ L 167. [54] European Parliament and Council (2000). Directive 2000/31/EC (e-Commerce). OJ L 178.
- [55] European Parliament and Council (1996). Directive 96/9/EC (Database). OJ L 77. [56] European Parliament and Council (2023). Regulation (EU) 2023/2854 (Data Act). OJ L.
- [57] European Parliament and Council (2022). Regulation (EU) 2022/868 (DGA). OJ L 152. [58] European Parliament and Council (2006). Directive 2006/116/EC (Term of Protection). OJ L 372.
- [59] European Parliament and Council (2012). Regulation (EU) 1215/2012 (Brussels I Recast). OJ L 351. [60] European Parliament and Council (2017). Directive (EU) 2017/541 (Combating Terrorism). OJ L 88.
- [61] Council (2013). Directive 2013/40/EU (Attacks on Information Systems). OJ L 218. [62] European Parliament and Council (2016). Directive (EU) 2016/1148 (NIS1). OJ L 194.
- [63] European Parliament and Council (2015). Directive (EU) 2015/2366 (PSD2). OJ L 337. [64] European Parliament and Council (2011). Directive 2011/93/EU (Child Protection). OJ L 335.
- [65] Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000). OJ C 364/01, Arts. 7-8. [66] European Commission (2017). Proposal for ePrivacy Regulation. COM(2017) 10 final.
- [67] European Parliament and Council (2022). Directive (EU) 2022/2557 (CER Directive). OJ L 333. [68] European Parliament and Council (2004). Directive 2004/48/EC (Enforcement of IP Rights). OJ L 157.
- [69] European Parliament and Council (2000). Directive 2000/43/EC (Racial Equality). OJ L 180. [70] Regulation (EU) 2016/679, Recital 51 — Special category data deserving higher protection.
- [71] Regulation (EU) 2016/679, Recital 38 — Children deserve specific protection. [72] Regulation (EU) 2016/679, Recital 75 — Risk to rights and freedoms of natural persons.
- [73] Regulation (EU) 2016/679, Recital 85 — Data breach notification obligations. [74] Regulation (EU) 2016/679, Recital 148 — Supervisory authority administrative fines.
- [75] European Commission (2021). Standard Contractual Clauses for International Transfers. C(2021) 3972.

International Conventions & Treaties [76–95]

- [76] Council of Europe (1950). European Convention on Human Rights. CETS No. 005. Rome. [77] Council of Europe (1981). Convention 108 for Protection of Individuals re Automatic Processing. CETS 108.
- [78] Council of Europe (2018). Convention 108+ (Modernising Protocol). CETS No. 223. [79] Council of Europe (2001). Budapest Convention on Cybercrime. CETS No. 185.



- [80] Council of Europe (2022). Second Additional Protocol to Budapest Convention. CETS 224.
- [81] United Nations (1948). Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Resolution 217A(III).
- [82] United Nations (1966). International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. UNTS Vol. 999.
- [83] United Nations (1966). International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. UNTS 993.
- [84] United Nations (1989). Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNTS Vol. 1577.
- [85] UNHRC (1988). General Comment No. 16: Right to Privacy (Art. 17 ICCPR). New York: UNHRC.
- [86] OECD (2013). Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Data Flows. Paris: OECD.
- [87] APEC (2015). APEC Privacy Framework. Singapore: APEC Secretariat.
- [88] African Union (2014). Malabo Convention on Cyber Security. Addis Ababa: AU.
- [89] Council of Europe (1961). European Social Charter. CETS No. 035. Turin.
- [90] Council of Europe (2007). Lanzarote Convention (Child Sexual Exploitation). CETS No. 201.
- [91] Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works 1886 (Paris Act 1971).
- [92] WIPO Copyright Treaty 1996 (WCT). Geneva: WIPO.
- [93] WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty 1996 (WPPT). Geneva: WIPO.
- [94] Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) 1994, Arts. 9-14.
- [95] Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) 1952 (revised 1971). Geneva: UNESCO.

