



AGENDA ITEM 8 : Protection of Privacy and Personal Data in Electronic Communications

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13 July 2006

The Republic of TURKEY







Legislation Security Confidentiality Personal Data Use of Traffic Data Use of Location Data Public Subscriber Directories Unsolicited Communications Spy-ware and cookies Data retention □ Forthcoming Issues





LEGISLATION

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Legislation-I

□ Turkish Criminal Code (2004)

□ By-law on Personal Information Processing and Privacy in the Telecommunications Sector (2004)





Legislation-II

The aim of by-law:

 To ensure processing of personal information and protection of privacy.

 By-law:

 Reflects developments in electronic communications services
 Provides an equal level of protection
 Technology neutral







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Security-I

Operators must take appropriate measures to guarantee security of services.

□ These measures include technical and organizational aspects.

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Security-II

In case of a particular risk in the network, service providers inform the subscribers:

concerning such risk,

□ scope of the measures,

□ any possible remedies.





Confidentiality

 Listening, tapping, storage, stopping and supervision of communications by third parties are strictly prohibited.
 Except:

□ if the permission of all the parties involving in <u>communication</u> is taken

the cases depending on laws and court orders.
 Tapping, storage and supervision of related traffic data not consistent with the aim of the service are also strictly prohibited.





Personal Data

Recording personal data illegally shall be punished.

Distribution or obtaining the personal data or submission to unauthorized persons shall be punished.







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Use of Traffic Data-I

Processing of traffic data is limited with people working in a department performing billing, organizing traffic, dealing with customer relationships, □ fraud detection, marketing electronic telecommunications services, providing value added services. Traffic data can be given to a court or an authorized real or legal entity for dispute resolutions related with interconnection and billing.





Use of Traffic Data-II

Operators can use traffic data for marketing and value added services:

- □ With the permission of users,
- □ Within the scope and period required for marketing,
- □ By informing users about the period of the process.

Permission can be withdrawn by users at any time.





Itemised billing

Subscribers have a right to receive non-itemised bills.

□ Subscribers have a right to receive itemised bills.





LOCATION DATA

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Use of Location Data-I

Processed only
 When they are made anonymous.
 If there is no application from subscribers for not using their location data.

Give subscribers full information about:
 Type of location data.
 Time and purpose of the processing of location data.





Use of Location Data-II

□ At any time, subscribers or users can withdraw their consent to the processing.

For the purpose of responding to emergency calls: Information including location data and identity of the caller line shall be kept and made accessible.





PUBLIC SUBSCRIBER DIRECTORIES





Public Subscriber Directories-I

Operators inform subscribers about the purpose of publishing written and electronic subscriber directories.
 Free of charge,
 Prior to registration.

□ Subscribers are always free to request correction, verification or exclusion of their subscriber information in the directories without charge.





Public Subscriber Directories-II

Further consent is required for other than access to personal information based on names and surnames of subscribers.

□ Subscribers other than natural persons have an equal rights as a natural person.





Unsolicited Communications

- In the event of using the automated calling systems for direct marketing:
 - Subscribers have a right to refuse receiving further messages.
 - Refusing the messages by a simple way and without charge.

Electronic mails if, Sent for direct marketing and Disguising the identity of sender or Not providing the recipient a valid address, shall be blocked.





Spy-ware and cookies

□ A person who impedes a data-processing system or makes damage to the system shall be punished.

□ A person who harms, destroys, alters or prevents to access data in a data-processing system and put data in or transfer data from data-processing system shall be punished.





Data retention

□ If a subscriber requests tracing of malicious or nuisance calls, operators shall store and make available the data containing the identification of the calling subscribers for a year.

This provision includes:
 Mobile operators
 Fixed operators
 Long distance operators.







Forthcoming Issues

Draft Electronic Communications Law

Revision of Secondary Legislation

□ 2006/24 EC Directive provisions will be considered.





