ECJ confirms joint responsibility for the integration of third-party content on websites

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Today's judgment of the European Court of Justice in the case of Fashion ID (C-40/17) confirms that operators of websites that

integrate social plugins (in this case the Facebook Like button) share responsibility for the collection and disclosure of personal

data, which are transmitted to the provider when the page is accessed. With this, the court follows on from the case law in the

case of the Wirtschaftsakademie Schleswig-Holstein (C-210/16), which dealt with joint responsibility for fan pages on

Facebook. In both cases, website operators can no longer hide behind the data protection responsibility of a platform like

Facebook: they need a legal basis to use the appropriate tools to generate reach or for advertising purposes. At the same

time, you have information obligations towards the persons from whom the data is collected. The judgment refers to the

interpretation of the provisions of the previous Data Protection Directive (EC 95/46/EC), but also applies to the scope of the

new GDPR, which guarantees the protection of the rights and freedoms of data subjects in an even stronger way.

In particular, a consent solution upstream of data collection and transmission can be considered as the legal basis for the

processing of data from website operators. Especially with regard to site visitors who are not registered Facebook users

themselves and whose data is transmitted by social plugins when visiting the website, it can be assumed that the fundamental

rights and freedoms of those affected prevail, so that the justification is based on a legitimate interest is not visible here.

Johannes Caspar, the Hamburg Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information: "With today's judgment, the

ECJ confirms its consistent line in the area of data and consumer protection by extending the case law on joint responsibility to

a further group of cases. The implications of this decision are likely to be far-reaching. Other methods of user tracking, in which

site operators use analysis tools provided by third parties, must also be measured against these legal requirements. This

applies in particular with regard to obtaining informed consent from site operators."

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