CJEU Case Law [96–120]

- [96] Google Spain SL v AEPD (C-131/12) [2014] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2014:317.
- [97] Schrems I (C-362/14) [2015] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2015:650.
- [98] Schrems II (C-311/18) [2020] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2020:559.
- [99] Bodil Lindqvist (C-101/01) [2003] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2003:596.
- [100] Digital Rights Ireland (C-293/12) [2014] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2014:238.
- [101] Tele2 Sverige (C-203/15) [2016] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2016:970.
- [102] Weltimmo (C-230/14) [2015] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2015:639.
- [103] Patrick Breyer (C-582/14) [2016] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2016:779.
- [104] Osterreichischer Rundfunk (C-465/00) [2003] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2003:294.
- [105] Volker und Markus Schecke (C-92/09) [2010] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2010:662.
- [106] YS and Others (C-141/12) [2014] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2014:2081.
- [107] Fashion ID (C-40/17) [2019] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2019:629.
- [108] Orange Romania (C-61/19) [2020] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2020:901.
- [109] Meta Platforms Bundeskartellamt (C-252/21) [2023] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2023:537.
- [110] TU and RE v Google (C-460/20) [2022] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2022:962.
- [111] Nowak v Data Protection Commissioner (C-434/16) [2017] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2017:994.
- [112] GC and Others v CNIL (C-136/17) [2019] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2019:773.
- [113] IAB Europe v GBA (C-604/22) [2024] EUECJ.
- [114] Rechnungshof v Osterreichischer Rundfunk (C-465/00) [2003] EUECJ.
- [115] Promusicae v Telefonica (C-275/06) [2008] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2008:54.
- [116] Infopaq International v DDF (C-5/08) [2009] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2009:465.
- [117] Football Dataco v Yahoo! (C-604/10) [2012] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2012:115.
- [118] UsedSoft v Oracle (C-128/11) [2012] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2012:407.
- [119] Svensson v Retriever Sverige (C-466/12) [2014] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2014:76.
- [120] GS Media v Sanoma (C-160/15) [2016] EUECJ. ECLI:EU:C:2016:644.

ECtHR Case Law [121–135]

- [121] Rotaru v Romania [2000] ECHR 192. App. No. 28341/95.
- [122] Amann v Switzerland [2000] ECHR 87. App. No. 27798/95.
- [123] Peck v United Kingdom [2003] ECHR 44. App. No. 44647/98.
- [124] S and Marper v UK [2008] ECHR 1581. App. Nos. 30562/04 and 30566/04. Grand Chamber.



- [125] *Barbulescu v Romania* [2017] ECHR 742. App. No. 61496/08. Grand Chamber.
- [126] *Lopez Ribalda v Spain* [2019] ECHR 879. App. Nos. 1874/13 and 8567/13. Grand Chamber.
- [127] *Copland v UK* [2007] ECHR 253. App. No. 62617/00.
- [128] *K.U. v Finland* [2008] ECHR 1526. App. No. 2872/02.
- [129] *Big Brother Watch v UK* [2021] ECHR. App. No. 58170/13. Grand Chamber.
- [130] *Von Hannover v Germany (No. 2)* [2012] ECHR 228. App. Nos. 40660/08 and 60641/08. GC.
- [131] *Axel Springer AG v Germany* [2012] ECHR 227. App. No. 39954/08. Grand Chamber.
- [132] *Uzun v Germany* [2010] ECHR 2031. App. No. 35623/05.
- [133] *Bremner v Turkey* [2015] ECHR. App. No. 37428/06.
- [134] *Zakharov v Russia* [2015] ECHR. App. No. 47143/06. Grand Chamber.
- [135] *Szabo and Vissy v Hungary* [2016] ECHR. App. No. 37138/14.

UK Case Law [136–150]

- [136] *Campbell v MGN Limited* [2004] UKHL 22. [2004] 2 AC 457.
- [137] *Durant v Financial Services Authority* [2003] EWCA Civ 1746.
- [138] *Vidal-Hall v Google Inc* [2015] EWCA Civ 311. [2016] QB 1003.
- [139] *NT1 and NT2 v Google LLC* [2018] EWHC 799 (QB).
- [140] *Gulati v MGN Limited* [2015] EWCA Civ 1291.
- [141] *Lloyd v Google LLC* [2021] UKSC 50. [2022] AC 1217.
- [142] *WM Morrison Supermarkets v Various Claimants* [2020] UKSC 12.
- [143] *R (Bridges) v Chief Constable South Wales* [2020] EWCA Civ 1058.
- [144] *Richard v BBC* [2018] EWHC 1837 (Ch).
- [145] *PJS v News Group Newspapers* [2016] UKSC 26.
- [146] *Wainwright v Home Office* [2003] UKHL 53.
- [147] *Murray v Express Newspapers* [2008] EWCA Civ 446.
- [148] *McKennitt v Ash* [2006] EWCA Civ 1714.
- [149] *Douglas v Hello! Ltd (No. 6)* [2005] EWCA Civ 595.
- [150] *Ashworth Security Hospital v MGN Ltd* [2002] UKHL 29.

Irish Case Law [151–165]

- [151] *Data Protection Commissioner v Facebook Ireland (High Court 2020)*. [2020] IEHC 559.
- [152] *Nowak v Data Protection Commissioner* [2016] IECA 301.
- [153] *McDonald v Google Ireland Limited* [2021] IEHC 292.
- [154] *Kennedy v Limerick County Council* [2020] IEHC 347.
- [155] *Ryanair Ltd v Data Protection Commissioner* [2002] IEHC 54.
- [156] *DPC v WhatsApp Ireland Ltd (DPC Inquiry IN-18-5-5, 2021)*.
- [157] *Minister for Justice v Bailey (Supreme Court)* [2012] IESC 16.
- [158] *Dokie v GNIB* [2011] IEHC 48.
- [159] *Towey v Minister for Justice* [2004] IEHC 258.
- [160] *Phonographic Performance (Ireland) Ltd v Cody* [1994] IEHC 1.
- [161] *Sony Music Entertainment v UPC Communications* [2016] IEHC 571.
- [162] *EMI Records v UPC Communications* [2010] IEHC 377.
- [163] *Belgrave Music v Magee* [1996] IEHC 78 (copyright in recorded music).
- [164] *Gormley v EMI Records* [2000] IEHC (copyright ownership and assignment).
- [165] *Zockoll Group v Mercury Communications* [1999] IEHC (confidential information).

Regulatory Guidance [166–180]

- [166] EDPB (2022). Guidelines 01/2022 on Data Subject Rights — Right of Access. Brussels: EDPB.
- [167] EDPB (2020). Guidelines 05/2020 on Consent under GDPR. Version 1.1. Brussels: EDPB.
- [168] EDPB (2019). Guidelines 4/2019 on Data Protection by Design and Default. Brussels: EDPB.
- [169] EDPB (2019). Guidelines on Data Breach Notification. WP250 Rev.01. Brussels: EDPB.
- [170] EDPB (2020). Recommendations 01/2020 on Transfer Tools. Brussels: EDPB.
- [171] EDPB (2022). Guidelines 03/2022 on Dark Patterns. Brussels: EDPB.
- [172] EDPB (2020). Guidelines 03/2020 on Health Data for Scientific Research. Brussels: EDPB.
- [173] EDPB (2018). Guidelines on Transparency under GDPR. WP260 Rev.01. Brussels: EDPB.



- [174] Art. 29 WP (2016). Guidelines on Data Protection Officers. WP243 Rev.01. Brussels.
- [175] Art. 29 WP (2013). Opinion 03/2013 on Purpose Limitation. WP203. Brussels.
- [176] DPC Ireland (2021). Guidance on Legitimate Interests. Dublin: DPC.
- [177] DPC Ireland (2023). Guidance on Children's Data. Dublin: DPC.
- [178] DPC Ireland (2022). Guidance on Research and GDPR. Dublin: DPC.
- [179] ICO (2024). Guide to UK GDPR — Lawful Basis. Wilmslow: ICO.
- [180] ICO (2023). Guidance on AI and Data Protection. Wilmslow: ICO.

International Standards [181–200]

- [181] ISO/IEC 27001:2022 — Information Security Management Systems. Geneva: ISO.
- [182] ISO/IEC 27701:2019 — Privacy Information Management Systems. Geneva: ISO.
- [183] ISO/IEC 27002:2022 — Information Security Controls. Geneva: ISO.
- [184] ISO/IEC 29101:2018 — Privacy Architecture Framework. Geneva: ISO.
- [185] ISO/IEC 29134:2017 — Privacy Impact Assessment Guidelines. Geneva: ISO.
- [186] NIST Privacy Framework v1.0 (2020). Gaithersburg, MD: NIST.
- [187] NIST Cybersecurity Framework v2.0 (2024). Gaithersburg, MD: NIST.
- [188] NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5 (2020). Security and Privacy Controls. Gaithersburg: NIST.
- [189] ENISA (2019). Pseudonymisation Techniques and Best Practices. Heraklion: ENISA.
- [190] ENISA (2023). ENISA Threat Landscape 2023. Heraklion: ENISA.
- [191] ENISA (2020). Guidelines on Security Measures under GDPR. Heraklion: ENISA.
- [192] CIS Controls v8 (2021). Center for Internet Security. East Greenbush: CIS.
- [193] WIPO (2022). Guide to the Copyright and Related Rights Treaties Administered by WIPO. Geneva.
- [194] UNESCO (2005). Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Cultural Expressions. Paris: UNESCO.
- [195] COBIT 2019 Framework. Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA). Rolling Meadows.
- [196] SOC 2 Trust Services Criteria. AICPA (2022). New York: AICPA.
- [197] BSI (2022). BS 10012:2017+A1:2022 — Personal Information Management Systems. London: BSI.
- [198] CSA STAR Framework v2.0. Cloud Security Alliance (2022). Seattle: CSA.
- [199] PCI DSS v4.0 (2022). Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard. Wakefield, MA: PCI SSC.
- [200] SWIFT Customer Security Controls Framework v2023. Brussels: SWIFT.

Academic References [201–225]

- [201] Bygrave, L.A. (2014) Data Privacy Law: An International Perspective. Oxford: OUP.
- [202] Kuner, C. (2013) Transborder Data Flows and Data Privacy Law. Oxford: OUP.
- [203] Voigt, P. and von dem Bussche, A. (2017) The EU GDPR: A Practical Guide. Cham: Springer.
- [204] Carey, P. (2018) Data Protection: A Practical Guide to UK and EU Law. 5th edn. Oxford: OUP.
- [205] Solove, D.J. (2008) Understanding Privacy. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- [206] Westin, A.F. (1967) Privacy and Freedom. New York: Atheneum.
- [207] Nissenbaum, H. (2010) Privacy in Context. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- [208] Erdos, D. (2016) EU Data Protection Law and Media Expression. Oxford: OUP.
- [209] Acquisti, A. et al. (2015) 'Privacy and human behavior in the age of information.' Science, 347(6221).
- [210] Zarsky, T.Z. (2017) 'Incompatible: The GDPR in the Age of Big Data.' Seton Hall LR, 47(4).
- [211] Purtova, N. (2018) 'The Law of Everything.' Law, Innovation and Technology, 10(1), pp. 40-81.
- [212] Clarke, R. (1988) 'Information Technology and Dataveillance.' CACM, 31(5), pp. 498-512.
- [213] Ball, K. (2009) 'Exposure: Exploring the subject of surveillance.' ICS, 12(5), pp. 639-657.
- [214] Bygrave, L.A. and Bing, J. (eds.) (2009) Internet Governance. Oxford: OUP.
- [215] Korff, D. (2010) Data Protection Laws in the EU. 2nd edn. New York: FEDMA / ICC.
- [216] Sterling, J.A.L. (2011) World Copyright Law. 3rd edn. London: Sweet & Maxwell.



- [217] Bently, L. and Sherman, B. (2022) Intellectual Property Law. 5th edn. Oxford: OUP.
- [218] Cornish, W., Llewelyn, D. and Aplin, T. (2019) Intellectual Property. 9th edn. London: Sweet & Maxwell.
- [219] Torremans, P. (ed.) (2022) Copyright Law: A Handbook of Contemporary Research. Cheltenham: Elgar.
- [220] Hugenholtz, P.B. (ed.) (2016) Copyright Reconstructed. The Hague: Kluwer Law International.
- [221] Ginsburg, J.C. (2003) 'How Copyright Got Its Spine.' Georgetown Journal of Law & the Arts, 7.
- [222] Cohen, J. (2019) Between Truth and Power: The Legal Constructions of Informational Capitalism. Oxford: OUP.
- [223] Wachter, S. et al. (2017) 'Counterfactual Explanations.' Harvard JOLT, 31(2).
- [224] Binns, R. (2018) 'Algorithmic Accountability and Public Reason.' Phil & Tech, 31(4), pp. 543-556.
- [225] Holvast, J. (2009) 'History of Privacy.' IFIP AICT, 298, pp. 13-42.

GDPR Specialist & CPD [226–250]

- [226] Information Commissioner's Office (2021). Age Appropriate Design Code. Wilmslow: ICO.
- [227] EDPS (2021). Opinion on the Proposal for the AI Act. Brussels: EDPS.
- [228] EDPS (2022). Opinion on the European Health Data Space. Brussels: EDPS.
- [229] EDPS (2020). Strategy 2020-2024: Shaping a Safer Digital Future. Brussels: EDPS.
- [230] Zoom Video Communications (2023). Privacy Policy and Data Processing Agreements. San Jose: Zoom.
- [231] Microsoft Corporation (2023). Data Protection Addendum for Microsoft Teams. Redmond: Microsoft.
- [232] Google LLC (2023). Google Workspace Data Processing Agreement. Mountain View: Google.
- [233] Moodle Pty Ltd (2023). Moodle Privacy Policy and Data Processing Guidelines. West Perth: Moodle.
- [234] CPD Standards Office (2023). Data Protection Framework for Accredited Providers. London: CPDSO.
- [235] ICPA (2023). Ethical Framework for Counselling and Psychotherapy Practice. Dublin: ICPA.
- [236] IACP (2022). Code of Ethics for Accredited Members. Dublin: IACP.
- [237] PSI (2022). Registration Standards and Continuing Professional Development Requirements. Dublin: PSI.
- [238] BACP (2023). Ethical Framework for the Counselling Professions. Lutterworth: BACP.
- [239] GDPR Article 9 — Processing of Special Categories of Personal Data. OJ L 119.
- [240] GDPR Article 17 — Right to Erasure ('Right to be Forgotten'). OJ L 119.
- [241] GDPR Article 25 — Data Protection by Design and by Default. OJ L 119.
- [242] GDPR Article 28 — Processor obligations and sub-processor chains. OJ L 119.
- [243] GDPR Article 35 — Data Protection Impact Assessment. OJ L 119.
- [244] GDPR Article 44 — General principle for transfers to third countries. OJ L 119.
- [245] GDPR Article 77 — Right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority. OJ L 119.
- [246] GDPR Article 82 — Right to compensation and liability. OJ L 119.
- [247] GDPR Article 83 — General conditions for imposing administrative fines. OJ L 119.
- [248] GDPR Recital 32 — Consent by ticking a box or technical setting. OJ L 119.
- [249] GDPR Recital 39 — The principle of transparency. OJ L 119.
- [250] GDPR Recital 83 — Security measures and risk assessment. OJ L 119.

Copyright & IP Law [251–275]

- [251] Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 2 — Definitions.
- [252] Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 17 — Subsistence of Copyright.
- [253] Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 24 — Duration of Copyright.
- [254] Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 37 — Acts Restricted by Copyright.
- [255] Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 40 — Infringement of Copyright.
- [256] Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 139 — Jurisdiction of Irish Courts.
- [257] Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 140 — Criminal offences (infringement).
- [258] Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 (Ireland), s. 141 — Penalties for criminal infringement.



- [259] Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (UK), s. 1 — Copyright and copyright works.
- [260] Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (UK), s. 16 — The acts restricted by copyright.
- [261] Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (UK), s. 17 — Infringement by copying.
- [262] Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (UK), s. 19 — Infringement by performance.
- [263] Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (UK), s. 20 — Infringement by communication.
- [264] Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (UK), s. 107 — Criminal liability (infringement).
- [265] Directive 2004/48/EC (IPRED), Article 8 — Right of information.
- [266] Directive 2004/48/EC (IPRED), Article 9 — Provisional and precautionary measures.
- [267] Directive 2004/48/EC (IPRED), Article 13 — Damages.
- [268] Directive 2001/29/EC (InfoSoc), Article 3 — Right of communication to the public.
- [269] Directive 2001/29/EC (InfoSoc), Article 4 — Distribution right.
- [270] Directive 2001/29/EC (InfoSoc), Article 6 — Obligations re technological measures.
- [271] Directive 2019/790/EU (Copyright DSM), Article 17 — Use of protected content by platforms.
- [272] Directive 2019/790/EU (Copyright DSM), Article 22 — Visual arts and public domain.
- [273] TRIPS Agreement 1994, Article 9 — Relation to the Berne Convention.
- [274] TRIPS Agreement 1994, Article 11 — Rental rights.
- [275] WIPO Copyright Treaty 1996, Article 4 — Computer Programs.

Additional References [276–300]

- [276] Data Protection Commission Ireland (2023). Annual Report 2023. Dublin: DPC.
- [277] Data Protection Commission Ireland (2021). Decision on WhatsApp Ireland. Dublin: DPC.
- [278] DPC (2022). Inquiry into Meta Platforms Ireland Limited. Dublin: DPC.
- [279] DPC (2023). Guidance on Children's Data in Educational Settings. Dublin: DPC.
- [280] ICO (2023). Surveillance Camera Code of Practice. Wilmslow: ICO.
- [281] ICO (2022). Biometric Recognition Systems Guidance. Wilmslow: ICO.
- [282] ICO (2023). Guidance on Biometric Data. Wilmslow: ICO.
- [283] EDPB (2023). Opinion 28/2023 on Facial Recognition at Airports. Brussels: EDPB.
- [284] EDPB (2022). Guidelines 05/2022 on Facial Recognition in Law Enforcement. Brussels: EDPB.
- [285] Zoom (2022). GDPR Compliance Guide for EU/EEA Customers. San Jose: Zoom.
- [286] European Commission (2020). European Data Strategy. COM(2020) 66 final. Brussels.
- [287] European Commission (2021). Data Governance Act Impact Assessment. Brussels: EC.
- [288] ECtHR (2021). Guide on Article 8 — Right to Respect for Private and Family Life. Strasbourg.
- [289] Council of Europe (2019). Handbook on European Data Protection Law. Luxembourg: OOPEC.
- [290] UNHCR (2015). Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy. Geneva: UNHCR.
- [291] UNESCO (2019). Recommendations on the Ethics of AI. Paris: UNESCO.
- [292] WIPO (2022). Technology Trends 2022: Standards. Geneva: WIPO.
- [293] OECD (2022). OECD Privacy Framework 2022. Paris: OECD Publishing.
- [294] Berne Convention 1886 (Paris Act 1971), Article 2 — Protected works.
- [295] Berne Convention 1886 (Paris Act 1971), Article 6bis — Moral rights.
- [296] Berne Convention 1886 (Paris Act 1971), Article 9 — Right of reproduction.
- [297] Berne Convention 1886 (Paris Act 1971), Article 11bis — Broadcasting rights.
- [298] WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty 1996, Article 10 — Right of making available.
- [299] TRIPS Agreement 1994, Article 14 — Protection of performers, producers of phonograms.
- [300] CPD Standards Office (2023). Quality Standards for CPD Providers. London: CPDSO.

